Solution and Marking Scheme of Psychology XII

Q. No.		SECTION –I	MARKS

1.	Option A.	Interpersonal Intelligence	1
2.	Option A.	Personal Identity	1
3.	Option C.	Psychological Stress	1
4.	Option A.	Depression	1
5.	Option C.	Aaron Beck	1
6.	Option B.	Dissonance	1
7.	Option A.	Group Polarisation	1
8.	Option A.	1-(iv),2-(i), 3-(ii), 4-(iii)	1
9.	Option D.	1-(iii),2-(i), 3-(ii)	1
10.	Option D.	ii and iv	1
11.	Option D.	i , ii and iii	1
12.	Option D.	A Generalised Anxiety Episode	1

SECTION –II

13	(i)	Bell shaped	½	
	(ii)	Symmetrical distribution	½	
	(iii)	Mean, Mode Medium Coincide	½	
	(iv)	Curve never touches x axis	½	2
14.	(i)	Type approach based on observed behaviors patterns	1	
	(ii)	Trait approach focuses on specific psychological attributes.	1	2
15.	(i)	Given by kobasa	½	
	(ii)	Named it Hardiness	½	
	(iii)	Characterized with 3Cs ie. Commitment, control, challenge.		2
16.	(i)	Deviation	½	
	(ii)	Distress	½	
	(iii)	Dysfunction	½	
	(iv)	Danger	½	2
17.	(i)	Aversive conditioning is repeated association of undesired response with an aversive consequence.	1	
	(ii)	Quoting relevant example	1	2
18	(i)	Open or flexible personality	½	
	(ii)	Low self esteem	½	
	(iii)	Low intelligence	½	
	(iv)	Persuasibility	½	2

19.		Ingroup	Out-group	
	(i)	Feeling of we or our	/ They	1
	(ii)	View behavior as desirable similarly	/ Undesirable	1
	(iii)	Thinks good, strong	/Damaging and Destructive.	2

20.	(i)	Balance	½	
	(ii)	Fritz Heider	½	
	(iii)	Anyone of the following:-	1	
		- Mr. Anshul will start disliking dowry.		
		- Mr. Hemant will start liking dowry.		
		- Mr. Hemant will start disliking Mr. Anshul.		2

21.	(i) Pleasure principle or id.		½	
	(ii) Ego		½	
	(iii) Super ego		1	2

22.   (i) Role of heredity and suitable studies of twins.   2
      (ii) Role of environment and studies conducted on adopted children   2
      (iii) Explanations on Raj or Raghu intelligence in context of heredity
        And environment-interplay   1   5

23.   Projective Techniques:-

      - Projective techniques were developed to assess unconscious feelings.

      - Based on the assumption that a less structured or unstructured stimulus or
        Situation will allow the individual to project her/his feelings desires and needs
      that situation.   1

      Advantages:-(Any two or three of following)

- Stimuli unstructured or poorly defined.
- The purpose is not told to the subject.
- There is no correct/ incorrect answer.
- Each response revealed a significant aspect of personality.   2
- Helps in understanding unconscious motives conflicts and
deeprooted compliances.

      Disadvantages : -

- Scoring and interpretations are lengthy and sometimes subjective.
- Require qualitative analyses.
- The interpretation requires sophisticated skills and specialised tracing.
- These are problems associated with reliability and validity of scoring.   5

Q.24. Factors leading to positive health and well being Explanation of the following points.

- Diet   1
- Exercise   1
- Positive Attitude   1
- Positive thinking   1
- Social support   1   5

Q.25. Causes of abnormal behaviour (explanation of)

- Biological
- Genetic
- Psychological
- Psychodynamic
- Behavioural
- Cognitive
- Humanistic-Existential
- Humanistic -cultural
- Diathesis- stress model

      For explaining 7 - 9   Factors   5
                   4 - 6   Factors   4
                   3   Factors   3
                   2   Factors   2
                   1   Factors   1   5

Q.26. Techniques of behaviours therapy

- Negative reinforcement
- Positive reinforcement
- Differential reinforcement
- Aversive conditioning
- Token economy
- Systematic desensitization

- Reciprocal Inhibition.
- Modelling

For describing: 6 - 8   Points   5
                4 - 5   Points   4
                3   Points   3
                2   Points   2
                1   Points   1   5

Q.27.   Attitude- Behaviour consistency depends upon
- Attitude is strong
- There is no external pressure for particular behaviour.
- Behaviour not watched by others
- Person thinks behaviour has positive consequences.   5

              (Any 3 or more similar points)   3

Example – Any relevant study   2
                Or
Social Loafing: it is a reduction in individual effort when working
on effort when working on a collective task i.e. in which outputs
are pooled with those of other group members.
Example – Tug of war or any other relevant activity   1
Reasons for social loafing
- Feeling less responsibility.
- Lack of motivation.
- Lack of competition.
- Lack of co-ordination.
- Group belongingness is not important.   1½
Ways to overcome:
- Making each members efforts identifiable.
- Increasing the pressure to work hard.
- Increasing the importance or value of task.   5
- Making people feel that their individual contribution is important.
- Increasing group cohesiveness or similar items.   1½