

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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MM 70

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	Giftedness is an exceptional general ability shown in superior performance in wide variety of areas (or any other authentic definition)	12	2
12	A state of disturbance or tension resulting from opposing motives, drives, needs or goals.	55	2
13	Self actualization is a state in which people have reached their own fullest potential OR Self actualization is defined as an innate or inborn force that moves the person to become more complex, balanced and integrated i.e. achieving complexity and balance without being fragmented.	41, 100	2
14	Ingroup refers to one's own group. For ingroup members, we use word 'we'. Persons in the ingroup are generally supposed to be similar, are viewed favourably and have desirable traits.	136	2
15	The spiritual perspective of human environment relationship refers to the view of the environment as something to be respected and valued rather than exploited. It implies that human being recognise the interdependent relationship between themselves and the environment.	154	2
16	Empathy is present when one is able to understand the plight of another person and feel like the other person. It means understanding things from the other person's shoes/ perspective. OR Empathy is the ability of a person / counsellor to understand the feeling of another person from her / his perspective. It is like stepping into someone's shoes and trying to understand the pain and troubled feelings of the other person.	91 192	2

PART C			
17	<p>Bipolar mood disorder is also known as manic depressive disorder.</p> <p>Bipolar disorder is a mood disorder in which mania and depression do occur alternatively / cyclic.</p> <p>Mania and depression are sometimes interrupted by normal mood. Lifetime risk of a suicide attempt is the highest in this disorder. (Symptoms of mania and depression may also be stated.)</p>	79	2 1
18	<p>Impression formation Definition: When we meet people we make inferences about their personal qualities. This is called impression formation</p> <p>It involves two individuals – perceiver and target OR The process of impression formation consists of the following three sub processes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Selection 2. Organisations 3. Inferences <p style="text-align: center;">(Brief explanation of all points)</p>	107, 120, 121	1½ 1½
19	<p>Skills of communication</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Speaking b) Active listening c) Body language <p style="text-align: center;">(explanation of each)</p>	182	1x3
20	<p>Effects of noise on human behavior</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Effects on performance b) Effects on concentration c) Effects on mental health (as well) d) Effects on emotions <p style="text-align: center;">(explanation of any three) OR Three situational factors leading to aggression are</p> <ol 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 style="text-align: center;">(explanation of any three)</p>	157 170, 171	3
PART D			
21	<p>Humanistic approach to personality – proposed by Rogers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fully functioning person – fulfillment is the motivating force for personality development • Two assumptions by Rogers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Behavior is goal-directed or worthwhile ○ People use adaptive self-actualizing behavior 	40, 41	1+2+1=4

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discrepancy between the real self and ideal self often results in unhappiness and dissatisfaction • An atmosphere of unconditional positive regard must be created in order to ensure enhancement of people's self-concept. • This theory emphasizes the significance of positive aspects of life • Diagram on page 41 could be included in the answer (any four points) <p>According to Abraham Maslow</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attainment of self actualization • Optimistic and positive view of man (explanation) 		
22	<p>Erickson's concept of identity crisis It is post Freudian approach Erickson's theory lays stress on rational conscious ego processes in personality development In his theory development is viewed as life long process and ego identity is granted a central place in this process. His concept of identity crisis of adolescence age has drawn considerable attention Erickson argues that young people must generate for themselves perspective and a direction that can give them a meaningful sense of unity and purpose</p>	38	1x4=4
23	<p>Four techniques for managing stress</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relaxation technique • Meditation procedures • Biofeedback • Creative visualisation • Cognitive behavioural techniques • Exercises <p>(explanation of any four)</p>	62	1x4=4
24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Therapeutic relationship refers to a typical relationship between client and therapist. • Therapeutic relationship is basic requirement of psychotherapy. • It is helping, trusting, confiding, dynamic professional relationship • It has two components. It is contractual in nature. It is for limited period of time. • The goal of therapeutic relationship is to establish the rapport, winning the trust of the client. • By providing unconditional positive regard, empathy, permissive environment, genuine concern and freedom of expression 	91	1x4=4
25	<p>Strategies for handling prejudices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education and information dissemination <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ For correcting stereotypes ○ Handling strong ingroup bias • Encouraging intergroup contact <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Direct communication ○ Removal of mistrust between the group 	119	2x2=4

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Finding positive qualities in the out group ● Highlighting individual identity rather than group identity (any two points) 		
26	<p>Strategies for resolving conflicts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Introduction of superordinate goals ● Altering perceptions ● Increasing intergroup contacts ● Redrawing group boundaries ● Negotiations ● Structural solutions ● Respect for other group's norms (explanation of any four) <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Four elements of group structure are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Role ● Norms ● Status ● Cohesiveness <p style="text-align: center;">(explanation of all points)</p>	148, 149	1x4=4
		134	1x4=4
PART E			
27	<p>Intelligence Wechsler defined intelligence as the global capacity of an individual to think rationally, act purposefully and to deal effectively with his / her environment (or any other suitable definition)</p> <p>Triarchic theory of intelligence Robert Sternberg proposed the triarchic theory of intelligence. Sternberg views intelligence as the ability to adapt, to shape and select environment to accomplish one's goals and those of one's society and culture. According to this theory there are three basic types of intelligence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Componential intelligence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ metacomponents ○ performance components ○ knowledge acquisition components ● Experiential intelligence ● Contextual intelligence <p style="text-align: center;">(explanation of all)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Theory of multiple intelligence Howard Gardner proposed the theory of multiple intelligence. According to him, intelligence is not a single identity rather distinct types of intelligence exist. Eight types of intelligence are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Linguistic ● Logical mathematical ● Spatial 	5, 8	2+2+1+1=6
		7	2

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Musical • Bodily kinaesthetic • Interpersonal • Intrapersonal • Naturalistic <p style="text-align: center;">(brief explanation of each)</p>		$\frac{1}{2} \times 8 = 4$ $(2+4=6)$
28	<p>Dissociation Severance of the connection between ideas and emotions. Involves feelings of unreality, estrangement, depersonalisation and sometimes a loss or shift of identity.</p> <p>Forms of dissociative disorders are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dissociative amnesia • Dissociative fugue • Dissociative identity disorder • Depersonalisation <p style="text-align: center;">(explanation of each)</p> <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 which may be inherited • 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 	78, 79	2+4=6
		75	2 3 1 $(2+3+1=6)$