

INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
HALFYEARLY EXAMINATION
SEPTEMBER 2019

SET A

CLASS XII

Marking Scheme – PSYCHOLOGY [THEORY]

Q.NO.	Answers	Marks (with split up)
	PART - A	
1.	Alfred Binet	1
2.	A. Source Traits	1
3.	Primary appraisal	1
4.	True	1
5.	True	1
6.	B. Viktor Frankl	1
7.	C. Assessment	1
8.	True	1
9.	C. Self-regulation	1
10.	Social self	1
11.	B. Psychoneuroimmunology	1
12.	C. Imagination	1
13.	Exorcism	1
14.	Autism	1
15.	True	1
16.	Gestalt therapy	1
17.	Unconditional positive regard	1
	PART - B	
18.	<p>Emotional intelligence is the ability to know and understand one's own emotions as well as others emotions while looking into the eyes or face. The two major characteristics associated with it are interpersonal and intrapersonal intelligence.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(OR)</p> <p>It has been suggested by psychologists that giftedness from the teacher's point of view depends on a combination of high ability, high creativity and high commitment. Some important characteristics of gifted children are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advanced logical thinking, questioning and problem solving behaviour • High speed in processing information 	2

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Super generalization and discrimination ability • Advanced level of original and creative thinking • High level of intrinsic motivation and self-esteem • Independent and non-conformist thinking • Preference for solitary academic activities for long periods 	
19.	<p>Poor performance on a test may attach a stigma to children and thereby affect their performance and self-respect.</p> <p>The tests may invite discriminating practices from parents, teachers and elders in society.</p> <p>Administering a test biased in favour of the middle class and higher class population may underestimate the IQ of children coming from disadvantaged sections of society.</p> <p>Intelligence tests do not capture creative potentialities and the practical side of intelligence and they also do not relate much to success in life. Intelligence can be a potential factor for achievement in various spheres of life.</p>	2
20.	<p><u>Type A personality</u> – Possesses high motivation, lack patience, feel short of time, and are always stressed out. People with this personality are more susceptible to problems like hypertension and coronary heart disease.</p> <p><u>Type B personality</u> – It is understood as the absence of Type-A traits.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(OR)</p> <p>Self-control refers to learning to delay or defer the gratification of needs.</p> <p>A number of psychological techniques of self-control have been suggested.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observation of our own behaviour – It provides us with necessary information that may be used to change, modify or strengthen certain aspects of self. • Self-instruction – We often instruct ourselves to do something and behave the way we want to, and such instructions are quite effective in self-regulation. 	2

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-reinforcement – It involves rewarding behaviour's that have pleasant outcomes. 	
21.	<p>According to Kobasa people with more stress and less illness are known as hardiness personality. The 3 C's associated with type of personality are</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Control Commitment Challenge 	2
	PART - C	
22.	<p>The Theory of Primary Mental Abilities was <u>Louis Thurstone</u>'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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verbal comprehension • Numerical abilities • Spatial relations • Perceptual speed (speed in perceiving details) • Word fluency • Memory • Inductive reasoning (deriving general rules from presented facts) 	3
23.	<p>Yoga sutras are composed by sage Patanjali in ancient India.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Pranayama Kundalini yoga SKY 	3
24.	<p>Diathesis stress model of abnormal behavior</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Diathesis or the abnormality is inherited from ancestors 2. The presence of pathogenic stressors in the environment leads to abnormality. 3. Vulnerability or readiness to develop the psychological disorders is found in each and every individual. <p style="text-align: center;">(OR)</p> <p>Substance disorders are of various types.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Alcohol abuse and Alcohol dependency Heroin abuse and dependency Cocaine abuse and dependency (To be explained in detail) 	3
	PART - D	
25.	<p>The two appraisals proposed by the Lazarus are</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Primary appraisal 	4

	ii. Secondary appraisal Coping is a dynamic mechanism and specific reaction to stress. The two coping strategies proposed by Lazarus are i. Problem focused ii. Emotion focused (To be explained in detail)	
26.	<p>The Five-Factor Model of Personality proposed by Paul Costa and Robert McCrae describe the <u>Big Five Factors</u> that include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Openness to experience</u> – Those who score high on this factor are imaginative, curious, open to new ideas and interested in cultural pursuits. In contrast, those who score low are rigid. • <u>Extraversion</u> – It characterizes people who are socially active, assertive, outgoing, talkative and fun loving. On its opposite are people who are shy. • <u>Agreeableness</u> – This factor characterises people who are helpful, cooperative, friendly, caring and nurturing. On the opposite are people who are hostile and self centered. • <u>Neuroticism</u> – People who score high on this factor are emotionally unstable, anxious, worried, fearful, etc. On the opposite side are people who are well adjusted. • <u>Conscientiousness</u> – Those who score high on this factor are achievement oriented, dependable, responsible, prudent, hardworking and self-controlled. On the opposite are people who are impulsive. 	4
27.	The principles involved in behavior therapy are i. Positive reinforcement ii. Negative reinforcement iii. Aversive conditioning iv. Systematic desensitization v. Token economy vi. Reciprocal inhibition vii. Modelling viii. Vicarious learning	4
28.	<p>Life skills are abilities for adaptive and positive behavior that enable individuals to deal effectively with the demands and challenges of everyday life. Our ability to cope depends on how well we are prepared to deal with</p>	4

	<p>and counterbalance everyday demands, and keeps equilibrium in our lives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Assertiveness ii. Time management iii. Rational thinking iv. Improving relationship v. Self – care vi. Overcoming unhelpful habits 	
29.	<p>Mood disorders are of four types.</p> <p>Depression Major Depressive disorder Mania Bipolar – I & II</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(OR)</p> <p>Dissociative disorders are four types Dissociative amnesia Dissociative fugue Dissociative identity disorder Depersonalization</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(To be explained in detail)</p>	4
30.	<p>Anxiety is usually defined as a diffuse, vague and very unpleasant feeling of fear and apprehension. There are various types of anxiety disorders.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Generalized anxiety disorder ii. Panic disorder iii. Phobias iv. Separation anxiety disorder <p style="text-align: center;">(OR)</p> <p>Somatic symptom and related Disorders are conditions in which there are physical symptoms in the absence of a physical disease. The individual has psychological difficulties and complains of physical symptoms, for which there is not biological cause.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Somatic symptom disorder ii. Conversion disorder 	4

	iii. Illness anxiety disorder	
	PART - E	
31.	<p>The PASS (Planning, Attention-Arousal and Simultaneous Successive) Model of Intelligence was developed by <u>J.P Das</u>, <u>Jack Naglieri</u> and <u>Kirby</u>. According to this model, intellectual activity involves the interdependent functioning of three neurological systems, called the functional units of the brain. These units are responsible for arousal/attention, coding or processing, and planning respectively. This model also represents the information processing approach to intelligence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arousal/Attention – • Simultaneous and Successive Processing – • Planning <p>Cognitive Assessment System (CAS) is a battery of tests developed by Das and Naglieri, that consists of verbal as well as non-verbal tasks that measure basic cognitive functions presumed to be independent of schooling. The battery of tests is meant for individuals between 5 and 18 years of age.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(OR)</p> <p>JP. Guilford's theory of intelligence is known as structure intellect model of intelligence. It is the combination of three different elements which are in the form of multiplication.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Contents -5 ii. Operations-6 iii. Products-6 <p>Total $6 \times 5 \times 6 = 180$ factors in intelligence.</p>	6
32.	<p>Humanistic approach of personality proposed by Abraham Maslow & Carl Rogers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Behaviour is purposeful and goal directed ii. Behaviour is worthwhile and human beings will adopt positive and self-actualizing behavior. iii. Role of self in personality development iv. Real and Ideal self v. Unconditional positive regard vi. Self-actualization. 	6

(OR)

Psychoanalytical stages of development are

- i. Oral stage
- ii. Anal stage
- iii. Phallic stage
- iv. Genital stage
- v. Latency stage