

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

**SET C**

**Marking Scheme – PSYCHOLOGY [THEORY]**

Q.NO.	Answers	Marks (with split up)
1.	Interest	1
2.	B. Karen Horney	1
3.	Strictus (OR) Problem focused coping	1
4.	True	1
5.	False	1
6.	C. Aversive conditioning	1
7.	C. Anorexia nervosa	1
8.	Cognitive dissonance	1
9.	A. Prosocial behavior	1
10.	Hardiness (OR) Avoidance oriented coping	1
11.	A. Conscious (OR) B. Source	1
12.	C. Delusions of grandeur 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 behavioural aspects of self are : Self – control and self- regulation. Self – control refers to the delay or defers the gratification of needs for some time period. Self – regulation refers to our ability to organize and monitor our own behaviour.	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.	ADHD stands for attention deficit and hyperactivity disorder. A child suffering with this disorder will make odd grimaces and gestures and will not be able to concentrate on a task for a long duration of time. They may squirm, climb, fidget and spontaneously move in the class. (OR) ODD stands for oppositional defiant disorder, it includes age inappropriate amount of stubbornness, irritable, defiant and disobedient behavior. The children will break the norms and rules of the society.	2
20.	Systematic desensitization technique of Wolpe will be much more effective in treating the phobias. Assessment of phobias Prioritization of phobias Treatment	2
21.	The Theory of Primary Mental Abilities was Louis Thurstone's follow up to the two factor theory, where he states that intelligence consists of seven primary abilities, each of which is relatively independent of the others. •Verbal comprehension •Numerical abilities •Spatial relations •Perceptual speed (speed in perceiving details) •Word fluency •Memory •Inductive reasoning (deriving general rules from presented facts)	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.	2
	<b>SECTION - IV</b>	
23.	Dissociative amnesia and Fugue Dissociative identity	3

	Depersonalization	
24.	Somatic symptom and related disorders are i. Somatic symptom disorder ii. illness anxiety disorder iii. Conversion disorder	3
25.	Reena is having a good amount of emotional intelligence and the qualities of those people with good emotional intelligence are i. They are sensitive to the feelings and actions of others in the environment. ii. Self-awareness level is very high and will be able to focus on controlling their own emotions.  (OR) Rational emotive therapy of Albert Ellis Antecedent events Beliefs Consequences analysis will be carried to know and understand the route cause behind the problem. Irrational beliefs will be replaced with the rational ones. Through interviewing technique and seeking simple clarifications with the support of questioning.	3
	<b>SECTION - V</b>	
26.	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. Hassles Life events Traumatic events	4
27.	Group is the combination of two or more than two individuals who are interacting and interdependent with each other. Roles Status Cohesiveness Norms	4
28.	Humanistic therapy of Abraham Maslow Self-actualization Free expression of emotions Role of therapist (OR) Principles or techniques of Behaviour therapy are Negative reinforcement Token economy Systematic desensitization Vicarious learning	4
29.	Two step concept theory of attitude change by SM. Mohsin Source Target Source characteristics Target characteristics	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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rorschach ink blot test</li> <li>Thematic apperception test</li> <li>Sentence completion test</li> <li>Rosen weigh's picture frustration study</li> <li>Draw a person test</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>(OR)</b></p> <p>(B) Fully functioning personality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Behavior – 2 aspects</li> <li>Concept of self</li> <li>Real and Ideal self</li> <li>Empathy</li> <li>Unconditional positive regard</li> <li>Self-actualization</li> </ul>	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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Componential intelligence</li> <li>Contextual intelligence</li> <li>Experiential intelligence.</li> </ul> <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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Planning</li> <li>Attention/Arousal</li> <li>Simultaneous or Successive processing</li> </ul>	6