

**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT**  
**FINAL TERM EXAMINATION**  
**FEBRUARY 2019**

**SET B**

**CLASS XII**

**Marking Scheme – SUBJECT [PSYCHOLOGY]**

Q.NO.	Answers	Marks (with split up)
1.	Alfred Binet	1
2.	True	1
3.	A. 7 years	1
4.	C. Binge eating	1
5.	Logo therapy	1
6.	A. Ecology	1
7.	Stereotypes	1
8.	Hearing	1
9.	Methyl isocyanate MIC	1
10.	C. Phallic	1
11.	Two factor theory of intelligence is proposed by Charles spearman during the year 1927. i. G or General Factor ii. S or Specific Factor (OR) Buddhi is the knowledge of one's own self which is based on conscience, will and desire. Integral intelligence is an Indian concept of intelligence in response to western technological intelligence. In this concept the people gave much more importance to cognitive as well as non-cognitive aspects of intelligence and it is a holistic perspective.	2
12.	The process of communication is of many types Accidental Expressive Rehtorical Intrapersonal Interpersonal Public	2
13.	Self-esteem refers to the value judgment made by an individual about himself or her self, and it can be found among the children at the age of seven years in four different areas. Self-efficacy refers to a feeling that the events which are happening in an individual's life are controlled by luck or fate.  (OR)	2

	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. Whereas 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 whereas 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.	Instrumental aggression is an act of aggression which is intended to get something from another person. Whereas hostile aggression is an act of aggression without having any intention people try to harm or injure others.	2
17.	During the year 1920's Terman found that the children with good amount of intelligence may not be creative, but the children with good amount of creativity are intelligent. It is very clear that to be creative need to have certain amount of intelligence.	3
18.	Paraphrasing refers to restatement of the entire content without changing its meaning in a simple and precise manner.  Empathy refers to knowing and understanding the feelings and pain of another person from his or her own point of view.  Body language refers to whatever people exchange in the process of communication besides the spoken words.	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.	Psychological characteristics of poverty and deprivation are i. Lack of motivation ii. Low self-esteem iii. More prone to stress and anxiety	

21.	<p>Self-report measures in personality assessment are</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MMPI</li> <li>EPQ</li> <li>16 PF Test</li> </ol> <p>The limitations of self-report measures are</p> <p>Halo effect</p> <p>Acquiescence</p>	4
22.	<p>Extreme negative attitude towards other groups of people basically known as prejudice. The various sources of prejudice are</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Learning</li> <li>Strong social identity and in group bias</li> <li>Scape goating</li> <li>Self fulfilling prophecy</li> <li>Kernel of truth</li> </ol> <p>(OR)</p> <p>The attitude change theories related to cognitive consistency are two types.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Concept of Balance theory</li> <li>Cognitive dissonance theory</li> </ol>	4
23.	<p>The cause of intergroup conflicts are</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of communication</li> <li>Relative deprivation</li> <li>Beliefs and norms</li> <li>Narrow social or group boundaries</li> </ol> <p><b>Resolution strategies are</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Introduction of super ordinate goals</li> <li>Increasing communication</li> <li>Arranging get-togethers</li> </ol>	4
24.	<p>Pro-social behavior is similar to altruism, it refers to helping the poor and the needy without expecting anything in return.</p> <p>The factors responsible for pro-social behavior are</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Learning</li> <li>Culture</li> <li>Inborn tendency</li> <li>Principle of reciprocity</li> <li>Principle of equity</li> </ol> <p>(OR)</p> <p>Social facilitation refers to increase in level of performance of an individual in front others. The various factors responsible for social facilitation are</p> <p>Arousal</p> <p>Evaluation</p> <p>Co-action</p>	
25.	<p>Mood disorders are basically of four types</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Depression</li> <li>Mania</li> <li>Bipolar mood disorder</li> </ol>	

	iv. Major depressive disorder	
26.	<p>Defense mechanism is a way of reducing the stress and anxiety while distorting the reality. The various types of defense mechanisms proposed by Sigmund Freud are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Repression</li> <li>ii. Denial</li> <li>iii. Projection</li> <li>iv. Rationalization</li> <li>v. Reaction formation</li> </ul>	
27.	<p>Triarchic theory of Sternberg</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Componential intelligence</li> <li>ii. Contextual intelligence</li> <li>iii. Experiential intelligence</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">(OR)</p> <p>Gardener's theory of intelligence is known as multiple intelligence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Naturalistic intelligence</li> <li>ii. Logical – Mathematical</li> <li>iii. Bodily kinesthetic</li> <li>iv. Interpersonal</li> <li>v. Intrapersonal</li> <li>vi. Linguistic</li> <li>vii. Musical</li> <li>viii. Spatial</li> </ul>	6
28.	<p>Sigmund Freud formulated psychodynamic therapy of treatment and his close collaborator Carl Jung modified it into analytical psychotherapy. The various stages of applying psychodynamic therapy in the treatment process is as follows.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Therapeutic alliance</li> <li>ii. Diagnosis of the problem (Free association/ Interpretation of dreams)</li> </ul> <p>Modality of treatment (Transference- Positive and Negative ) Working through (Confrontation-Clarification)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>iv. Dissolving alliance – Duration of the therapy</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">(OR)</p> <p>The various factors responsible for healing are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Therapeutic alliance</li> <li>ii. Therapist factors</li> <li>iii. Client related factors</li> </ul>	6

