

CLASS – 11

PSYCHOLOGY

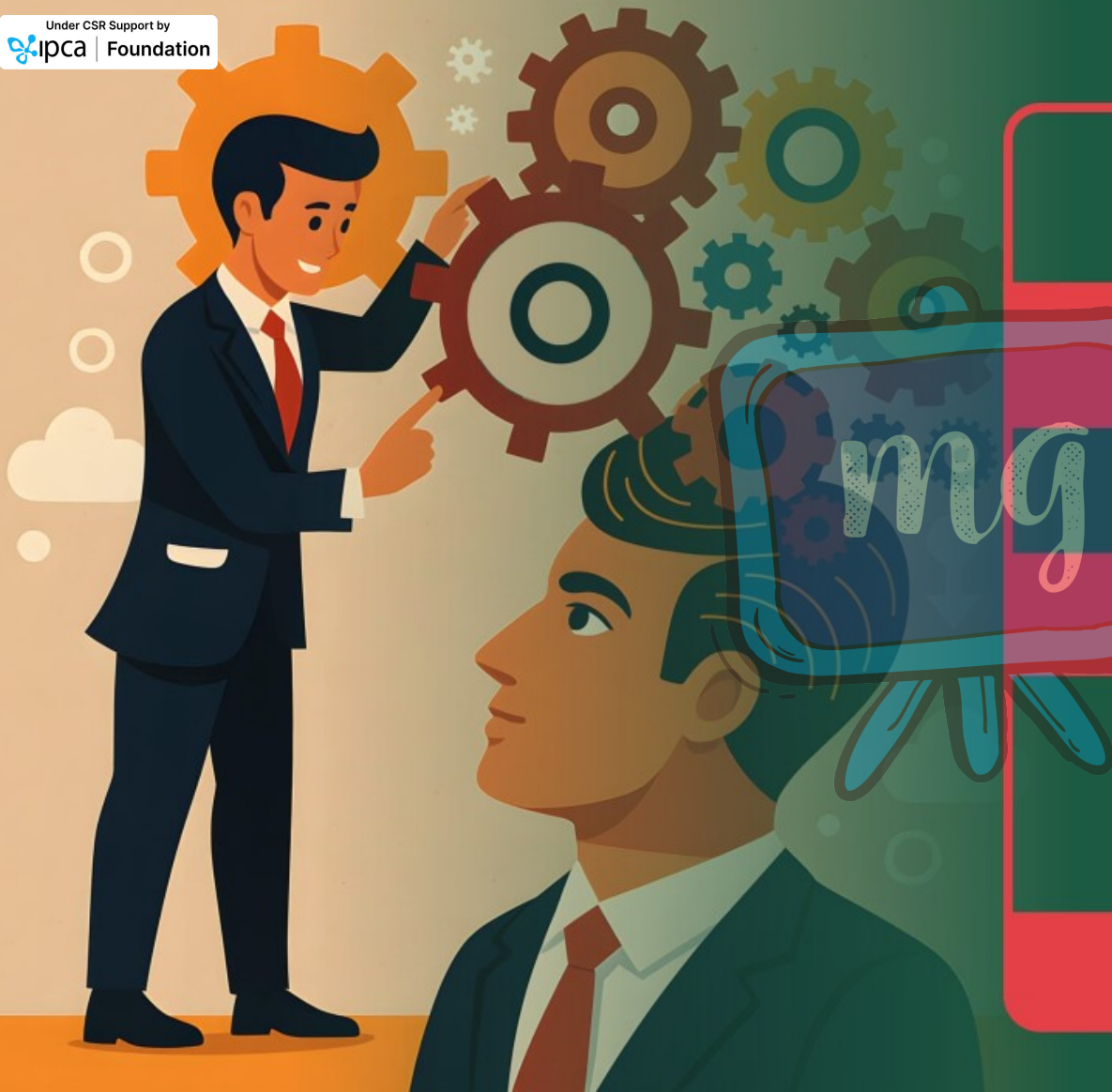
Chapter – 1

What is Psychology?

Part – 6

Extra Question

Sonal Koul



EXTRA QUESTION

1

What does psychology primarily study?

- ☐ A Only unconscious processes
- ☐ B Mental processes, experiences, and behaviour
- ☐ C Only overt behaviour
- ☐ D Only emotional states

EXTRA QUESTION

2 Which of the following is an example of covert behaviour?

- ☐ A Running in a race
- ☐ B Writing an exam
- ☐ C Muscle twitching while playing chess
- ☐ D Laughing loudly

EXTRA QUESTION

3 Who established the first psychology laboratory in 1879?

- ☐ A William James
- ☐ B Ivan Pavlov
- ☒ C Wilhelm Wundt
- ☐ D Sigmund Freud

EXTRA QUESTION

4 Which approach in psychology emphasises free will and human potential?

- ☐ A Behaviourism
- ☐ B Structuralism
- ☒ C Humanistic approach
- ☐ D Psychoanalysis

EXTRA QUESTION

5 What is the major focus of Gestalt psychology?

- ☐ A Behavioural conditioning
- ☐ B Unconscious desires
- ☐ C Holistic perception
- ☐ D Emotional regulation

EXTRA QUESTION

6 What distinguishes scientific psychology from common-sense understanding?

- ☐ A It uses astrology for prediction
- ☐ B It relies on intuition
- ☐ C It depends on hindsight
- ☐ D It uses systematic and verifiable data

7

What does functionalism focus on?

- ☐ A Analysis of unconscious desires
- ☐ B Internal mental structure
- ☐ C Functions of behaviour in adaptation
- ☐ D The effect of punishment

8

What is the focus of cognitive psychology?

- ☐ A Brain surgery techniques ?
- ☐ B Study of dreams only ?
- ☐ C Mental processes like attention, memory, and problem-solving
- ☐ D Study of cultural rituals

EXTRA QUESTION

9

Which of the following fields studies the influence of environmental factors like pollution on human behaviour?

- ☐ A Clinical Psychology
- ☐ B Developmental Psychology
- ☐ C Environmental Psychology
- ☐ D Social Psychology

EXTRA QUESTION

10

Which of the following fields studies the influence of environmental factors like pollution on human behaviour?

- ☐ A Educational Psychology
- ☐ B Industrial/Organisational Psychology
- ☐ C Health Psychology
- ☐ D Clinical Psychology

EXTRA QUESTION

11

Who introduced the first syllabus of
experimental psychology in India?



EXTRA QUESTION

11

Who introduced the first syllabus of experimental psychology in India?

Answer : Calcutta University

1915

mg

1916

EXTRA QUESTION

12

Name the Indian psychologist who established the Indian Psychoanalytical Association.

mg

EXTRA QUESTION

12

Name the Indian psychologist who established the Indian Psychoanalytical Association.

Answer: G. Bose

1922

EXTRA QUESTION

13

What is the term for knowledge created through interaction between children and adults as per Vygotsky?

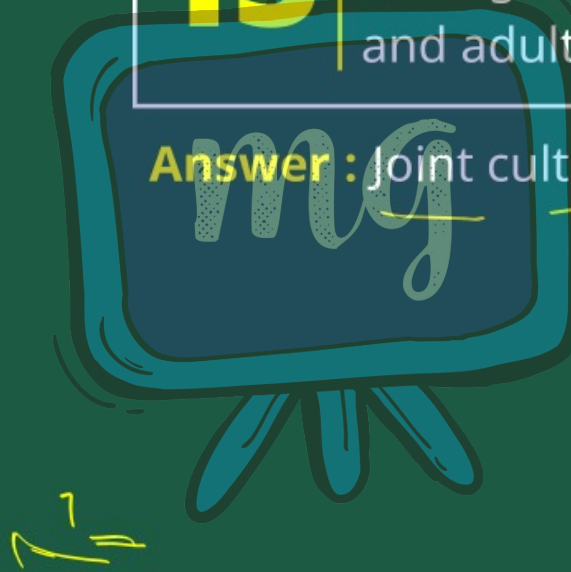
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EXTRA QUESTION

13

What is the term for knowledge created through interaction between children and adults as per Vygotsky?

Answer : joint cultural construction



EXTRA QUESTION

14

Which method was primarily used by structuralists to study the mind?



EXTRA QUESTION

14

Which method was primarily used by structuralists to study the mind?

Answer : Introspection

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EXTRA QUESTION

15

Which Nobel Prize winner is known for split-brain research?



EXTRA QUESTION

15

Which Nobel Prize winner is known for split-brain research?

Answer : Roger Sperry

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EXTRA QUESTION

16

What is meant by constructivism in psychology?



EXTRA QUESTION

16

What is meant by constructivism in psychology?

Answer :

Constructivism is a perspective in cognitive psychology which views human beings as actively constructing their minds through exploration of the physical and social world. According to this view, knowledge is not passively received but actively built by the learner.

EXTRA QUESTION

17

Describe the role of psychology in mass communication.



EXTRA QUESTION

17

Describe the role of psychology in mass communication.

Answer :

Psychology helps in understanding how media influences thinking, attitudes, and emotions. It assists in developing effective communication strategies and helps journalists create impactful stories by understanding human motives and emotions.

EXTRA QUESTION



18

What was the contribution of Dweck's study regarding children's learning and failure?



EXTRA QUESTION

18

What was the contribution of Dweck's study regarding children's learning and failure?

Answer :

Dweck's study found that children who were exposed to both success and failure, and were encouraged to try harder, performed better than those who always succeeded with easy tasks. This challenged the common belief that only success builds confidence.

EXTRA QUESTION

19

How is psychology related to architecture and engineering?



EXTRA QUESTION

19 | How is psychology related to architecture and engineering?

Answer :

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Psychological knowledge helps architects and engineers design spaces and systems that cater to mental and physical comfort, safety, and aesthetics. It influences designs of streets, highways, and mechanical devices by considering human habits and behaviour.

EXTRA QUESTION

20

What is the focus of
psychoneuroimmunology?



EXTRA QUESTION

20 | What is the focus of psychoneuroimmunology?

Answer :

Psychoneuroimmunology is an emerging discipline that studies how the mind influences the immune system. It emphasizes the role of mental processes like emotions and visualisation in strengthening physical health and recovery.

EXTRA QUESTION

21

Discuss the different branches of
psychology and their areas of application.



21

Discuss the different branches of psychology and their areas of application.

Answer :

1. Cognitive Psychology :

- ✧ Studies mental processes like attention, memory, perception, reasoning, and language.
- ✧ Collaborates with neuroscientists and computer scientists.
- ✧ Uses both lab experiments and ecological methods.



2. Biological Psychology :

- ✧ Explores the link between behaviour and biological systems like brain, nervous system, and genetics.
- ✧ Uses technologies like EEG, PET, and fMRI.
- ✧ Works closely with neuroscientists and anthropologists.



3. Developmental Psychology :

- ✦ Focuses on changes across life-span: physical, social, and psychological.
- ✦ Studies children, adolescents, adults, and ageing.
- ✦ Emphasizes role of biology, environment, and culture.



4. Social Psychology :

- ✧ Investigates how individuals think, feel, and behave in social contexts.
- ✧ Topics include attitudes, conformity, aggression, and intergroup relations.

5. Cross-Cultural and Cultural Psychology :

- ✧ Examines how behaviour is shaped by cultural and social contexts.
- ✧ Recognizes behaviour as both biologically and culturally driven.



6. Environmental Psychology :

- ✦ Studies how physical factors (pollution, disasters, space) affect human behaviour.
- ✦ Researches environmental conservation and sustainable behaviour.

7. Health Psychology :

- ✦ Examines psychological factors in illness, stress, coping, and health promotion.
- ✦ Focuses on doctor-patient interaction and health-enhancing behaviours.



8. Clinical and Counselling Psychology :

- ✦ Deals with diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of psychological disorders.
- ✦ Counselling focuses on everyday issues and decision-making.

9. Industrial/Organisational Psychology :

- ✦ Concerned with workplace behaviour and organisational development.
- ✦ Helps in employee training, work condition improvement, and job satisfaction.



10. Educational and School Psychology :

- ✦ Works on learning methods and addressing learning difficulties.
- ✦ Designs programmes for social and emotional development of children.

11. Sports Psychology

- ✦ Applies psychological principles to enhance athletic performance.
- ✦ Works on motivation, concentration, and stress management.



12. Emerging Fields :

- ✦ Includes forensic, rural, community, aviation, military, and political psychology.



EXTRA QUESTION

22

Explain how psychology is related to other disciplines with suitable examples.



EXTRA QUESTION

22

Explain how psychology is related to other disciplines with suitable examples.

Answer :

1. Philosophy :

- ✦ Origin of psychology lies in philosophical inquiries about mind and consciousness.
- ✦ Psychology borrows philosophical methods of knowing and inquiry.



2. Medicine and Psychiatry :

- ✧ Psychologists work in hospitals for counselling, stress management, and patient recovery.
- ✧ Essential in treating cancer, AIDS, ICU patients, and post-operative care.

3. Economics :

- ✧ Contributes to understanding consumer behaviour, decision-making, and savings patterns.
- ✧ Nobel Prize winners like Kahneman and Simon integrated psychology into economics.



4. Political Science :

- ✦ Explores political behaviour, conflict resolution, and power dynamics using psychological principles.

5. Sociology :

- ✦ Explains group behaviour, socialisation, and intergroup conflicts with psychological insights.

6. Computer Science :

- ✦ Cognitive psychology aids in AI and human-computer interaction.
- ✦ Brain-computer similarities in memory and information processing.

7. Law and Criminology :

- ✦ Applied in witness accuracy, jury decisions, and assessing criminal behaviour.
- ✦ Helps in reforming legal systems with behavioural insights.

8. Mass Communication :

- ✧ Psychology aids in understanding audience behaviour and effective message delivery.
- ✧ Enhances media impact through emotional and motivational analysis.

9. Music and Fine Arts :

- ✧ Psychology used in music therapy and emotion studies.
- ✧ Studies impact of different 'ragas' on physical and mental health.



10. Architecture and Engineering :

- ✦ Helps in designing user-friendly spaces and safety mechanisms.
- ✦ Considers psychological comfort and human habits in design.

