

QUICK DRILL · CBSE CLASS 11

The Bases of Human Behaviour

Psychology · Chapter 3 · 15 MCQs · 20 minutes · PYQ-tagged with time budgets

DATE	TOTAL MARKS	DURATION	MARKING	TARGET
_____	15	20 min	+1 / 0	≥ 12/15

OBJECTIVES

Reinforce the four core topics of The Bases of Human Behaviour via 15 PYQ-derived MCQs. Identify weak sub-topics via concept-node IDs (see answer key). Build per-question time budget habit.

INSTRUCTIONS

Attempt all 15. Time budget shown per Q (use it as pacing guide). Mark answers (A/B/C/D) in the margin. Answer key + explanations on the last page. **Don't peek — score yourself honestly.**

SECTION · QUICK DRILL

Q 1-15 · 20 MIN

Q1. The central nervous system (CNS) consists of:

- (A) The brain and all the nerves of the body
(B) The brain and the spinal cord
(C) The spinal cord and the autonomic nerves
(D) The somatic and autonomic systems

PYQ 2023 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 20s

Q2. Within a single neuron, a nerve impulse travels in the order:

- (A) Axon → cell body → dendrite
(B) Dendrite → cell body → axon
(C) Cell body → dendrite → axon
(D) Axon → dendrite → cell body

PYQ 2022 · School Annual · 1m · 30s

Q3. The tiny gap between two neurons across which chemical messengers travel is called the:

- (A) Axon
(B) Myelin sheath
(C) Synapse
(D) Dendrite

PYQ 2023 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 20s

Q4. Which division of the autonomic nervous system prepares the body for 'fight or flight'?

- (A) Parasympathetic
(B) Somatic
(C) Sympathetic
(D) Central

PYQ 2021 · Pre-Board · 1m · 20s

Q5. The part of the hindbrain that controls balance, posture and coordination of movement is the:

- (A) Cerebrum
(B) Cerebellum
(C) Thalamus
(D) Hypothalamus

PYQ 2022 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 30s

Q6. Which lobe of the cerebral cortex is mainly responsible for vision?

- (A) Frontal lobe
(B) Parietal lobe
(C) Temporal lobe
(D) Occipital lobe

PYQ 2020 · School Annual · 1m · 30s

Q7. The endocrine gland called the 'master gland' because it controls other glands is the:

- (A) Thyroid gland
(B) Adrenal gland
(C) Pituitary gland
(D) Pancreas

PYQ 2023 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 20s

Q8. The hormone thyroxin, which regulates the body's metabolic rate, is secreted by the:

- (A) Adrenal gland
(B) Thyroid gland
(C) Pituitary gland
(D) Gonads

PYQ 2021 · School Annual · 1m · 30s

Q9. The adrenal glands release adrenaline, which works most closely with the:

- (A) Parasympathetic nervous system
(B) Somatic nervous system
(C) Sympathetic nervous system
(D) Spinal reflexes

PYQ 2022 · Pre-Board · 1m · 30s

- Q10.** Learning the practices and values of one's OWN culture, mostly in childhood, is called:
(A) Acculturation **(B)** Enculturation
(C) Assimilation **(D)** Marginalisation
 PYQ 2023 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 30s
- Q11.** The cultural and psychological change that results from contact between two different cultures is called:
(A) Enculturation **(B)** Socialisation
(C) Acculturation **(D)** Heredity
 PYQ 2022 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 30s
- Q12.** In the autonomic nervous system, the 'rest and digest' functions are carried out by the:
(A) Sympathetic division **(B)** Parasympathetic division
(C) Somatic division **(D)** Central division
 PYQ 2020 · School Annual · 1m · 30s
- Q13.** Genes, the units of heredity, are located on structures called:
(A) Neurons **(B)** Hormones
(C) Chromosomes **(D)** Synapses
 PYQ 2021 · Pre-Board · 1m · 20s
- Q14.** The modern view of the nature-nurture debate holds that behaviour is the result of:
(A) Heredity alone **(B)** Environment alone
(C) An interaction between heredity and environment **(D)** Neither heredity nor environment
 PYQ 2023 · School Annual · 1m · 30s
- Q15.** The process by which a person learns to become an effective member of society, continuing across the whole life-span, is:
(A) Enculturation **(B)** Acculturation
(C) Socialisation **(D)** Evolution
 PYQ 2022 · CBSE SQP · 1m · 30s

ANSWER KEY & EXPLANATIONS

Q 1-15 · MARK YOUR SCORE

Q1. Answer: B

The CNS is ONLY the brain and the spinal cord; nerves to the limbs and organs form the peripheral nervous system.

Q2. Answer: B

Dendrites receive, the cell body integrates, and the axon sends: dendrite → cell body → axon.

Q3. Answer: C

The synapse is the gap; neurotransmitters cross it to pass the signal to the next neuron.

Q4. Answer: C

The sympathetic division arouses the body for emergencies; the parasympathetic calms it afterwards.

Q5. Answer: B

The cerebellum (hindbrain) controls balance and coordination; the cerebrum (forebrain) handles thinking.

Q6. Answer: D

The occipital lobe at the back of the brain processes visual information from the eyes.

Q7. Answer: C

The pituitary is the master gland because its hormones regulate the thyroid, adrenals and gonads.

Q8. Answer: B

The thyroid gland secretes thyroxin, which controls metabolism; its output is regulated by pituitary TSH.

Q9. Answer: C

Adrenaline supports the sympathetic 'fight or flight' response, speeding the heart and raising alertness.

Q10. Answer: B

Enculturation is absorbing one's own culture; acculturation involves contact with a different culture.

Q11. Answer: C

Acculturation is change due to contact with another culture, e.g. after migration.

Q12. Answer: B

The parasympathetic division calms the body and conserves energy after an emergency.

Q13. Answer: C

Genes are made of DNA and carried on chromosomes, passed from parents to offspring.

Q14. Answer: C

Behaviour arises from the interaction of genes (nature) and environment (nurture), not one alone.

Q15. Answer: C

Socialisation is acquiring the knowledge, skills and dispositions to function in society, lifelong.