

HALFYEARLY EXAMINATION – 2022**CLASS - XII****PSYCHOLOGY (037)****ANSWER KEY SET – B**

SI NO	PART - A	Marks
1	B. Contextual intelligence	1
2	A. Bodily Kinaesthetic	1
3	A. Self-esteem	1
4	B. Source traits	1
5	A. Projection	1
6	A. Donald Michenbaum	1
7	D. Task oriented coping	1
8	B. Biological organic	1
9	B. Exorcism	1
10	D. ADHD	1
	PART - B	
11	Psychometric approach considers the intelligence as an aggregate of abilities and also it expresses it in terms of a single cognitive index number. It is also known as structural approach and it deals with what of intelligence. (Each point one mark)	2
12	Social desirability is the tendency on the part of the respondent to endorse items in a socially desirable manner. Acquiescence is the tendency of the subject to agree with the items irrespective of their contents. (Each point one mark)	2
13	Rahim's personality is Type – C, which means prone to cancer. Individuals are cooperative, unassertive and patient, suppress their negative emotions and show compliance to authority. (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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Task oriented coping• Avoidance oriented coping• Emotion oriented coping (Each point one mark)	3
18	Emotional Intelligence is a set of skills that underlie accurate appraisal, expression and regulation of emotions. Salovey and Mayer considered emotional intelligence as the ability to monitor one's own and other's emotions, to discriminate among them and to use the information to guide one's thinking and actions.	3

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perceive and be sensitive to various types of emotions in other by nothing their body language, voice and tone and facial expressions. • Control and regulate your emotions and their expressions while dealing with self and others to achieve harmony and peace. 	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alcohol abuse and dependence involves drinking large amounts of alcohol regularly and relying on it to face difficult situations. For many people, the pattern of alcohol abuse extends to dependence (their bodies build up a tolerance for alcohol and they need to drink even greater amounts to feel its effects) and they also experience withdrawal responses when they stop drinking. • Heroin abuse and dependence involves the development of a dependence on heroin, revolving lives around the substance, building up a tolerance for it and experiencing a withdrawal reaction when ceasing to use the substance. The most direct danger of heroin abuse is an overdose that slows down the respiratory center in the brain, almost paralyzing breathing and in many cases causing death. • Cocaine abuse and dependence involves problems in short term memory and attention. Dependence may develop, so that cocaine dominates a person's life, and more of the drug is needed to get the desired effect. 	3
	PART - D	
21	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Schizophrenia Delusions of grandeur Auditory hallucinations Mutism 	4
22	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Triarchic theory Contextual intelligence Knowledge, planning, performance Robert J. Sternberg 	4
23	<p>Hans Selye noticed a similar pattern of bodily response to stress in all the patients he studied, and called this pattern the General Adaptation Syndrome (GAS) which involves three stages.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alarm Reaction • Resistance • Exhaustion • Criticism 	4
24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary appraisal – It refers to the perception of a new or changing environment as positive, neutral or negative in its consequences. • Secondary appraisal – It is the assessment of one's coping abilities and resources and whether they will be sufficient to meet the harm, threat or challenge of the event. <p>These appraisals are very subjective and will depend on many factors such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Past experiences – If one has handled similar situations very successfully in the past, they would be less threatening for her/him. • Controllability – Does one have mastery or control over a situation? 	4

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>Trait approaches to personality focus on the specific psychological attributes along which individuals differ in consistent and stable ways.</p> <p>Gordon Allport's Trait Theory proposed that individuals possess a number of traits that are dynamic in nature.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cardinal traits are highly generalized dispositions and indicate the goal around which a person's entire life seems to revolve. • Central traits are those traits that are less pervasive in effect, for example warm, sincere, etc. • Secondary traits are the least generalised characteristics of persons such as likes or dislikes. <p style="text-align: center;">(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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Psychodynamic model • Behavioural model – • Cognitive model – • Humanistic-Existential model – • Socio-Cultural model – 	6

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 and enquiry</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