

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

SI NO	PART - A	Marks
1	B. Contextual intelligence	1
2	C. Linguistic	1
3	A. Social learning	1
4	B. Conscientiousness	1
5	A. Projection	1
6	A. imagination	1
7	D. Task oriented coping	1
8	A. Organismic	1
9	B. Exorcism	1
10	D. ADHD	1
	<b>PART - B</b>	
11	Information processing approach deals with how an intelligent person acts. It deals with the methods and processes which are used in intellectual reasoning and problem solving (Each point one mark)	2
12	Source traits Surface traits (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	Delusion is a false belief which is firmly held on inadequate grounds. Delusions of reference Delusions of persecution Delusions of grandeur Delusions of control (any two and each point 1 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
	<b>PART - B</b>	
17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Assertiveness</li><li>• Time management</li><li>• Improving relations</li><li>• Overcoming unhelpful habits</li><li>• Rational thinking (any three and each point one mark)</li></ul>	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	3

	<p>one's thinking and actions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Perceive and be sensitive to various types of emotions in other by noting their body language, voice and tone and facial expressions.</li> <li>• Control and regulate your emotions and their expressions while dealing with self and others to achieve harmony and peace.</li> </ul>	
19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Endomorphs are fat, soft and round shaped people and they are fun loving and easy going by nature.</li> <li>• Mesomorphs are rectangular body build with strong musculature and they are athletic, courageous and ready to take the challenges.</li> <li>• Ectomorphs are long, fragile and thin people and they are artistic and great thinkers.</li> </ul>	3
20	<p>Obsessive and compulsive disorder refers to the inability of an individual to stop or control the negative thoughts and inability to stop or control the certain actions.</p> <p>Excoriation</p> <p>Trichotillomania</p> <p>Hoarding disorder (any two points)</p>	3
<b>PART - D</b>		
21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Schizophrenia</li> <li>b. Delusions of grandeur</li> <li>c. Auditory hallucinations</li> <li>d. Mutism</li> </ul>	4
22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Triarchic theory</li> <li>b. Contextual intelligence</li> <li>c. Knowledge, planning, performance</li> <li>d. Robert J. Sternberg</li> </ul>	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"> <li>• Alarm Reaction</li> <li>• Resistance</li> <li>• Exhaustion</li> <li>• Criticism</li> </ul>	4
24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social Support – It is defined as the existence and availability of people on whom we can rely upon, people who let us know that they care about, value and love us. Someone who believes that s/he belongs to a social network of communication and mutual obligation experiences social support.</li> <li>• Social support can be in the form of tangible support or assistance involving material aid.</li> <li>• It can also be in the form of informational support about stressful events.</li> <li>• Supportive friends and family provide emotional support, which is reassuring the individual that he or she is loved, valued and cared for.</li> </ul> <p>(each point one mark)</p>	4
25	<p>Operant refers to what the respondent does, these are cognition, memory recording, memory retention, convergent production, divergent production and evaluation.</p> <p>Contents refers to the way the stimuli is collected, auditory, visual, semantic,</p>	4

	<p>symbolic, behavioral.</p> <p>Products refers to the final out come, they are expressed in terms of units, classes, relations, systems, transformations and implications.</p> <p>Total factors in intelligence are <math>6 \times 5 \times 6 = 180</math> cells</p> <p>(each point one mark)</p>	
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"> <li>• Cardinal traits are highly generalized dispositions and indicate the goal around which a person's entire life seems to revolve.</li> <li>• Central traits are those traits that are less pervasive in effect, for example warm, sincere, etc.</li> <li>• Secondary traits are the least generalised characteristics of persons such as likes or dislikes.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>(OR)</b></p> <p>Trait approaches to personality focus on the specific psychological attributes along which individuals differ in consistent and stable ways.</p> <p><b>H.J Eysenck's Theory</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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.</li> <li>• <u>Extraversion vs. introversion</u> – It refers to the degree to which people are socially outgoing or socially withdrawn.</li> <li>• <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.</li> </ul>	4
	<b>PART - E</b>	
27	<p><b>Dissociative Disorders</b> 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"> <li>• <b>Dissociative amnesia</b></li> <li>• <b>Dissociative fugue</b></li> <li>• <b>Dissociative identity disorder</b></li> <li>• <b>Depersonalization</b></li> </ul> <p><b>(OR)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Psychodynamic model</b></li> <li>• <b>Behavioural model –</b></li> <li>• <b>Cognitive model –</b></li> <li>• <b>Humanistic-Existential model –</b></li> <li>• <b>Socio-Cultural model –</b></li> <li>• <b>Diathesis-Stress model-</b></li> </ul>	6

28	<p><b>Projective techniques</b> 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><b>Rorschach ink blot test</b></p> <p>Test description</p> <p>Performance</p> <p>enquiry</p> <p><b>Draw a person test</b></p> <p>Disproportionately a large head indicates an organic brain disease.</p> <p>Graphic emphasis on neck indicates lack of control over impulses.</p> <p>Omission of facial features indicates a person is trying to hide a conflicting relationship.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>(OR)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MMPI</li> <li>• Cattell's 16 PF test</li> <li>• Eysenck personality questionnaire</li> </ul>	6
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