

**FINAL EXAMINATION – 2022**

**CLASS - XII**

**PSYCHOLOGY (037)**

**ANSWER KEY SET – A**

SI NO	PART - A	Marks
1	D. Mob	1
2	C. Self -esteem	1
3	C. Response to environment	1
4	B. Id	1
5	B. Assertiveness	1
6	A. Internal pressure	1
7	B. C.D Physical, Cognitive, Behavioural	1
8	D. ODD	1
9	B. Autism	1
10	C. Dissociative fugue	1
11	C. Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.	1
12	A. Serotonin	1
13	D. Change of maladaptive behavior to adaptive ones.	1
14	A. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)	1
15	C. Attribution	1
16	B. Valence	1
17	A. Role	1
18	A. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason ( R ) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).	1
	<b>SECTION - B</b>	
19	Harika is experiencing panic disorder. <b>Panic Disorder</b> – The clinical features include shortness of breath, dizziness, trembling, palpitations, nausea, chest pain, and discomfort, losing control or dying.	2
20	Stress resistant personality is known as Hardiness, According to Kobasa people with more stress and less sickness will have 3 qualities control, commitment and challenge <b>(OR)</b> Psychoneuroimmunology focuses on the links between the mind, the brain and the immune system. It studies the effects of stress on the immune system.	2
21	The principle of reciprocal inhibition operates here, and states that the presence of two mutually opposing forces at the same time inhibits the weaker force. Therefore, the relaxation response is first built up, and the client	2

	<p>is able to tolerate progressively greater levels of anxiety because of her/his relaxed state.</p> <p><b>Token economy</b> is where persons with behavioral problems can be given a token as a reward every time a wanted behavior occurs. These tokens are collected and exchanged for a reward.</p>	
22	Helping the poor or the needy people without any expectation is known as pro-social behavior. It is similar to altruism.	2
23	<p>Primary groups are pre-existing formations which are usually given to the individual. It is characterized by face-to-face interaction, where members have close physical proximity and they share warm emotional bonds. Ex: family, Religion, caste</p> <p><b>Secondary groups</b> are those groups that the individual joins by choice. Relationships among members are more impersonal, indirect and less frequent. It is easy to leave and join another group. Ex: school, political party</p>	2
	<b>SECTION - C</b>	
24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Antecedent events</li> <li>• Beliefs</li> <li>• Consequence analysis</li> </ul>	3
25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bipolar – I</li> <li>• Bipolar – II</li> <li>• Cyclothymic</li> </ul>	3
26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Characteristics of an existing attitude</li> <li>• Source characteristics</li> <li>• Target characteristics</li> </ul> <p>(OR)</p> <p>Psychologists have found that there is consistency between attitudes and behavior when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The attitude is strong, and occupies a central place in the attitude system</li> <li>• The person is aware of his/her attitude</li> <li>• There is very little or no external pressure for the person to behave in a particular way</li> <li>• The person's behaviour is not being watched or evaluated by others</li> <li>• The person thinks that the behaviour would have a positive consequence, and therefore intends to engage in that behaviour</li> </ul>	3
27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Security</li> <li>• Status</li> <li>• Self-esteem</li> <li>• Satisfaction of needs</li> <li>• Goal achievement</li> <li>• Sharing knowledge and information</li> </ul>	3
	<b>SECTION – D</b>	
28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dissociative amnesia</li> <li>• Dissociative fugue</li> <li>• Dissociative identity</li> </ul>	4

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Depersonalization</li> </ul>	
29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assertiveness</li> <li>• Time management</li> <li>• Rational thinking</li> <li>• Improving relationship</li> </ul>	4
30	<p><b>Gordon Allport's Trait Theory</b> proposed that individuals possess a number of traits that are dynamic in nature.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Cardinal traits</u> are highly generalized dispositions and indicate the goal around which a person's entire life seems to revolve. Gandhi's non-violence, Hitler's Nazism</li> <li>• <u>Central traits</u> are those traits that are less pervasive in effect, for example warm, sincere, etc.</li> <li>• <u>Secondary traits</u> are the least generalized characteristics of persons such as likes or dislikes.</li> </ul>	4
31	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Negative reinforcement</li> <li>• Differential reinforcement</li> <li>• Token economy</li> <li>• Vicarious learning</li> <li>• Modelling</li> </ul> <p>(OR)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Techniques adopted by the therapist and the implementation of the same with the patient.</li> <li>• The therapeutic alliance has healing properties because of regular availability of the therapist and warmth and empathy provided by the therapist.</li> <li>• <u>Catharsis</u> – The process of emotional unburdening where the patient is interviewed in the initial sessions to understand the nature of the problem. This process has healing properties.</li> <li>• <u>Non-specific factors</u> occur across different systems of psychotherapy and across different clients and different therapists. Non-specific factors attributable to the client are motivation for change, expectation of improvement due to treatment, etc. These are called <u>patient variables</u>. Non-specific factors attributable to the therapist are positive nature, absence of unresolved emotional conflicts, presence of good mental health, etc and are called <u>therapist variables</u>.</li> </ul>	4
	<b>SECTION - E</b>	
32	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rorschach ink blot test</li> <li>• Thematic apperception test</li> <li>• Sentence completion test</li> <li>• Rosen weigh picture frustration study</li> <li>• Draw a person test</li> </ul> <p>(OR)</p>	6

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oral stage</li> <li>• Anal stage</li> <li>• Phallic stage</li> <li>• Latency</li> <li>• Genital</li> </ul>	
	<b>SECTION - F</b>	
33	<p>Prejudice is an extreme negative attitude towards other groups of people in the society and discrimination is the behavioral outcome of the prejudice.</p> <p>In the current case rejecting MK Gandhi on the base of racism from NATAL BAR association is the best example of prejudice and discrimination.</p>	2
34	<p>Strong social identity and in group bias</p> <p>Kernel of truth</p>	2
35	<p>Schizophrenia</p> <p>The delusions of reference, Auditory- visual hallucinations, Alogia</p>	2
36	<p>Delusion is a false belief which is held on firmly inadequate grounds, in the current case the client is suffering with delusions of persecution.</p> <p>Inappropriate effect refers to emotions which are not appropriate to situation.</p> <p>Steven occasionally laughs abruptly and inappropriately</p>	2

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**PSYCHOLOGY (037)**

**ANSWER KEY SET – B**

SI NO	PART - A	Marks
1	C. Bandwagon effect	1
2	C. Self –esteem	1
3	A. Response to environment	1
4	D. Defense mechanism	1
5	B. Assertiveness	1
6	A. Internal pressure	1
7	B. C.D Physical, Cognitive, Behavioural	1
8	D. ODD	1
9	A. Exorcism	1
10	C. Dissociative fugue	1
11	C. Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.	1
12	A. Somatic symptom disorder	1
13	A. finding the meaning in life	1
14	B. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)	1
15	B. Prosocial behavior	1
16	C. Social facilitation	1
17	A. Role	1
18	A. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason ( R ) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).	1
	<b>SECTION - B</b>	
19	Harika is experiencing panic disorder. <b>Panic Disorder</b> – The clinical features include shortness of breath, dizziness, trembling, palpitations, nausea, chest pain, and discomfort, losing control or dying.	2
20	Stress resistant personality is known as Hardiness, According to Kobasa people with more stress and less sickness will have 3 qualities control, commitment and challenge <b>(OR)</b> Psychoneuroimmunology focuses on the links between the mind, the brain and the immune system. It studies the effects of stress on the immune system.	2
21	The principle of reciprocal inhibition operates here, and states that the presence of two mutually opposing forces at the same time inhibits the weaker force. Therefore, the relaxation response is first built up, and the client is able to tolerate progressively greater levels of anxiety because of her/his relaxed state.	2

	<b>Token economy</b> is where persons with behavioral problems can be given a token as a reward every time a wanted behavior occurs. These tokens are collected and exchanged for a reward.	
22	<p>Change of an attitude in the same direction is known as congruent change. A positive attitude becomes more positive or a negative attitude becomes more negative is known as congruent change.</p> <p>Change in the reverse direction is known as incongruent change, which means a positive attitude becomes negative or a negative attitude becomes positive.</p>	2
23	<p>Primary groups are pre-existing formations which are usually given to the individual. It is characterized by face-to-face interaction, where members have close physical proximity and they share warm emotional bonds. Ex: family, Religion, caste</p> <p><b>Secondary groups</b> are those groups that the individual joins by choice. Relationships among members are more impersonal, indirect and less frequent. It is easy to leave and join another group. Ex: school, political party</p>	2
	<b>SECTION - C</b>	
24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Occupational therapy</li> <li>• Vocational therapy</li> <li>• Social skills training</li> </ul>	3
25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Somatic symptom disorder</li> <li>• Illness anxiety disorder</li> <li>• Conversion disorder</li> </ul>	3
26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Characteristics of an existing attitude</li> <li>• Source characteristics</li> <li>• Target characteristics</li> </ul> <p>(OR)</p> <p>Psychologists have found that there is consistency between attitudes and behavior when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The attitude is strong, and occupies a central place in the attitude system</li> <li>• The person is aware of his/her attitude</li> <li>• There is very little or no external pressure for the person to behave in a particular way</li> <li>• The person's behaviour is not being watched or evaluated by others</li> <li>• The person thinks that the behaviour would have a positive consequence, and therefore intends to engage in that behaviour</li> </ul>	3
27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People while working on a group activity puts less efforts in order to complete the work and it is resulting in social loafing.</li> <li>• Social loafing can be reduced while dividing the entire group task in meaningful chunks and allotting to each and every one.</li> <li>• Increasing the cohesiveness among the members.</li> <li>• Recognizing the group's performance in a healthy way we can improve the performance of the members.</li> </ul>	3
	<b>SECTION - D</b>	

28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Autism</li> <li>• ADHD</li> <li>• Intellectual disability</li> <li>• Specific learning disorder</li> </ul>	4
29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assertiveness</li> <li>• Time management</li> <li>• Rational thinking</li> <li>• Improving relationship</li> </ul>	4
30	<p><b>Gordon Allport's Trait Theory</b> proposed that individuals possess a number of traits that are dynamic in nature.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Cardinal traits</u> are highly generalized dispositions and indicate the goal around which a person's entire life seems to revolve. Gandhi's non-violence, Hitler's Nazism</li> <li>• <u>Central traits</u> are those traits that are less pervasive in effect, for example warm, sincere, etc.</li> <li>• <u>Secondary traits</u> are the least generalized characteristics of persons such as likes or dislikes.</li> </ul>	4
31	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Negative reinforcement</li> <li>• Differential reinforcement</li> <li>• Token economy</li> <li>• Vicarious learning</li> <li>• Modelling</li> </ul> <p>(OR)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Antecedent events</li> <li>• Beliefs</li> <li>• Consequences Analysis</li> <li>• Treatment with an interview</li> </ul>	4
<b>SECTION - E</b>		
32	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rorschach ink blot test</li> <li>• Thematic apperception test</li> <li>• Sentence completion test</li> <li>• Rosen weigh picture frustration study</li> <li>• Draw a person test</li> </ul> <p>(OR)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oral stage</li> <li>• Anal stage</li> <li>• Phallic stage</li> <li>• Latency</li> <li>• Genital</li> </ul>	6

	<b>SECTION - F</b>	
33	<p>Prejudice is an extreme negative attitude towards other groups of people in the society and discrimination is the behavioral outcome of the prejudice.</p> <p>In the current case rejecting MK Gandhi on the base of racism from Natal BAR association is the best example of prejudice and discrimination.</p>	2
34	<p>Strong social identity and in group bias</p> <p>Kernel of truth</p>	2
35	<p>Schizophrenia</p> <p>The delusions of reference, Auditory- visual hallucinations, Alogia</p>	2
36	<p>Delusion is a false belief which is held on firmly inadequate grounds, in the current case the client is suffering with delusions of persecution.</p> <p>Inappropriate effect refers to emotions which are not appropriate to situation.</p> <p>Steven occasionally laughs abruptly and inappropriately</p>	2



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**PSYCHOLOGY (037)**

**ANSWER KEY SET – C**

SI NO	PART - A	Marks
1	B. Group polarization	1
2	C. Personal identity	1
3	D. Self actualization	1
4	D. Defense mechanism	1
5	B. Assertiveness	1
6	A. Internal pressure	1
7	B. C.D Physical, Cognitive, Behavioural	1
8	D. ODD	1
9	B. Skin picking	1
10	C. Dissociative fugue	1
11	C. Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.	1
12	A. Somatic symptom disorder	1
13	A. finding the meaning in life	1
14	B. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)	1
15	C. Attribution	1
16	C. Social facilitation	1
17	A. Role	1
18	A. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason ( R ) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).	1
<b>SECTION - B</b>		
19	Harika is experiencing panic disorder. <b>Panic Disorder</b> – The clinical features include shortness of breath, dizziness, trembling, palpitations, nausea, chest pain, and discomfort, losing control or dying.	2
20	Eustress is the optimum amount of stress which is required for effective functioning or performance. Life style is the overall pattern of decisions made by an individual will determine the quality of his/her life. <b>(OR)</b> Primary appraisal refers to perceiving the changing environment as positive, negative or neutral. Secondary appraisal refers to evaluation of an individual's coping abilities or skills.	2
21	The principle of reciprocal inhibition operates here, and states that the presence of two mutually opposing forces at the same time inhibits the	2

	<p>weaker force. Therefore, the relaxation response is first built up, and the client is able to tolerate progressively greater levels of anxiety because of her/his relaxed state.</p> <p><b>Token economy</b> is where persons with behavioral problems can be given a token as a reward every time a wanted behavior occurs. These tokens are collected and exchanged for a reward.</p>	
22	<p>Consonant – I smoking is injurious to health</p> <p>Consonant – II I smoke</p> <p>In this context the person have to change his behavior or thought pattern and both the two different consonants will not exist.</p>	2
23	<p>Status refers to the relative social position which is experienced by a member while working in a group. It basically depends upon the responsibilities taken by an individual.</p> <p>Ascribed status</p> <p>Achieved status.</p>	2
	<b>SECTION - C</b>	
24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Occupational therapy</li> <li>• Vocational therapy</li> <li>• Social skills training</li> </ul>	3
25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Somatic symptom disorder</li> <li>• Illness anxiety disorder</li> <li>• Conversion disorder</li> </ul>	3
26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Characteristics of an existing attitude</li> <li>• Source characteristics</li> <li>• Target characteristics</li> </ul> <p>(OR)</p> <p>Psychologists have found that there is consistency between attitudes and behavior when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The attitude is strong, and occupies a central place in the attitude system</li> <li>• The person is aware of his/her attitude</li> <li>• There is very little or no external pressure for the person to behave in a particular way</li> <li>• The person's behaviour is not being watched or evaluated by others</li> <li>• The person thinks that the behaviour would have a positive consequence, and therefore intends to engage in that behaviour</li> </ul>	3
27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People while working on a group activity puts less efforts in order to complete the work and it is resulting in social loafing.</li> <li>• Social loafing can be reduced while dividing the entire group task in meaningful chunks and allotting to each and every one.</li> <li>• Increasing the cohesiveness among the members.</li> <li>• Recognizing the group's performance in a healthy way we can improve the performance of the members.</li> </ul>	3
	<b>SECTION – D</b>	
28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Autism</li> <li>• ADHD</li> </ul>	4

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intellectual disability</li> <li>• Specific learning disorder</li> </ul>	
29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assertiveness</li> <li>• Time management</li> <li>• Rational thinking</li> <li>• Improving relationship</li> </ul>	4
30	<p><b>Gordon Allport's Trait Theory</b> proposed that individuals possess a number of traits that are dynamic in nature.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Cardinal traits</u> are highly generalized dispositions and indicate the goal around which a person's entire life seems to revolve. Gandhi's non-violence, Hitler's Nazism</li> <li>• <u>Central traits</u> are those traits that are less pervasive in effect, for example warm, sincere, etc.</li> <li>• <u>Secondary traits</u> are the least generalized characteristics of persons such as likes or dislikes.</li> </ul>	4
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	<b>SECTION - E</b>	
32	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rorschach ink blot test</li> <li>• Thematic apperception test</li> <li>• Sentence completion test</li> <li>• Rosen weigh picture frustration study</li> <li>• Draw a person test</li> </ul> <p>(OR)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oral stage</li> <li>• Anal stage</li> <li>• Phallic stage</li> <li>• Latency</li> <li>• Genital</li> </ul>	6
	<b>SECTION - F</b>	
33	Prejudice is an extreme negative attitude towards other groups of people in	2

	<p>the society and discrimination is the behavioral outcome of the prejudice.</p> <p>In the current case rejecting MK Gandhi on the base of racism from Natal BAR association is the best example of prejudice and discrimination.</p>	
34	<p>Strong social identity and in group bias</p> <p>Kernel of truth</p>	2
35	<p>Schizophrenia</p> <p>The delusions of reference, Auditory- visual hallucinations, Alogia</p>	2
36	<p>Delusion is a false belief which is held on firmly inadequate grounds, in the current case the client is suffering with delusions of persecution.</p> <p>Inappropriate effect refers to emotions which are not appropriate to situation.</p> <p>Steven occasionally laughs abruptly and inappropriately</p>	2