

Central Board of School Education

Marking Scheme 2016

[Official]

SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION

MARCH 2016

MARKING SCHEME

PSYCHOLOGY (037)

CLASS XII

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. ALL HEAD EXAMINERS ARE EXPECTED TO EXPLAIN THE MARKING SCHEME TO EACH AND EVERY SUB-EXAMINER FOR MAINTAINING UNIFORMITY IN EVALUATION
2. THE MARKING SCHEME IS A GUIDELINE. ANY RELEVANT AND APPROPRIATE INFORMATION PERTAINING TO ANSWER OF A QUESTION, OTHER THAN THAT GIVEN IN THE MARKING SCHEME MAY BE MARKED CORRECT. STUDENTS USING THEIR OWN LANGUAGE FOR EXPLAINING CONCEPTS BE GIVEN DUE WEIGHTAGE.
3. MARKS ARE NOT NORMALLY DEDUCTED FOR SPELLING ERRORS BUT IF THE ANSWER OBLITERATES THE RIGHT CONCEPT OR MEANING OF CONCEPT IS DISTORTED, MARKS MAY BE DEDUCTED ACCORDINGLY.
4. IF A STUDENT HAS ATTEMPTED BOTH PARTS – QUESTION AS WELL AS ITS CHOICE QUESTION, THE PART SECURING HIGHER MARKS IS TO BE CONSIDERED.
5. MARKS ARE NOT TO BE DEDUCTED IF ANSWERS ARE NOT WRITTEN ACCORDING TO THE SEQUENCE GIVEN IN THE QUESTION PAPER.
6. MARKS ARE NOT TO BE DEDUCTED FOR EXCEEDING THE WORD LIMIT.

NOTE: AS PER THE ORDERS OF THE HON'BLE SUPREME COURT, THE CANDIDATE WOULD NOW BE PERMITTED TO OBTAIN PHOTOCOPY OF THE EVALUATED ANSWER SHEET ON REQUEST AND ON PAYMENT OF THE PRESCRIBED FEE. ALL EXAMINERS / HEAD EXAMINERS MUST ENSURE THAT EVALUATION IS CARRIED OUT STRICTLY AS PER SUGGESTED VALUE POINTS FOR EACH ANSWER AS GIVEN IN THE MARKING SCHEME.

WISH YOU GOOD LUCK

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Q.No.	EXPECTED ANSWER / SUGGESTED VALUE POINTS	Page No.	Distribution of Marks
PART A			
1	Psychometric approach	5	1
2	Type D	31	1
3	challenge	63	1
4	Bipolar mood disorder	79	1
5	Aversive	97	1
6	Attribution	102, 121	1
7	Cohesiveness	135	1
8	Instrumental	169	1
9	Body language	186	1
10	Self regulation	27	1
PART B			
11	Information Processing Approach It describes the processes people use in intellectual reasoning and problem solving or explain with an example. It mainly focuses on how an intelligent person acts and cognitive functioning underlying intelligent behaviour. Intelligence is not a single entity.	5	1+1=2
12	Frustration: It results from the blocking of needs and motives by something or someone that hinders us from achieving a desired goal.	55	2
13	Logotherapy: Victor Frankl propounded logotherapy. Logotherapy means treatment of the soul. It is the process of finding meaning even in life threatening circumstances as the process of meaning making. Neurotic anxiety of spiritual origin i.e. existential anxiety causes disorders (any two)	101	2
14	Norms: Norms are expected standards of behaviour and beliefs established, agreed upon and enforced by group members. They may be considered as a group's "unspoken rules". OR Standards of test performance that permit the comparison of one person's score on the test to the scores of others who have taken the same test.	134 204	2
15	Crowding – feeling of discomfort due to the presence of too many people or things around an individual. Explanation involving the following features or through any example : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • feeling of discomfort • loss or decrease in privacy • negative view of space around the person • feeling of loss of control over social interaction 	158	1+1=2

16	<p>Skill: It is defined as proficiency, facility or dexterity that is acquired or developed through training and experience. It is the possession of the qualities required to do something or get something done or any other suitable definition</p>	179	2
PART C			
17	<p>Dissociative amnesia is a type of dissociative disorder characterized by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • extensive but selective memory loss that has no organic causes (e.g. head injury) • some people cannot remember anything about their past, others can no longer recall specific events, people, places or objects while their memory for other events remain intact • associated with overwhelming stress <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Many people suffering from schizophrenia develop delusions or may experience hallucinations. A delusion is a false belief that is firmly held on inadequate grounds. It is not affected by rational argument as no basis in reality. Hallucination is a perception that occurs in the absence of external stimuli</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • people hear sounds or see objects where none exists <p style="text-align: center;">Can also be illustrated with the help of examples</p>	79 80, 81	1+1+1=3 1½+1½
18	<p>Social cognition refers to all those psychological processes that deal with the gathering and processing of information relating to social objects. These include all the processes that help in understanding, explaining and interpreting social behavior.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The processing of information relating to social objects particularly individuals, groups, people relationships, social issues etc is different because people as social objects may themselves change as the cognitive process takes place. • E.g. A teacher who observed a student in the school and the mother who observes the same student at home may draw different conclusions about him /her • Attitude, impression formation and attribution collectively called social cognition. • In social cognition category based schemas that are related to groups of people are called stereotypes • Social cognition is guided by mental units called schemas (any three points) 	119	1+1+1
19	<p>The characteristics of an effective counsellor are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authenticity • Positive regard for others • Empathy • Paraphrasing <p style="text-align: center;">(brief explanation of any three)</p>	192, 193	1+1+1

20	<p>Three situational factors leading to aggression are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Learning b) Observing an aggressive model c) Anger – provoking action by others d) Availability of weapons of aggression e) Cultural factors <p>(explanation of any three)</p>	170, 171	3
PART D			
21	<p>Behavioural Approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Behaviourists believe in data. • Anything which is not observable, empirical and scientifically verifiable cannot be subject matter of Psychology • All characteristics of personality are learned or can be unlearned. We learn through association (classical conditioning), reward and punishment (operant conditioning), modelling (observational learning) • Response is the structural unit of personality • Each response is a behaviour which is emitted to satisfy a specific need. (give example) • Core tendency that organises the behaviour is the reduction of biological needs. This is accomplished through responses (behaviours) that are reinforced. <p>(any four points)</p>	39	1+1+1+1=4
22	<p>Defense mechanisms is a way of reducing anxiety by distorting reality of which the individual is not aware, regulated by ego. Some defense against anxiety is normal and adaptive but people who use these mechanisms to such an extent that reality is truly distorted, develop various forms of maladjustments.</p> <p>Repression Anxiety provoking behaviours or thoughts are totally dismissed by the unconscious. (an example)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Erickson concept of identity crisis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He was a post Freudian • Human beings are social beings • Development is viewed as a lifelong process • Identity is granted as a central place in this process (personality development) • He argued that due to identity crisis young people must generate for themselves a central perspective and a direction that can give them a meaningful sense of unity and purpose. 	35	2+2=4
23	<p>Stress resistant personality – By Kobasa</p> <p>Explanation of 3 C's</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commitment • Control • Challenge <p>(any suitable example)</p>	63	1+1+1+1=4

24	<p>Cognitive Behaviour Therapy Based on biological, psychological and social model It is a short and effective treatment for a wide range of psychological disorders such as anxiety, depression, panic attacks and borderline personality. Biological aspects of disorders are addressed through relaxation procedure, the psychological ones through behaviour therapy and cognitive therapy techniques and the social ones with environmental manipulations. It is a comprehensive technique, easy to use.</p>	100	4
25	<p>Conditions for Learning Attitudes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learning attitudes by association • Learning attitudes by being rewarded or punished • Learning attitudes through modelling • Learning attitudes through group or cultural norms • Learning attitudes through exposure to information (any two points with explanation and examples) <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family and school environment • Reference groups • Personal experiences • Media related influences (explanation of any two points with examples) 	110 111, 112	2+2=4
26	<p>Elements of group structure are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role • Norms • Status • Cohesiveness <p style="text-align: center;">(explanation of any two)</p>	134, 135	2+2=4
PART E			
27	<p>Intelligence Wechsler defined intelligence as the global and aggregate capacity of an individual to think rationally, act purposefully and to deal effectively with his / her environment (or any other suitable definition)</p> <p>Pass Model of Intelligence Developed by J P Dass, Jack Naglieri & Kirby – 1994 This model is comprised of the following P – PLANNING A – AROUSAL / ATTENTION S – SIMULTANEOUS S – SUCCESSIVE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PASS model is based on three basic neurological systems • Arousal / Attention: Arousal and attention enables a person to process information - An optimal level of arousal focuses our attention on the relevant aspects of problem 	5, 9	2+4=6

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Certain family structures are likely to produce abnormal functioning in members e.g. families which are over involved with each other have children who may have difficulty in becoming independent in life. • Social and professional relationships also play an important role • People who are isolated and lack societal support are likely to become more depressed and remain depressed longer than those who have good friendship. • Societal labels and roles assigned to troubled people also cause abnormal functioning • When people break the norms of their society they are called deviant and ‘mentally ill’ and people may start behaving and living up to these labels. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Diathesis stress model This model states that psychological disorders develop when a diathesis (biological aberration to the disorder) is set off by a stressful situation. This model has three components</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of some biological aberration • Diathesis may carry predisposition or vulnerability to develop a psychological disorder • Presence of pathogenic stressors i.e. factors that may lead to psychopathology (any suitable example from daily life) 	75	2+3+1=6
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