

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

**SET B**

**Marking Scheme – PSYCHOLOGY [THEORY]**

Q.NO.	Answers	Marks (with split up)
1.	Vygotsky	1
2.	B. Karen Horney	1
3.	Avoidance oriented coping (OR) Problem focused coping	1
4.	True	1
5.	False	1
6.	C. Aversive conditioning	1
7.	C. Anorexia nervosa	1
8.	Bandwagon effect	1
9.	B. Crowding Tolerance	1
10.	Resilience (OR) Eustress	1
11.	D. Ego (OR) B. Source	1
12.	C. Exorcism OR A. Visual hallucinations	1
13.	Secondary groups (OR) Mob	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.	The two cognitive aspects of self are: Self –esteem refers to the value judgement made by an individual about himself/herself. Self-efficacy refers to the way how an individual is able to give the meaning to the events happening in his own life. The interpretation of the events in terms of luck, fate or hard work and ability.	2
18.	Developing an awareness of the particular physical response. Learning ways of controlling that physiological response in quiet conditions. Transferring that control into the conditions of everyday life.	2
19.	Autism is a neuro developmental disorder, The children experiencing autism will have difficulties in social interaction and communication skills and they will have restricted range of interests and repetition of the same task again and again.  (OR) Significantly sub average intellectual functioning which is existing concurrently with deficits in adaptive behavior during the developmental period. People with below 70 IQ are generally considered as mentally challenged.	2
20.	Systematic desensitization technique of Wolpe will be much more effective in treating the phobias.	2
21.	The two levels of intelligences are Level – I is known as associate learning: where the output is equal to input. Level – II is known as cognitive competency. It is the ability to transform the input to produce an effective output.	2
22.	Social inhibition refers to decline in the level of performance of an individual in the presence of a large number of audiences. Social loafing refers to while working in a group activity along with others putting less effort.	4
	<b>SECTION - IV</b>	
23.	Dissociative amnesia and Fugue Dissociative identity Depersonalization	3
24.	Somatic symptom and related disorders are i. Somatic symptom disorder ii. illness anxiety disorder iii. Conversion disorder	3
25.	Seema is having a good amount of emotional intelligence and the qualities of	3

	<p>those people with good emotional intelligence are</p> <p>i. They are sensitive to the feelings and actions of others in the environment.</p> <p>ii. Self-awareness level is very high and will be able to focus on controlling their own emotions.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(OR)</p> <p>Rational emotive therapy of Albert Ellis</p> <p>Antecedent events</p> <p>Beliefs</p> <p>Consequences analysis will be carried to know and understand the route cause behind the problem.</p> <p>Irrational beliefs will be replaced with the rational ones. Through interviewing technique and seeking simple clarifications with the support of questioning.</p>	
	<b>SECTION - V</b>	
26.	<p>Stress refers to pattern of responses an organism makes to the stimulus event that disturbs the equilibrium and it exceeds a person's ability to cope up.</p> <p>Hassles</p> <p>Life events</p> <p>Traumatic events</p>	4
27.	<p>Group is the combination of two or more than two individuals who are interacting and interdependent with each other.</p> <p>Roles</p> <p>Status</p> <p>Norms</p> <p>Cohesiveness</p>	4
28.	<p>Humanistic therapy of Abraham Maslow</p> <p>Self-actualization</p> <p>Free expression of emotions</p> <p>Role of therapist</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(OR)</p> <p>Principles or techniques of Behaviour therapy are</p> <p>Negative reinforcement</p> <p>Token economy</p> <p>Systematic desensitization</p> <p>Vicarious learning</p>	4
29.	<p>Two step concept theory of attitude change by SM. Mohsin</p> <p>Source</p> <p>Target</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 weigh's picture frustration study</p> <p>Draw a person test</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(OR)</p> <p>(B) Fully functioning personality</p> <p>Behavior – 2 aspects</p>	6

	<p>Concept of self  Real and Ideal self  Empathy  Unconditional positive regard  Self-actualization</p>	
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)  Componential intelligence  Contextual intelligence  Experiential intelligence.</p> <p>(OR)</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".  Planning  Attention/Arousal  Simultaneous or Successive processing</p>	6