

INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
FINAL TERM EXAMINATION
JANUARY 2021

SET A

CLASS XII

Marking Scheme – PSYCHOLOGY [THEORY]

Q.NO.	Answers	Marks (with split up)
1.	Entrepreneurial competency	1
2.	B. Alfred Adler	1
3.	Life style (OR) Psychoneuroimmunology.	1
4.	True	1
5.	False	1
6.	C. Cognitive Behavior therapy	1
7.	C. Anorexia nervosa	1
8.	Leon Festinger	1
9.	B. Crowding Tolerance	1
10.	Resilience (OR) Eustress	1
11.	C. Super Ego (OR) C. Projection	1
12.	A. Biological - Organic	1
13.	Life skills (OR) Burnout	1
14.	A. 1-III, 2- I, 3-IV, 4-II	1
SECTION - II		
15. A(i)	C. Hardiness	1
15 A(ii)	D. Kobasa	1
15 A(iii)	B. He is having internal control, commitment in his work and perceiving the change in a positive way and is able to progress in his work (OR)	1
15B (i)	B. Assertiveness	
15B (ii)	A. Primary appraisal	

15B (iii)	Lazarus	
16. (i)	B. Obsessive-compulsive disorder	1
16 (ii)	D. He could not stop thinking that electrical appliances may short circuit and cause a disastrous fire	1
16 (iii)	C. Excoriation	1
16 (iv)	A. Trichotillomania	1
	SECTION - III	
17.	Two factor theory of intelligence was proposed by Charles Spearman in 1927. G factor or General intelligence is known as the basic intelligence and it is found in all the activities performed by an individual. G is constant and stable and an individual's intelligence is depending on G factor. S factor or specific factor is known as a variable factor in intelligence and it is different in all the activities performed by an individual. S is not stable and it is changing according to the nature of activity and due to the change in S factor we are finding the differences in an individual's task performance level.	2
18.	Self-control means learning to delay or defer the gratification of a particular need for some time period. The self-control mechanisms are Observing one's own behavior. Self-instruction Self-reinforcement.	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) ODD refers to oppositional defiant disorder, it includes age in appropriate amount of stubbornness, irritable, defiant and disobedient actions that violates the family expectations in the society.	2
20.	Empathy refers to looking and understanding of the problem or the pain experienced by the client from his/her own point of view. Unconditional positive regard means the nonjudgmental yet permissive attitude shown by the therapist towards the client during the process of psychotherapy. The above two concepts will make the client feel safe and secure and will lead to good and healthy relation.	2
21.	Attribution refers to assigning the causes to the behavior of others. In the process of attribution highlighting the personal factors and ignoring the role of situational factors is known as fundamental attribution error.	4
22.	In the matters of critical issues or capital punishment the majority view is validated or accepted by the public and it is known as bandwagon effect.	4
	SECTION - IV	
23.	Coping strategies proposed by Endler and Parker are i. Task oriented coping ii. Emotion oriented coping iii. Avoidance oriented coping	3

24.	Stress and trauma related disorders are i. Post-traumatic stress disorder ii. Acute stress disorder iii. Adjustment disorder	3
25.	Two factor theory of intelligence is proposed by Charles spearman in the year 1927. G- Factor – General factor or General intelligence. S- factor- Specific factor or Specific intelligence. Criticism (OR) 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
SECTION - V		
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. Physical and environmental stress Psychological stress Social stress	4
27.	Structure intellect model of intelligence of JP. Guilford includes three important dimensions. Operations: It refers to what the respondent does. Contents: It refers to how the way an individual collects the information from the environment. Products: refers to the final outcomes. Operations are cognition, memory recording, memory retention, convergent production, divergent production and evaluation. Contents are auditory, visual, semantic, symbolic and behavioral. Products are units, classes, relations, systems, transformations and implications. The total includes $6 \times 5 \times 6 = 180$ factors in intelligence.	4
28.	The various factors contributing to healing in psychotherapy are Therapeutic alliance Catharsis Client related factors Therapist related factors (OR) Principles or techniques of Behaviour therapy are Negative reinforcement Token economy Systematic desensitization Vicarious learning	4
29.	Prejudice is an extreme negative attitude towards other groups of people in the society. Learning Strong social identity and in-group bias. Scape goating	4

	Kernel of truth	
	SECTION – VI	
30	<p>(A) Psychoanalytical stages of development are</p> <p>Oral Anal Phallic Latency Genital</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(OR)</p> <p>Carl Jung – Analytical psychology Karen Horney - Feminism Alfred Adler – Individual psychology</p>	6
31	<p>Group is the combination of two or more than two individuals who are interacting and interdependent with each other. Where as a Team is a special kind of group with complimentary skills.</p> <p>In Group leader is responsible for success or failure where as in team the team leader as well as members are equally responsible.</p> <p>In group as a group member what an individual is doing is important where as in team as a member of the team and as an individual his/her performance is evaluated.</p> <p>Security Status Self esteem Satisfaction of needs.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(OR)</p> <p>Group forming stages of Tuckman are</p> <p>Forming Storming Norming Performing Adjourning</p>	6