

HALFYEARELY EXAMINATION – 2022**CLASS - XII****PSYCHOLOGY (037)****ANSWER KEY SET – A**

SI NO	PART - A	Marks
1	B. Contextual intelligence	1
2	D. Spatial intelligence	1
3	D. Self-control	1
4	B. Source traits	1
5	A. Projection	1
6	C. Hans Seyle	1
7	C. Avoidance oriented coping	1
8	B. Biological organic	1
9	B. Exorcism	1
10	D. ADHD	1
	PART - B	
11	Level – I associative learning: repeating the learned information or the content without changing its meaning. Level II Cognitive competency: It refers to using the input to produce an effective or better output. (Each point one mark)	2
12	Personal identity refers to the attributes which separates an individual from a group of people. Ex: Name Social identity refers to the attributes which connects or associates an individual to a group. Ex: religion, caste (Each point one mark)	2
13	Introversion refers to those individuals who would like to live in their own world and having an extreme amount of shy and they like to be alone and socially inactive. Extroversion refers to those individuals who are socially out going, fun loving and thrill seekers. (Each point one mark)	2
14	The personality pattern of Alfred is Hardiness. According to Kobasa people with more stress and less sickness will have the above personality. It includes 3 C's control, commitment and challenge. (Each point one mark)	2
15	The children suffering with Autism will have difficulties in social interaction and communication skills. They have restricted range of interest and prefer to repeat the same task again and again. (Each point one mark)	2
16	ODD stands for oppositional defiant disorder it includes age in appropriate amount of stubbornness and they are irritable, defiant and disobedient.	2
	PART - B	
17	Obsessive Compulsive and related Disorder – Inability to control a preoccupation with specific ideas or inability to prevent carrying out a particular act or series of acts that affect their ability to carry out normal	3

	<p>activities.</p> <p>Hoarding disorder - Hoarding disorder is a persistent difficulty discarding or parting with possessions because of a perceived need to save them.</p> <p>Trichotillomania – Hair pulling disorder</p> <p>Excoriation – skin picking disorder</p> <p>(Any three need to be mentioned)</p>	
18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simultaneous and Successive Processing – Information can be integrated into the knowledge system simultaneously or successively. • Simultaneous Processing takes place when you perceive the relations among various concepts and integrate them into a meaningful pattern for comprehension. It helps in grasping the meaning and relationship between given figures. • Successive Processing takes place when you remember all the information serially so that the recall of one leads to the recall of another. 	3
19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sattva guna includes attributes like cleanliness, truthfulness, dutifulness, detachment, discipline, etc. • Rajas guna includes intensive activity, desire for gratification, dissatisfaction, envy of others and a materialistic mentality. • Tamas guna characterizes anger, arrogance, depression, laziness, helplessness, etc. 	3
20	<p>Anorexia nervosa involves a distorted body image that leads the patient to see themselves as overweight. Often refusing to eat, exercising compulsively and developing unusual habits such as refusing to eat in front of others, the anorexic may lose large amounts of weight and even starve himself/herself to death.</p> <p>Bulimia nervosa involves excessive intake of food, followed by purging through laxatives or diuretics or by self induced vomiting. The person often feels disgusted and ashamed when s/he binges and is relieved of tension and negative emotions after purging.</p> <p>Binge eating involves frequent episodes of out of control eating.</p>	3
	PART - D	
21	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Schizophrenia b. Delusions of grandeur c. Auditory hallucinations d. Mutism 	4
22	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Triarichic theory b. Contextual intelligence c. Knowledge, planning, performance d. Robert J. Sternberg 	4
23	<p>Stress is the pattern of responses that an organism makes to stimulus event that disturbs the equilibrium and exceeds a person's ability to cope.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hassles • Life events • Traumatic events 	4
24	<p>Life skills are abilities for adaptive and positive behavior that enable individuals to deal effectively with the demands and challenges of everyday life. Our ability to cope depends on how well we are prepared to deal with and counterbalance everyday demands, and keeps equilibrium in our lives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assertiveness • Time management • Rational thinking 	4

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving relationship Self-care Overcoming unhelpful habits (any three need to be explained) 	
25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linguistic intelligence Logical-Mathematical Bodily kinaesthetic Spatial Musical Intrapersonal Interpersonal Naturalistic (Any four need to be explained) 	4
26	<p>Friedman and Rosenman, whilst trying to identify psychosocial risk factors, classified individuals into categories.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type A personality – Possesses high motivation, lack patience, feel short of time, and are always stressed out. People with this personality are more susceptible to problems like hypertension and coronary heart disease. Type B personality – It is understood as the absence of Type-A traits. Type C personality – Suggested by Morris, this type of personality is prone to cancer. Individuals are cooperative, unassertive and patient, suppress their negative emotions and show compliance to authority. Type D personality – Characterised by proneness to depression. <p>(OR)</p> <p>Trait approaches to personality focus on the specific psychological attributes along which individuals differ in consistent and stable ways.</p> <p>H.J Eysenck's Theory</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Neuroticism vs. emotional stability</u> – neurotics are moody, touchy, quickly lose control and short tempered people. It refers to the degree to which people have control over their feelings. <u>Extraversion vs. introversion</u> – It refers to the degree to which people are socially outgoing or socially withdrawn. <u>Psychoticism vs. sociability</u> – It is considered to interact with the other two dimensions mentioned above. A person who scores high on psychoticism tends to be hostile, egocentric and antisocial. 	4
PART - E		
27	<p>Dissociative Disorders are characterized by sudden temporary alterations of consciousness that blot out painful experiences. Dissociation can be viewed as severance of the connections between ideas and emotions, and involves feelings of unreality, estrangement, depersonalization, and sometimes a loss or shift of identity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dissociative amnesia Dissociative fugue Dissociative identity disorder Depersonalization <p>(OR)</p>	6

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Psychodynamic model • Behavioural model – • Cognitive model – • Humanistic-Existential model – • Socio-Cultural model – • Diathesis-Stress model- 	
28	<p>Projective techniques are based on the assumption that a less structured or unstructured stimulus or situation will allow the individual to project her/his feelings, desires and needs on to that situation.</p> <p>Rorschach ink blot test Test description Performance Analysis</p> <p>Draw a person test Disproportionately a large head indicates an organic brain disease. Graphic emphasis on neck indicates lack of control over impulses. Omission of facial features indicates a person is trying to hide a conflicting relationship.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(OR)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MMPI • Cattell's 16 PF test • Eysenck personality questionnaire 	6