

PRE BOARD EXAMINATION (JANUARY– 2019)

CLASS: XII

PSYCHOLOGY

Time: 3 hrs.

MAX. MARKS: 70

General Instructions

- All questions are compulsory and answers should be brief and to the point. Marks for each question are indicated against it.
- Questions no. 1 – 10 in Part A are very short answer questions. Each questions carrying 1 mark each. You are expected to answer them as directed.
- Questions no.11-16 in Part-B are very short type questions carrying 2 marks each, Answer to each question should 30 words each.
- Questions no. 17-20 in Part-C are short answer type-I questions carrying 3 marks each. Answers to each should not exceed 60 words each.
- Questions 21-26 in Part-D are short Answer type-II questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 100 words each.
- Question no. 27 and 28 in Part-E are long answer type questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to each Question should not exceed 200 words each.

PART-A

- 1 Dr. Kumar, a famous heart surgeon, would be high on _____ intelligence. 1
 - a. Interpersonal
 - b. Linguistic
 - c. Naturalistic
 - d. Bodily-kinesthetic

- 2 Mamta is suffering from a rare disease but her mother is refusing to accept the reality. She insists on taking Mamta from one doctor to another hoping to hear that nothing is wrong with her daughter. This is an example of: 1
 - a. Projection
 - b. Denial
 - c. Rationalisation
 - d. Reaction formation

- 3 Rajat is satisfied only if he does everything perfectly. This is an instance of 1
 - a. Social pressure
 - b. Internal pressure
 - c. Conflict
 - d. Social stress

OR

Radhika is frustrated and is crying, as she has not prepared well for her examination. Which coping strategy is she using to deal with this stress?

- a. Emotion oriented
 - b. Avoidance oriented
 - c. Task oriented
 - d. Problem focused
- 4 Sunil shows loss of interest in most of the activities, cannot sleep well at night, exhibits excessive guilt and loss of interest in activities that he would enjoy earlier. Sunil's symptoms are akin to that of: 1
- a. Somatoform disorder
 - b. Anxiety
 - c. Schizophrenia
 - d. Major depressive disorder
- 5 During the course of treatment in psychodynamic therapy, the client has resentment, hostility and anger towards the therapist. This is called _____. 1
- 6 _____ is an example of negative attitude towards people. 1
- a. Prototype
 - b. Stereotype
 - c. Discrimination
 - d. Prejudice

OR

_____ refers to all those psychological processes that deals with the gathering and processing of information related to social objects.

- a. Attitude change
 - b. Attitude formation
 - c. Social cognition
 - d. Schema
- 7 Even though Ajay's father has recently bought him a pair of trousers, Ajay is insisting on buying a new pair of a particular brand of jeans that all his classmates are wearing. Ajay's behavior illustrates _____ 1
- a. Conformity
 - b. Competition
 - c. Obedience
 - d. Compliance
- 8 _____ refers to togetherness, binding, or mutual attraction among group members. 1
- a. Roles
 - b. Status
 - c. Social loafing
 - d. Cohesiveness
- 9 Authenticity means that your behavioural expressions are inconsistent with what you value and the way you relate to your self-image. True/ False. 1

OR

An interview is a purposeful conversation between two or more people that follows a basic question and answer format. True/ False.

- 10 You just found a wallet in a movie hall. Which aspect of your personality, according to psychoanalytic theory, would urge you to return it to the owner? 1

PART – B

- 11 Differentiate between personal identity and social identity. 2
- 12 Identify the unhelpful habits that make us vulnerable to stress. 2

OR

Explain the behavioural effects of stress?

- 13 How would you rehabilitate patients to become productive members of society? 2
- 14 How does Tuckman's stage of model help you understand the formation of group? 2
- 15 Why is positive regard an important characteristic of an effective helper? 2
- 16 'Poverty begets poverty'. Explain? 2

OR

Explain discrimination in the context of poverty?

PART -C

- 17 With the help of an example, Explain how the concept of balance leads to attitude change? 3
- 18 What do you mean by Dissociation? Explain any two Dissociative disorders. 3
- 19 'Hearing and listening are not the same'. Justify your answer. 3
- 20 Explain the techniques that can be used for gaining compliance? 3

OR

What are the determinants of co-operation and competition?

PART- D

- 21 How does Triarchic theory help us to understand intelligence? 4
- 22 Describe the GAS model and illustrate the relevance of this model with the help of an example? 4

OR

Explain the effects of stress on psychological functioning?

- 23 Explain the causes of aggression? 4
- 24 What is Giftedness? State its characteristics. 4
- 25 Explain the factors that influence attitude change? 4
- 26 'Rishabh, a 21 year old college student, exhibits an intense fear of fireworks, gunshots, popping balloons etc'. Suggest the most appropriate therapy that could be used to help Rishabh overcome his fear. 4

OR

During therapy, Rekha shows resentment towards the therapist and starts avoiding the therapy sessions. Identify the therapy and the processes being referred to.

PART- E

- 27 How would Karen Horney's explanation of psychological disorders be different from that of Alfred Adler's? 6

OR

Explain how projective techniques assess personality. Which projective tests of personality are widely used by psychologists?

- 28 What are anxiety disorders? Explain its types. 6

OR

What are the various disorders specific to children?