



ANGEL'S PUBLIC SCHOOL

HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION

(SAMPLE PAPER)

SESSION 2026 – 27

SUBJECT : PSYCHOLOGY

GRADE – XI

TIME : 03 HRS

M.M:70

General Instructions:

- (a) All questions are mandatory unless specified otherwise.
- (b) Section – A (Q1–14): Objective Type/MCQs (1 mark each).
- (c) Section – B (Q15–19): Very Short Answer Type-I (2 marks each; Max 30 words).
- (d) Section – C (Q20–23): Short Answer Type-II (3 marks each; Max 60 words).
- (e) Section – D (Q24–27): Long Answer Type-I (4 marks each; Max 120 words).
- (f) Section – E (Q28–29): Long Answer Type-II (6 marks each; Max 200 words).
- (g) Section – F (Q30–31): Case-based questions (3 marks each).

SECTION – A

(14x1=14)

1. The structuralist approach in psychology primarily used which of the following methods to study the structure of the mind?
 - (a) Naturalistic Observation
 - (b) Introspection
 - (c) Experimentation
 - (d) Case Study
2. A researcher wants to study the effect of music on study concentration. In this experiment, "music" is the:
 - (a) Dependent variable
 - (b) Independent variable
 - (c) Confounding variable
 - (d) Control variable
3. The pattern of development where growth proceeds from the head downwards to the lower parts of the body is known as:
 - (a) Proximodistal trend
 - (b) Socio-cultural trend
 - (c) Cephalocaudal trend
 - (d) Phylogenetic trend
4. The minimum value of a stimulus required to activate a given sensory system is called:
 - (a) Difference Threshold
 - (b) Absolute Threshold
 - (c) Weber's Constant
 - (d) Sensory Adaptation
5. Which school of thought in psychology completely rejected the study of mind and consciousness, shifting focus entirely to observable behavior?
 - (a) Psychoanalysis
 - (b) Gestalt Psychology
 - (c) Behaviourism
 - (d) Functionalism
6. A significant limitation of the Naturalistic Observation method is:
 - (a) It cannot be used for animal behavior.
 - (b) Subjectivity and potential observer bias.
 - (c) It lacks ecological validity.
 - (d) It takes place in a highly artificial laboratory environment.

7. According to Jean Piaget, a child who believes that a tall, thin glass contains more water than a short, wide glass—despite seeing the water poured from one to the other—lacks the concept of:
- (a) Egocentrism (b) Object Permanence (c) Conservation (d) Animism
8. When looking down a long straight road, the parallel edges of the road seem to converge at a distant point. This monocular depth cue is known as:
- (a) Texture Gradient (b) Linear Perspective (c) Relative Size (d) Interposition
9. **Assertion (A):** Psychology is considered a social science because it studies human behavior in its socio-cultural context
- Reason (R):** Human behavior can be completely predicted using universal laws similar to the laws of classical physics.
- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false.
(d) A is false, but R is true.
10. If a researcher finds that the correlation coefficient between stress levels and academic performance is -0.85, this indicates:
- (a) A weak relationship where high stress causes high performance.
(b) A strong negative relationship where higher stress is linked to lower performance.
(c) No meaningful relationship between the variables.
(d) A perfect positive linear relationship.
11. According to Erik Erikson, the primary developmental challenge faced by individuals during adolescence is:
- (a) Trust vs. Mistrust (b) Intimacy vs. Isolation
(c) Identity vs. Role Confusion (d) Generativity vs. Stagnation
12. When your prior knowledge, expectations, and cultural background actively influence how you interpret an ambiguous sensory stimulus, you are utilizing:
- (a) Bottom-up processing (b) Transductive processing
(c) Top-down processing (d) Subliminal perception
13. The cognitive perspective in psychology focuses primarily on:
- (a) Biological structures and neurotransmitters.
(b) How environmental rewards shape actions.
(c) How the mind processes, stores, and retrieves information.
(d) Unconscious drives and early childhood trauma.
14. Environmental factors that can cause abnormalities or developmental deviations during the prenatal stage are collectively termed:
- (a) Chromosomes (b) Teratogens (c) Genes (d) Reflexes

SECTION – B**(5x2=10)**

15. Differentiate between the professional roles of a Psychologist and a Psychiatrist.
16. What is a control group, and why is it essential to maintain one in an experimental research design?
17. Briefly explain how growth differs conceptually from development.
18. Define selective attention. State any one internal factor that influences it.
19. Distinguish between structured and unstructured interviews.

SECTION – C**(3x4=12)**

20. Explain the core principles of the Evolutionary Perspective in modern psychology.
21. List and briefly explain three major ethical principles that a researcher must strictly follow when conducting psychological enquiry.
22. Analyze the concept of egocentrism as observed during Piaget's pre-operational stage. How does it manifest in a child's behavior?
23. What is the Phi-phenomenon? Explain how it supports the fundamental claim made by Gestalt psychologists regarding perception.

SECTION – D**(4x4=16)**

24. Discuss four distinct branches of psychology, highlighting the primary areas of study or application for each.
25. Elaborate systematically on the four basic steps involved in conducting scientific psychological research.
26. Compare and contrast the key characteristics of Piaget's Concrete Operational Stage and Formal Operational Stage of cognitive development.
27. Explain any four monocular cues that human beings use to perceive depth and distance in a three-dimensional environment.

SECTION – E**(6x2=12)**

28. Detail the role played by the primary agents of socialization (Family, Peers, and School) in shaping human development across childhood and adolescence.

OR

What are the major themes that provide direction to psychological research and applications? Explain how psychology can be used to solve everyday real-world problems.

29. Provide a detailed description of the psychological process of Visual Adaptation, explaining both light adaptation and dark adaptation. Supplement your answer by discussing the underlying roles of rods and cones.

OR

What is a Psychological Test? Discuss the essential characteristics that a psychological test must possess to be considered scientifically valid and reliable.

SECTION – F (CASE-BASED QUESTIONS)

(3x2=6)

30. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:

Dr. Ananya wanted to see if room temperature affects student test performance. She split 60 students into two groups. Group A took a math test in a room set to a cool 20°C. Group B took the exact same test in a warm room set to 32°C. Both groups were given the same amount of time. The results showed that Group A scored significantly higher than Group B.

- (a) Identify the Independent Variable and the Dependent Variable in Dr. Ananya's study. (1)
- (b) State two potential confounding/extraneous variables that Dr. Ananya needs to control to ensure her results are accurate. (2)

31. Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:

Arjun is looking out of his window at an airplane flying high up in the sky. Even though the physical image projected onto the retina of Arjun's eye is no larger than a tiny speck, he does not perceive the airplane as a miniature toy; he easily recognizes it as a massive vehicle capable of carrying hundreds of passengers.

- (a) Name the specific perceptual phenomenon that allows Arjun to perceive the airplane correctly despite its distance. (1)
- (b) Explain how this constancy functions, and briefly differentiate it from shape constancy. (2)