INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT

FINAL TERM EXAMINATION

FEBRUARY 2019

SET A

CLASS XII

Marking Scheme – SUBJECT [PSYCHOLOGY]

Q.NO.	Answers	Marks (with split up)
1.	Thurstone & Thelmagvi	1
2.	True	1
3.	B. Self-regulation	1
4.	Anorexia nervosa	1
5.	Working through	1
6.	A. Stokols	1
7.	Mob	1
8.	Hearing	1
9.	lead	1
10.	C. Phalic	1

11.	Guilford's theory of intelligence includes 3 dimensions
	    i. Contents
	    ii. Operations
	    iii. Products
	The total number is 5*6*6= 180 factors
	(OR)
	Emotional intelligence is the feeling side of intelligence and it refers to the ability of an individual to be aware of his or her emotions as well as others feelings and emotions in a right manner.
	The child rearing practices adopted by the western and well advanced societies led to the development of various skills among the children. The skills like generalization, abstract reasoning, higher order thinking abilities among the people.
		2

12.	The process of communication is of many types Accidental Expressive Rehtorical Intrapersonal Interpersonal Public	2

13.	Delaying or deferring the gratification of needs for some time period is known as self-control.
	    i. Observing own behaviour
	    ii. Self-reinforcement
	    iii. Self-instruction
		2

	(OR) In Indian perspective the individual identity will disappear or become a part of group identity of an individual when he or she joins in any group. Where as in Western culture the people maintain the difference between their individual identity as well as their group identity.	
14.	Group is considered as two or more than two individuals who are interacting and interdependent with each other. A team is a special kind of group, with much more clarity in rules and regulations. A group to be known as a team it should have a complimentary skill and in team the leader as well as members are equally responsible for success or failure where as in groups only leaders are responsible for success or failure.	2
15.	Human control over the environment is partial and it can be understood with support of the example of human construction activities. Human beings started constructing the dams to control the flow of water in rivers and at the same time it was observed that when the flow of water is increasing even though the dams are not able to control.	2

16.	Any sound which is annoying or irritating is called as noise. The impact of noise on human behavior is as follows.
	     i. Noise comes at irregular intervals disturbs more than regular intervals
	     ii. If the task is easier the impact of noise is less and if the task is difficult means the impact of noise is very high.
	     iii. Continuous exposure to noise leads to sleeplessness or insomnia and also it may cause hearing impairment.
		2

17.	The approaches of intelligence are two types
	     i. Psychometric approach
	     ii. Information processing approach
		3

18.	The characteristics of an effective helper are
	
	     i. Authenticity
	
	     ii. Positive regard for others
	
	     iii. Empathy
	
	     iv. Paraphrasing
		3

19.	Attribution refers to assigning causes to the behavior of others and in this process of attribution giving more importance to personal factors and ignoring the role of situational factors is known as fundamental attribution error.
	 (OR)
	 Compliance means making others to accept a request. It is basically observed with support of three techniques.
	     i. Foot in the door technique
	     ii. Door in the face technique
	     iii. Deadline technique
		3

20.	Poverty alleviation strategies
	  i. Free education and employment
	  ii. Better health facilities
	  iii. Distribution of natural resources on the base of social justice	

21.	Projective techniques of personality assessment are
	  i. RIBT
	  ii. TAT
	  iii. Picture Frustration study
	  iv. Sentence completion
	  v. Draw a person test
		4

22.	Extreme negative attitude towards other groups of people basically known as prejudice. The various sources of prejudice are
	  i. Learning
	  ii. Strong social identity and in group bias
	  iii. Scape goating
	  iv. Self fulfilling prophecy
	  v. Kernel of truth
	(OR)
	Four important elements of group structure
	  i. Roles
	  ii. Norms
	  iii. Status
	  iv. Cohesiveness
		4

23.	The cause of intergroup conflicts are
	  i. Lack of communication
	  ii. Relative deprivation
	  iii. Beliefs and norms
	  iv. Narrow social or group boundaries
	Resolution strategies are
	  i. Introduction of super ordinate goals
	  ii. Increasing communication
	  iii. Arranging get-togethers
		4

24.	Pro-social behavior is similar to altruism, it refers to helping the poor and the needy without expecting anything in return.
	The factors responsible for pro-social behavior are
	  i. Learning
	  ii. Culture
	  iii. Inborn tendency
	  iv. Principle of reciprocity
	  v. Principle of equity
	(OR)
	Social facilitation refers to increase in level of performance of an individual in front others. The various factors responsible for social facilitation are
	Arousal
	Evaluation	

	Co-action	

25.	Dissociation refers to failure or severance of connection between ideas and emotions. The four different forms of dissociative disorders are
	   i. Dissociative amnesia
	   ii. Dissociative fugue
	   iii. Dissociative identity disorder
	   iv. Depersonalization	

26.	Tridoshas of Charaka
	
	   i. Vata
	
	   ii. Pitta
	
	   iii. Kapha
	
	Trigunas of Vedas
	
	   i. Satva
	
	   ii. Rajas
	
	   iii. Tamas	

27.	Intelligence is considered as the ability to think rationally, act purposefully and deal effectively with the environment. Creativity is the way to provide different variety of solutions to the novel problems.
	Intelligence is associated with the convergent thinking, whereas creativity is associated with divergent thinking.
	According to Lewis Terman (1922) "An individual with good amount of intelligence may not be creative but at the same time a child with creative ability may have some amount of intelligence".
	The creativity tests are having certain features
	   i. Open-endedness
	   ii. Not having a specific answer
	   iii. Enabling individual to think
	 (OR) Gardener's theory of intelligence is known as multiple intelligence.
	   i. Naturalistic intelligence
	   ii. Logical – Mathematical
	   iii. Bodily kinesthetic
	   iv. Interpersonal
	   v. Intrapersonal
	   vi. Linguistic
	   vii. Musical
	   viii. Spatial
		6

28.	Cognitive therapy of Albert Ellis need to be used to treat Antecedent events	6

	Beliefs
	Consequences analysis
	 (OR) The various factors responsible for healing are
	    i. Therapeutic alliance
	   ii. Therapist factors
	  iii. Client related factors	