Class: XII
Post-Mid Term Examination (2024-2025)
Subject: Psychology
Set: A1/A2
Marking Scheme

Time Allowed: 3 hours **Max Marks: 70**

General Instructions

- **All questions are compulsory except where internal choice is given.**
- **There are 33 questions in all.**
- **Answer all questions in POINTS.**
- **Part A - Q1 to Q14are objective type questions carrying 1 mark each. You are expected to answer as directed.**
- **Part B - Q 15 to Q 19 carry 2 marks each. Answer in two points. (30 words)**
- **Part-C - Q 20 to Q 23 carry 3 marks each. Answer in three points. (60 words)**
- **Part D – Q 24 to Q 27 carry 4 marks each. Answer in four points. (100 words)**
- **Part E – Q28 and Q29 carries 6 marks. Answer in details with minimum 6 points. (200 words)**
- **Part F – Q 30 – 33, are based on two cases given. Each case has two questions carrying 1 and 2 marks each, (answer in two points-30 words)**

Part-A (1 mark each)

1. Raghav is very good in producing new musical rhythms and create new patterns of sounds. He is also good at his dealings with others and understand their motives, feelings and behavior which further helps him in making popular music. Which of the following intelligences are being displayed by Raghav? (1)
(i) Linguistic (ii) Musical (iii) Social (iv) Interpersonal

a) (i) and (ii)
b) (i) and (iii)
c) **(ii) and (iv)**
d) (iii) and (iv)

2. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice. (1)
Assertion (A): Non-verbal tests can easily be used with illiterate people.

Reason (R): Non-verbal tests do not use language in test items which are usually in the form of pictures.
a) **Both Assertion and Reason are true, and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion**.
b) Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
c) Assertion is true, but Reason is false.
d) Assertion is false, but Reason is true.

3. A person with strong sexual urge channels his/her energy into religious fervor. This shows _____ defense mechanism. (1)
a) Repression
b) Projection
c) Denial
d) **Reaction formation**

4. Who defined stress as "the non-specific" response of the body to any demand? (1)
a) **Hans Selye**
b) Lazarus
c) Holmes and Rahe
d) None of the above

5. Which of the following is NOT a feature of projective technique? (1)
a) Unstructured stimuli
b) No correct or incorrect responses
c) Purpose of assessment not revealed
d) **Short and objective scoring and interpretation**.

6. Humanistic approach to personality does not conceptualize which of the following aspects in their perspective. (1)
a) Fully functioning individual
b) **Intrapsychic conflict**
c) Goal directed behavior
d) Adaptive and self-actualizing behavior

7. Suppose you are going on the road and an accident takes place, such collection of people is _____. (1)
a) **Group**
b) Collection
c) Audience
d) Mob

8. Sonali was questioned by her senior when her performance started to decline. She admitted that she was not eating regularly and her sleep was also disturbed. Moreover, she could not concentrate on work and felt overburdened. Identify the effects of stress being indicated here. (1)
(i) Emotional (ii) Behavioral (iii) Cognitive (iv) Physiological

a) (i) and (ii)
b) **(ii) and (iii)**
c) (iii) and (iv)
d) (i) and (iv)

9. Method used to remove spirits through magic and prayer is _____. (1)
a) Electro-convulsive
b) Dream analysis
c) **Exorcism**
d) Free association

10. Sanjana has her Annual examination next month. But instead of studying she keeps on saying to herself that a lot of time is still left. What type of coping strategy is Sanjana using? (1)
a) Task oriented
b) **Avoidance oriented**
c) Problem focused
d) Emotion oriented

11. Children who show marked difficulties in social interaction and communication, desire for routine and restricted interests are suffering from_____. (1)
a) Alogia
b) Impulsivity
c) Hyperactivity
d) **Autism**

12. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice. (1)
Assertion (A): CBT is most popular, short and efficacious treatment for a whole range of psychological disorders.
Reason (R): It is very easy to learn the process of CBT.
a) Both Assertion and Reason are true, and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
b) Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
c) **Assertion is true, but Reason is false**.
d) Assertion is false, but Reason is true.

13. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice. (1)
Assertion (A): Similarity of views is a major condition that facilitates group formation.
Reason (R): People prefer consistency in their relations and similar people reinforce and validate our opinions and values making us feel right and wanted.
a) **Both Assertion and Reason are true, and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion**.
b) Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
c) Assertion is true, but Reason is false.
d) Assertion is false, but Reason is true.

14. "Girls can be good home-makers", is an example of _____. (1)
a) Discrimination
b) Dissonance
c) Prejudice
d) **Stereotypes**

Part-B (2 marks each)

15. Radhika shows superior performance in academics, debating, dance and football as well. Coin a term for her exceptional general ability and highlight any two characteristics of the same. (2)
Ans: The term is 'giftedness'. Characteristics of gifted children are advanced logical thinking, high speed in processing, original and creative thinking, independent and non-conformist thinking, intrinsic motivation, prefer solitary academic activities. (any two)

16. Mayank has been experiencing mood swings since sometime and wants to stay alone mostly. He has been eating less food and is very high on intake of tea and coffee. Describe the effects of stress Mayank is going through. (2)
Ans: Mayank is having cognitive and behavioral effects of stress. (describe them)

17. Why does social loafing occur? (2)
Ans: Social loafing occurs because:

- Group members feel less responsible for the overall task being performed and therefore exert less effort.
- Motivation of members decreases as contributions are not evaluated individually.
- No comparison of performance with other groups.
- No proper coordination.
- Group membership does not hold any importance for the members.

18. Describe any two important elements of group structure. (2)
Ans: The elements of group structure are roles, cohesiveness, status and norms. (describe any two)

OR

Family is a primary group while peer group is secondary. Highlight the difference between the two. (2)
Ans: Difference are: (two points)

Primary group	Secondary group
Pre-existing formations given to individuals	Individual joins by choice
Family, caste, religion	Membership of political party
Face to face interaction with close physical proximity, warm emotional bonds	Impersonal, indirect, less frequent.
Boundaries are less permeable, difficult to leave and join groups	More permeable. Easy to leave and join other group

19. Highlight the two major components of the therapeutic relationship that makes it different from all other associations. (2)
Ans: The features are contractual nature and limited duration of the therapy. Elaborate on them

Part-C (3 marks each)

20. Radhika started eating salad in dinner which she disliked earlier, when her doctor recommended her the same and also told her that it will help her to loose weight and look good. Highlight the source characteristics, message characteristics and target characteristics that influenced the attitude change. (3)

Ans: Source characteristics – credibility and attractiveness

Message characteristics – rational or emotional appeal, motive, mode of spreading the Message

Target characteristics – persuasibility, strong prejudices, self-esteem, intelligence

Credibility, emotional appeal, motive and direct mode, self esteem and persuasibility to be explained.

OR

The genocide committed by the Nazis in Germany against Jewish people exemplifies 'prejudice'. Elaborate on prejudice as a negative attitude highlighting its ABC components. Explain any two sources of prejudices. (3)

Ans: Prejudice – Negative attitude, ABC components – A component is hatred, B component is discrimination and C component is stereotype. Sources of prejudices are learning, strong social identity and in-group bias, scapegoating, kernel of truth concept, self-fulfilling prophecy. (explain any two)

21. Anita started feeling uneasy while driving back home. She started sweating profusely felt short of breath. She was so scared that she stopped the car and stepped out of it. She felt she had gone crazy and would die. She remained indoors and refused to move out. Identify the disorder Anita is suffering from. Describe its any three types in detail. (3)

Ans: Anita is suffering from anxiety disorder. The types of anxiety disorder are GAD, panic disorder, phobias, and SAD. (describe them in detail)

22. How does PASS model conceptualize intelligence? (3)

Ans: PASS model says that intellectual activity involves the interdependent functioning of three neurological systems, called the functional units of the brain. These units are responsible for arousal/attention, coding or processing (successive and simultaneous) and planning respectively. Describe the stages in detail.

23. Elaborate on the types of intelligences that were proposed by Robert Sternberg. (3)

Ans: Three types of intelligences proposed by him were componential, contextual and experiential intelligences. Describe them.

Part-D (4 marks each)

24. Direct methods of personality assessment cannot uncover the unconscious part of our behavior. Thus indirect methods have been designed. Identify the indirect method for personality assessment. Describe any three such techniques. (4)

Ans: The indirect method of personality assessment is 'projective techniques'. The techniques that come under it are TAT, Inkblot test, sentence completion test, P-F study, draw a person test. (describe any three)

OR

All of us have a child in us which demands immediate gratification of needs. Describe the structure of personality as proposed by Freud. Highlight any one criticism of Freud's theory. (4)
Ans: The structure of personality as proposed by Sigmund Freud comprises of three structures which are Id, Ego and Superego. (describe them in detail)
The criticisms of his theory are that the theories are largely based on case studies thus lack scientific basis, small and atypical individuals used as samples, concepts are not well defined and female experiences were overlooked. (any one)

25. What do you mean by 'coping with stress'? Describe the coping strategies with examples as given by Endler and Parker. (4)
Ans: Coping is dynamic situation-specific reaction to stress. It is a set of concrete responses to stressful situations or events that are intended to resolve the problem and reduce stress. The strategies proposed by Endler and Parker are task oriented strategy, emotion oriented strategy and avoidance oriented strategy. (describe with examples)

OR

Some people do not give up to even very high levels of stress. Elaborate on their common characteristics. Describe any one stress management technique. (4)
Ans: They are called stress-resistant personalities with traits of 'hardiness' which comprises of the 3Cs which are commitment, control and challenge. Elaborate on them.
Stress management techniques are relaxation technique, meditation procedure, biofeedback, CBT, creative visualization and exercise. (describe any one)

26. Define the positive symptoms of the most debilitating psychological disorder in detail. (4)
Ans: Positive symptoms of Schizophrenia are hallucinations, delusions, formal thought disorder and inappropriate affect, describe them.Dissociation refers to the feelings of unreality, estrangement, depersonalization, and sometimes a loss or shift of identity. It has four types which are dissociative amnesia, dissociative fugue, dissociative identity disorder, depersonalization. Describe them.

27. Pallavi started liking to read Sociology and Political science after she saw her elder sibling do so well in both the subjects. On meeting the respective teachers, her liking intensified. Discuss the two processes of attitude formation highlighted here. Also describe any two factors that influence attitude formation. (4)
Ans: The two processes of attitude formation highlighted here are attitude formation due to observation and association. Describe them.
Factors influencing attitude formation are family and school, reference group, personal experiences and media related influences. (describe any two)

Part-E (6 marks)

28. Hippocrates proposed typology of personality based on body fluids while Sheldon based his typology on body build. In light of these, elaborate on type approach to personality. (6)
Ans: Type approach to personality includes the following theories:

- Hippocrates
- Trigunas
- Tridoshas
- Sheldon's typology

- Carl Jung
- Rosenman and Friedman's theory (elaborate on all of them)

OR

Self-esteem shows a strong relation with our everyday behavior. Elucidate. Also briefly describe self-efficacy and self-regulation. (6)
Ans: Self-esteem shows a strong relationship with our everyday behavior.

- Children with high academic self-esteem perform better in schools.
- Children with high social self-esteem are more liked by their peers.
- Children with low self-esteem in all areas are often found to display anxiety, depression and anti-social behavior.

  Self-efficacy is the belief of the person that he/she has the ability required by a particular situation. Self-regulation refers to our ability to organize and monitor our own behavior. (elaborate)

29. After experiencing huge loss in terms of health, relations and money due to addiction to alcohol, Sarthak decides to finally get rid of the same, but finds it too difficult as that is what he used to resort to while facing any trauma or challenge and experience relief. Conduct a behavioral analysis of him. Also highlight any four techniques of behavioral therapy that will help him.
Ans: Behavioral Analysis of Sarthak: alcohol addiction is malfunctioning behavior, stress/trauma/challenge is antecedent factor and relief from the same is the maintaining factor. The techniques available are negative and positive reinforcement, aversive conditioning, token economy, differential reinforcement, systematic desensitization, modelling. Describe any four.

OR

Alternative therapies offer lot of benefits in the world of conventional drug treatment or psychotherapy. Highlight and elaborate any two alternative therapies available. Also discuss what factors contribute to healing in psychotherapy. (6)
Ans: Alternative therapies are yoga, meditation, acupuncture, herbal remedies etc. elaborate on any two. Factors contributing to healing in psychotherapy are techniques adopted for therapy, catharsis, therapeutic alliance is healing and non-specific factors. Describe them.

Part-F Read the case and answer the questions that follow (2 marks each)

CASE I

Sunita is regarded by her teachers as an excellent student. She does her work on time, scores the highest grades in her class, listens to instructions with care, grasps quickly and reproduces accurately but she rarely comes out with ideas which are her own. Rita is another student who is just average in her studies and has not achieved high grades consistently. She prefers to learn on her own. She improvises new ways of helping her mother at home and comes up with her new ways of doing her work and assignments. The former is considered to be more intelligent and the latter as more creative.

30. How is creativity linked to intelligence? (1)

Ans: Terman in 1920s found that persons with high IQ were not necessarily creative. At the same time, creative ideas could come from persons who did not have a high IQ. Researchers have also found that both high and low level of creativity can be found in children of high intelligence and average intelligence.

31. What are the features of creativity tests? (2)
Ans: Features of creativity tests are that they are open-ended, no specified answers, involve divergent thinking.

CASE II

David has started behaving differently. Unlike his normal, cool and calm self, he gets agitated easily, uses unpleasant language and also threats to harm anybody who gives pain to him. On asking him during such an episode, David says, "Who David? I am not David. I am Mark, a strong and stern guy who will not accept any non-sense." But after sometime he resumes normalcy and behaves the way David does. However he refuses to remember anything from the recent past when he was not in himself.

32. Identify the disorder. (1)
Ans: Multiple personality disorder/ dissociative identity disorder (describe it)

33. Describe David's case with respect to 4Ds that define abnormal behavior. (2)
Ans: The 4Ds are deviance, distressing, dysfunctional and dangerous. David's behavior exhibits all four features as he is distressed due to his current condition, is unable to function normally, is way deviant from normalcy and poses as danger to self and others.

SET-A2

24. How does rehabilitation of mentally ill take place? (2)
Ans: Rehabilitation of mentally ill takes place with help of occupational therapy, social skills training, and vocational therapy. (describe them)

28. One feels strongly for the environment and must do everything to save for sustaining human life on earth. All actions are centered on pro-environmental behavior. In light of this, describe the features of an attitude. (4)
Ans: The features of an attitude are valence, extremeness, centrality, and simplicity v/s complexity. (describe them)