

AGA KHAN UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION BOARD

HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL CERTIFICATE

CLASS XI

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 <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. The area of specialisation to study the ways through which cancer patients deal with stress is
- A. child psychology.
 - B. clinical psychology.
 - C. cognitive psychology.
 - D. abnormal 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. behaviour 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/ are
- A. the unconscious mind.
 - B. observable behaviours.
 - C. the structure of the mind.
 - D. feelings behind any behaviour.
4. Behaviourism believes psychology to be a science only in the case when the
- A. behaviour is open to interpretation.
 - B. behaviour is objectively measured.
 - C. subjects provide their introspection.
 - D. subjects are consciously aware of mental elements.
5. The theory of functionalism focuses on
- A. mental states.
 - B. physical processes.
 - C. structure of consciousness.
 - D. memory, attention and sensation.
6. A community has observed that a lot of parents are complaining about the poor performance of their children in school, perhaps due to some behavioural issues. The community gathers all the staff of the school and helps them learn ways to motivate children for better performance in studies.
- Which branch of psychology deals with the given situation?
- A. Clinical psychology
 - B. Industrial psychology
 - C. Educational psychology
 - D. Environmental psychology

7. The four MAIN goals of psychological research are description,
- A. explanation, control and validity.
 - B. explanation, assessment and validity.
 - C. experimentation, prediction and control.
 - D. prediction, assessment and manipulation.
8. In an experiment, a group of teachers decided to test the most effective teaching method other than the lecture method. They selected two classes; one was exposed to different teaching methods, whereas the other continued to learn through the lecture method.

In the given situation, the control group will be the

- A. group of teachers.
 - B. different teaching methodologies.
 - C. class exposed to different teaching methods.
 - D. class which continued with the lecture method.
9. A researcher wishes to establish a relationship between playing of educational games on cellular phones with children's critical thinking skills.
- Which of the following research methods is MOST suitable to test the given phenomenon?
- A. Correlation and descriptive
 - B. Exploratory and case study
 - C. Descriptive and observation
 - D. Experimentation and observation
10. In an experiment, the factor that is introduced to measure experiment's effects serves as a
- A. sample.
 - B. variable.
 - C. hypothesis.
 - D. control group.
11. Tabulation of collected data is necessary in the type of research i.e.,
- A. qualitative.
 - B. quantitative.
 - C. mixed method.
 - D. action research

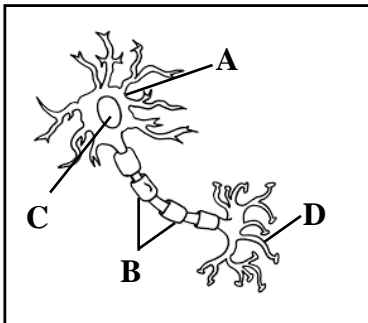
12. A new mosquito repellent is tested before it hits the market. It is sprayed only on one human arm. After six hours, the mosquito bites are counted.

In this experimental design, the independent variable will be the

- A. human arm.
- B. mosquito repellent.
- C. number of participants.
- D. number of mosquito bites.

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13. Which of the following is considered as the limitation of experimental method?
- A. Time consuming process
 - B. Application of statistical analysis
 - C. Introduction of two groups from the sample
 - D. Manipulation of multiple independent variables
14. A researcher wants to understand the general perception of a large population of people regarding the study of psychology in a limited time period.
- The research approach MOST likely to be used in the given situation will be
- A. survey.
 - B. observation.
 - C. document analysis.
 - D. focus group discussions.
15. In an experimental design, there was a hypothesis that ‘dropping out of school will result in compromising one’s future’.
- The term, ‘one’s future’ will be classified as a/ an
- A. independent variable.
 - B. dependent variable.
 - C. control group.
 - D. population.
16. The formulation of the hypothesis is not necessary in the type of research in which the researcher’s approach is
- A. qualitative only.
 - B. evolving with the data.
 - C. experimental in nature.
 - D. qualitative and quantitative both.
17. In the given nerve cell, the CORRECT labelling for the axon is



18. The medulla oblongata is responsible for controlling
- A. appetite and emotions.
 - B. heartbeat and breathing.
 - C. muscular coordination and memory.
 - D. muscular contraction and eyeball movement.

19. The word MOST closely associated with the function of the cerebellum is
- A. thinking.
 - B. emotions.
 - C. emergency.
 - D. coordination.
20. Asad recently had a car accident. He can recall things that happened in his life prior to the accident; his difficulty appears to be in forming new memories.
- Which part of his brain is damaged after the accident?
- A. Cerebrum
 - B. Cerebellum
 - C. Optic lobes
 - D. Hypothalamus
21. The damage in the Broca's area of the brain will create impairment in
- A. vision and language.
 - B. memory and speech.
 - C. language and speech.
 - D. emotions and gestures.
22. Taha, a healthy young man, was kept in a completely dark room for 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.
23. 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.
24. 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

25. 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.

26. 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.

27. When asked to repeat a measurement exercise multiple times, the subject in the Muller-Lyer experiment feels that it

- A. is a useless effort.
- B. makes him/ her comfortable.
- C. makes the task more difficult.
- D. helps in the memorisation of the measurement.

28. 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.

29. It is usually advised that during an investigation, people should be asked questions independently rather than in a group.

This process ensures that people have

- A. not conformed to others' opinions.
- B. not used their previous experiences.
- C. given a generalised opinion of the incident.
- D. spoken about the different angles of the incident.

30. When a child solves a problem correctly, he/ she feels encouraged to solve more problems. But, if the child is not encouraged, he/ she does not make any subsequent attempt(s) for 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 primacy
 - D. Law of similarity
31. 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.
32. In operant conditioning, reinforcement is MOST effective when it is
- A. stimulus contingent.
 - B. response contingent.
 - C. neutral stimulus-conditioned contingent.
 - D. conditioned stimulus-unconditioned contingent.
33. 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.
34. According to Miller 1956, 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

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35. In an exam, a question contains instructions on how to structure the answer.

This method exemplifies

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

36. 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. Transfer to a new city
- B. Absence of practice
- C. Attending classes
- D. Period of a year

37. Which of the following options 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	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	Recall of the paragraph was good, whereas recall of the poem had errors

38. The transfer of information from short term memory to long term memory MAINLY depends on

- A. retrieval.
- B. rehearsal.
- C. attention.
- D. cognition.

39. 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

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

40. A student has opted for General Group because he/ she is motivated and eager to learn about the subjects offered in the group. He/ she is likely to be more receptive to learning them than the one who has been asked to take up the group because of societal pressure.

The law of learning applicable in the given situation is the law of

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

41. 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.

42. 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.

43. 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.

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44. 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.

According to McClelland, Samira's method of managing Maryam fulfils Maryam's need for

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

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

According to McClelland, the motive behind the given expectation is Akram's need for

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

46. While watching a game show, Bano realised that she is the winner of the grand prize. Her heart starts to race and she felt excited on being the winner.

Bano's response pattern supports theory of emotions presented by

- A. Cannon-Bard.
- B. James-Lange.
- C. Schachter-Singer.
- D. Tomkins and Izard.

47. Which of the given statements is LEAST tied to the Cannon-Bard theory of emotions.

- A. The cerebral cortex is responsible for a slow response.
- B. The impulses from the muscles and viscera are sent back to the cortex.
- C. The amygdala is responsible for an instantaneous response in the form of emotions.
- D. The autonomic nervous system sends signals to muscles and other parts of the body.

48. Sara has just moved to a new school and she feels alone as she does not know anyone in her class. In order to be a part of the class, she adopts the behavior of her class fellows.

According to Maslow's hierarchy of needs, Sara's actions fulfills her the need of

- A. safety.
- B. security.
- C. belongingness.
- D. self-actualisation.

49. A person decided to take up different online courses in order to better understand the work he/she is doing.

The type of motivation described in the given situation is

- A. trait motivation.
 - B. intrinsic motivation.
 - C. extrinsic motivation.
 - D. identified motivation.
50. Subject X feels delighted when stuck in traffic as she feels she can listen to some good music, whereas Subject Y feels frustrated when stuck in a traffic jam as he considers it a waste of time and energy.

The difference in the emotions of Subjects X and Y is due to different

- A. sensory information to the brain.
- B. cognitive appraisal of the situation.
- C. biological response to the situation.
- D. behavioural response to the situation.

END OF PAPER

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