

INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
FINAL TERM EXAMINATION
FEBRUARY 2019

SET C

CLASS XII

Marking Scheme – SUBJECT [PSYCHOLOGY]

Q.NO.	Answers	Marks (with split up)
1.	Buddhi	1
2.	True	1
3.	A. 7 years	1
4.	A. Autism	1
5.	Logo therapy	1
6.	A. Ecology	1
7.	Prototypes	1
8.	Hearing	1
9.	Methyl isocyanate MIC	1
10.	C. Phallic	1
11.	<p>Guilford's theory of intelligence includes 3 dimensions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Contents ii. Operations iii. Products <p>The total number is $5 \times 6 \times 6 = 180$ factors</p> <p>(OR)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	2
12.	<p>The process of communication is of many types</p> <p>Accidental</p> <p>Expressive</p> <p>Rehtorical</p> <p>Intrapersonal</p> <p>Interpersonal</p> <p>Public</p>	2
13.	<p>Delaying or deferring the gratification of needs for some time period is known as self-control.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.	Cohesiveness is the mutual attraction, love and bond of relationship among the group members. The extreme cohesiveness will affect the group functioning and its performance level while not allowing to make the decisions in an impartial manner.	2
15.	Crowding tolerance refers to the ability to deal with the densely crowded environment in a balanced manner. Ex: travelling in a crowded metro train in Mumbai city. Competition tolerance refers to the ability to compete with others for basic needs which are short in nature. Ex: sitting in a competitive exam and competing with many for a medical admission in India.	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.	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.	Pro-social behavior refers to helping the poor and the needy without expecting anything in return. It is affected by various factors Inborn tendency Culture Learning Situations Reciprocity Norms (OR) Compliance means making others to accept a request. It is basically observed with support of three techniques.	3

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Foot in the door technique ii. Door in the face technique iii. Deadline technique 	
20.	<p>Psychological characteristics of poverty and deprivation are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Lack of motivation ii. Low self-esteem iii. More prone to stress and anxiety 	
21.	<p>Projective techniques of personality assessment are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. RIBT ii. TAT iii. Picture Frustration study iv. Sentence completion v. Draw a person test 	4
22.	<p>Extreme negative attitude towards other groups of people basically known as prejudice. The various sources of prejudice are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Learning ii. Strong social identity and in group bias iii. Scape goating iv. Self fulfilling prophecy v. Kernel of truth <p>(OR)</p> <p>Four important elements of group structure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Roles ii. Norms iii. Status iv. Cohesiveness 	4
23.	<p>The cause of intergroup conflicts are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Lack of communication ii. Relative deprivation iii. Beliefs and norms iv. Narrow social or group boundaries <p style="text-align: center;">Resolution strategies are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Introduction of super ordinate goals ii. Increasing communication iii. Arranging get-togethers 	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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Learning ii. Culture iii. Inborn tendency iv. Principle of reciprocity v. Principle of equity <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 Evaluation Co-action</p>	
25.	<p>Dissociation refers to failure or severance of connection between ideas and emotions. The four different forms of dissociative disorders are</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Dissociative amnesia Dissociative fugue Dissociative identity disorder Depersonalization 	
26.	<p>Tridoshas of Charaka</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Vata Pitta Kapha <p>Trigunas of Vedas</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Satva Rajas Tamas 	
27.	<p>PASS model theory of JP.DAS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Planning Attention/Arousal Simultaneous/Successive processing C.A.S <p>(OR)</p> <p>Gardener's theory of intelligence is known as multiple intelligence.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Naturalistic intelligence Logical – Mathematical Bodily kinesthetic Interpersonal Intrapersonal Linguistic Musical Spatial 	6
28.	<p>Cognitive therapy of Albert Ellis need to be used to treat</p> <p>Antecedent events Beliefs Consequences analysis</p> <p>(OR)</p>	6

	<p>The various factors responsible for healing are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">i. Therapeutic allianceii. Therapist factorsiii. Client related factors	
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