

**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT**  
**FIRST PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION**  
**MARCH 2021**  
**CLASS XII**

**SET A**

**Marking Scheme – PSYCHOLOGY [THEORY]**

Q.NO.	Answers	Marks (with split up)
1.	Culture	1
2.	B. Disposition	1
3.	Imagination (OR) Biofeed back	1
4.	True	1
5.	True	1
6.	D. Behavior therapy	1
7.	A. Depersonalization	1
8.	Imbalance	1
9.	C. Social loafing	1
10.	Emotion oriented (OR) Avoidance oriented	1
11.	C. Source (OR) A. Defense mechanism	1
12.	A. Dopamine (Or) D. GABA	1
13.	Life skills (OR) Burnout	1
14.	A. 1-III, 2- I, 3-IV, 4-II	1
<b>SECTION - II</b>		
15. A(i)	A. Resilience	1
15 A(ii)	B. Task oriented coping	1
15 A(iii)	D. Past experience (OR)	1
15B (i)	B. Burnout	1

15B (ii)	C. Emotion oriented coping	1
15B (iii)	A. Relaxation training	1
16. (i)	C. Traumatic events	1
16 (ii)	D. Post-Traumatic stress disorder	1
16 (iii)	Acute stress disorder and Adjustment disorder	1
16 (iv)	B. Low self-efficacy	1
	<b>SECTION - III</b>	
17.	Technological intelligence refers to the child rearing practices adopted by the western and well advanced societies led to the development of various skills such as speed, minimal moves, mental manipulation and higher order thinking skills among the children. Integral intelligence is a holistic perspective where the equal importance was given to cognitive and non-cognitive aspects of intelligence.	2
18.	Indian culture an individual's personal identity is becoming a part of his/her group identity due to the over dominance of group culture. Where as in western culture both the two personal identity and group identity will exist in a parallel way.	2
19.	Delusion is a false belief, which is firmly held on inadequate grounds. The four different types of delusions experienced by people in schizophrenia are Delusions of persecution Delusions of reference Delusions of control Delusions of grandeur  (OR) Phobias are irrational fears related to specific objects, people, or situations. Phobias often develop gradually or begin with a generalized anxiety disorder. Specific phobias Social phobias Agora phobias.	2
20.	Rehabilitation is to empower the patients to become a productive member of society to the extent possible. In rehabilitation, the patients are given occupational therapy social skills training, vocational therapy. In occupational therapy patients are taught skills such as candle making, paper bag making. Social skills training helps to develop interpersonal skills through role play. Cognitive retraining is given to improve the basic cognitive functions of attention, memory, and executive functions.	2
21.	Group polarization refers to a group phenomenon, Where the members of the group due to continuous and constant interactions will develop an extreme amount of cohesiveness and it makes them to take extreme decisions while acting in groups.	4
22.	Team is a special kind of group which is more organized on comparing to a group. The team members are collectively as a team and individually responsible for success or failure. The team members need to have a complimentary skill which makes them totally separate from a group.	4

	In team members as well as the team leader are equally responsible for its success or failure.	
	<b>SECTION - IV</b>	
23.	Dissociative amnesia and Fugue Dissociative identity disorder Depersonalization	3
24.	Somatic symptom disorder Illness anxiety disorder Conversion disorder (OR) Substance abuse refers to the various consequences associated with the substance dependency. People addicted to the drugs will have poor concentration at work place and poor decision making skills led to loss of job, family violence, divorce..etc. Alcohol Heron Cocaine.	3
25.	Arthur Jensen's view of intelligence is based on two levels. Level- I it is known as associative learning. Level – II is cognitive competency.	3
	<b>SECTION - V</b>	
26.	Life skills are the abilities for adaptive and positive behavior which enable to us to improve the quality of life. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Time management</li> <li>• Assertiveness</li> <li>• Rational thinking</li> <li>• Improving relations</li> <li>• Self-care</li> <li>• Overcoming unhelpful habits (any four need to be explained in detail)</li> </ul>	4
27.	The four important elements of group structure are <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Roles</li> <li>• Cohesiveness</li> <li>• Status</li> <li>• Norms</li> </ul>	4
28.	The various alternative methods of treating psychological disorders are <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yoga – Kundalini yoga University of California</li> <li>• SKY – NIMHANS</li> <li>• Meditation – Vipasana meditation.</li> <li>• Counselling</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">(OR)</p> <p>Logo therapy of Viktor Frankl</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Finding the meaning</li> <li>• Spiritual unconscious</li> <li>• Existential anxiety</li> <li>• Treatment mode</li> </ul>	4

29.	<p>Concept of balance theory of Fritz Heider</p> <p>Balance :</p> <p>All the three sides are positive</p> <p>One side is positive and remaining two sides are negative.</p> <p>Imbalance:</p> <p>All the three sides are negative</p> <p>Two sides are positive and one side is negative.</p>	4
	<b>SECTION – VI</b>	
30	<p>(A) Projection refers to attributing our own traits to others. The various projective techniques of personality assessment are</p> <p>Rorschach ink blot test</p> <p>Thematic apperception test</p> <p>Sentence completion test</p> <p>Rosen weig’s picture frustration study</p> <p>Draw a person test</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>(OR)</b></p> <p>(B) Fully functioning personality</p> <p>Behavior – 2 aspects</p> <p>Concept of self</p> <p>Real and Ideal self</p> <p>Empathy</p> <p>Unconditional positive regard</p> <p>Self-actualization</p>	6
31	<p>Intelligence is the ability to adapt, shape and select an environment to accomplish the goals in one’s own society and culture. Robert Sternberg (1985)</p> <p>Componential intelligence</p> <p>Contextual intelligence</p> <p>Experiential intelligence.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>(OR)</b></p> <p>PASS model theory of intelligence of JP.DAS, Jack Naglieri, Kirby defined that “Intellectual activity involves the interdependent functioning of three neurological systems of the brain which are called as functional units”.</p> <p>Planning</p> <p>Attention/Arousal</p> <p>Simultaneous or Successive processing</p>	6