

INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
SECOND PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION
FEBRUARY 2020

SET A

CLASS XII

Marking Scheme – PSYCHOLOGY [THEORY]

Q.NO.	Answers	Marks (with split up)
PART - A		
1.	SM. Mohsin	1
2.	B. Culture	1
3.	C. Reaction formation	1
4.	False	1
5.	C. Psychoneuroimmunology	1
6.	D. Avoidance oriented	1
7.	C. Hans seyle	1
8.	True	1
9.	C. Paraphrasing	1
10.	Social loafing	1
11.	A. Primacy effect	1
12.	C. Audience	1
13.	Attribution	1
14.	PTSD	1
15.	False	1
16.	True	1
17.	D. Body language	1
PART - B		
18.	Self-esteem refers to the value judgement made by an individual about himself or herself. At the age of 6-7 years a child gains self-esteem in four areas. Academic competency Physical and Athletic competency Physical appearance Social competency	2
19.	ADHD refers to attention deficient and hyperactivity disorder, in this disorder a child may not be able to sit in any one place and makes odd grimaces and gestures. They may squirm, climb and fidget.	2
20.	Biomedical therapy is one of the important therapeutic process to treat the psychological disorders like schizophrenia and bipolar with the support of a practicing psychiatrist. In this therapy the controlled drugs are used to treat the psychological disorders. ECT is another form of biomedical therapy	2

	(OR) Aversive conditioning is a process of associating painful stimuli to an unwanted or negative behaviour in order to control it.	
21.	Social facilitation refers to increase in level of performance of an individual in the presence of others. Whereas social inhibition refers to decrease in the level of performance in the presence of a large group of audience.	2
	PART - C	
22.	Emotional intelligence refers to the feeling side of intelligence; it is the combination of interpersonal and intrapersonal skills. It is the knowledge of knowing and understanding about the feelings, emotions of once own as well as others while considering their body language.	3
23.	Eating disorders are of three different types <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anorexia nervosa : in this disorder a person will refuse to eat in order to reduce their body weight. • Bulimia nervosa: They eat a lot and they are obese and in order to reduce the body weight they may purge or binge. • Binge eating: frequent episodes of out of control eating. 	3
24.	Human environment relationship was proposed by Stokols in three different ways. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimalist perspective • Instrumental perspective • Spiritual perspective <p style="text-align: center;">(OR)</p> <p>Poverty is an economic term and it means that the shortage of resources which are essential for survival. The major causes of poverty are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The poor they themselves responsible and they don't work hard. • Culture of poverty • Economic-social-political factors • Geographic region <p style="text-align: center;">(To be explained in detail)</p>	3
	PART - D	
25.	Intelligence is not a single entity and multiple intelligences are existing in each and every individual. Intelligence in one area is not the base to assess or judge the intelligence of an individual in another area. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linguistic • Logical mathematical • Bodily Kinesthetic • Musical • Natural • Intrapersonal • Interpersonal 	4

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual spatial <p>(To be explained in detail)</p>	
26.	<p>Stress management techniques are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relaxation • Exercise • Meditation • Yoga • Biofeed back • Creative visualization 	4
27.	<p>Mood disorders are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depression • Major depressive disorder • Mania • Bipolar I & II <p>(To be explained in detail)</p>	4
28.	<p>Humanistic therapy of treatment is proposed by Sigmund Freud.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Therapeutic alliance (free association) • Identification of hidden or blocked emotions • Creating a context for the client to express the emotions • Facilitation of self-actualization 	4
29.	<p>Prejudices are the extreme negative attitude towards other groups of people in the society.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learning • Strong social identity and in group bias • Kernel of truth • Scape goating • Self-fulfilling prophecy <p>(OR)</p> <p>Pro-social behaviour refers to helping the poor and the needy people without expecting anything in return and it is similar to altruism.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inborn tendency • Learning • Culture • Situational factors <p>(To be explained in detail)</p>	4
30.	<p>Hearing is a biological activity and whereas listening is biological and psychological. In listening we receive the sound and will interpret in a</p>	4

	<p>meaningful way. Listening leads to understanding and it is a broader area and hearing is a part of it.</p> <p>Un conditional positive regard is the non judgemental and permissive attitude shown by the therapist towards the client during the process of psychotherapy. Despite the client is rude hostile and aggressive it will be provided.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(OR)</p> <p>Communication is a conscious or unconscious, intentional or unintentional process in which feelings and ideas are expressed as verbal and / or non – verbal messages that are sent.</p> <p>Communication is dynamic and it is irreversible and it is interactive</p> <p>Process of communication is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accidental Expressive Rhetorical Interpersonal Intrapersonal Public 	
	PART - E	
31.	<p>Post Freudians views on personality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carl Jung – Aims and Aspirations & Analytical Psychology • Karen Horney – Optimism • Alfred Adler – Personal goals, Individual Psychology • Erich Fromm – social beings • Erik Erikson – Identity crisis <p style="text-align: center;">(OR)</p> <p>Trait is defined as a neuropsychic structure or an enduring belief about an</p>	6

	<p>ideal mode of behaviour.</p> <p>Allport's Trait theory :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cardinal Traits • Central Traits • Secondary Traits <p>Cattell's Trait theory</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source Traits • Surface Traits <p>HJ. Eysenck's theory</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neuroticism vs Emotional stability • Intraversion vs Extraversion • Psychoticism vs Sociability 	
32.	<p>People join in groups due to various reasons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security • Status • Self-esteem • Satisfaction of needs • Sharing knowledge and information <p>Group forming stages are Forming-Storming – Norming – Performing - Adjourning (OR)</p> <p>Compliance shown towards a person in authority is known as obedience and it is the direct form of social influence. People obey others because of various reasons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People obey because they feel that they are less responsible and it is passed to them by the authority • Authority generally possesses symbols of status and it is difficult to resist. • Due to certain situational demands people have to obey like police and military services. • People obey others in order to get some benefits or privileges. <p>Cooperation and competition in groups depends upon the three important</p>	6

	<p>elements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reward structure• Interpersonal communication• Reciprocity	
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