

Budha Dal Public School, Patiala

Pre Board Examination (12 February 2024)

Class - XII

Time - 3 hrs.

Subject – Psychology

M.M. – 70

General Instructions-

- All questions are compulsory except where internal choice has been given.
- Answers should be brief and to the point.
- Question, No. 1-15 in Section A are objective type questions carrying 1 mark each. You are expected to answer them as directed.
- Question No. 16-21 in Section B are very short answer type-I questions carrying 2 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 30 words.
- Question No. 22-24 in Section C are very short answer type-II questions carrying 3 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 60 words.
- Question No. 25-28 in Section D are long answer type-I questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- Question No. 29-30 in Section E are long answer type-II questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 200 words.
- Question No. 31-34 in Section F are based on two cases given. Answer to each 1 mark question should not exceed 20 words. Answer to each 2 marks question should not exceed 30 words.

Section - A

- Q1. Generating a single correct answer to an intelligence test questions illustrates which type of thinking?
- (a) Divergent (c) Convergent
(b) Creative (d) Analogy
- Q2. As per the General Adaptation Syndrome, the individual is ready for the fight of flight in _____ stage.
- (a) Resistance (b) Burnout (c) Alarm reaction (d) Exhaustion
- Q3. Radha is suffering from a rare disease but her mother is refusing to accept the reality. She insists on taking Radhika from one doctor to another hoping to hear that nothing is wrong with her daughter. This is an example of _____.
- (a) Projection (b) Reaction formation (c) Denial (d) Rationalization
- Q4. If it is demonstrated that an intelligence test discriminated against certain ethnic groups, then it can be said that the test has culture bias. (True / False)
- Q5. Repetitive speech, communication problems and a strong desire for routine are typical symptoms of _____.
- Q6. Trichotillomania is hair pulling disorder. (True/False)
- Q7. Read the statement and choose the appropriate options.
- Assertion (A) : Psychometric and information processing approaches to study intelligence are complementary to each other.
- Reasoning (B) : Psychometric theories deal with intelligence primarily in its structural aspects, formation processing theories deal with it primarily in its processing aspects.
- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(c) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(d) (A) is false but (R) is true.

- Q8. Madhu took a _____ test which indicated that she should excel in typing and highlighted it in her resume while looking for jobs.
 (a) multiple aptitude (b) specialised aptitude (c) interest (d) achievement
- Q9. Identify the correct sequence of the stages of group formation:
 (a) Performing, norming, storming and forming
 (b) Forming, storming, norming and performing
 (c) Norming, storming, forming and performing
 (d) Storming, norming, performing and forming
- Q10. RET (Rational Emotive Therapy) has been proposed by:
 (a) Abraham Maslow (b) Albert Ells (c) Aaron Beck (d) Carl Roger's
- Q11. A person uses an important stress management technique to reduce the rise of interference from unbidden thought. The technique is called _____.
- Q12. Every teacher says that a particular class is unruly and will not be able to score well in exams, Sneha on joining school is made the class teacher of this class. She starts believing the same thing about the class and is apprehensive about her new role. This shows she developed the prejudice because of:
 (a) Scapegoating (b) Self fulfilling prophecy
 (c) Kernel of truth (d) A strong social identity
- Q13. Which of the following lists presents Freud's psycho-sexual stages in the order in which they occur?
 (a) Anal, oral, genital, phallic and latency
 (b) Genital, latency, anal, oral and phallic
 (c) Oral, anal, phallic, latency and genital
 (d) Oral, anal, latency, phallic and genital
- Q14. Samina failed in her midterm exams. After this incident she started feeling that she is a failure and she is incapable of achieving anything. After some time she contemplates that she failed because she didn't put in enough efforts, but next time she would work harder and perform better. What life skill did Samina show?
 (a) Time management (b) Rational Thinking (c) Positive thinking (d) Assertiveness
- Q15. Read the statement and choose the appropriate options.
 Assertion (A) : As the group become more cohesive, group members start to think, feel and act as a social unit and less like isolated individuals.
 Reasoning (B) : Extreme cohesiveness is a group's interest.
 (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 (c) (A) is true but (R) is false.
 (d) (A) is false but (R) is true.

Section - B

- Q16. Explain 'aversive conditioning' techniques of behavior modification with examples.
 Q17. Stressed individuals indulge in health impairing behaviors despite knowing they are fatal. What are the reasons for such behaviors?
 Q18. State four characteristics of hyperactive children.
 Q19. Explain the term 'reaction formation'.
 Q20. Explain linguistic intelligence.
 Q21. What is PTSD?

Section - C

- Q22. As a teacher I want to change the attitude of my students towards cleanliness. What process should I follow to bring the change in my students' attitude?
- Q23. What are the three levels of consciousness proposed by Sigmund Freud?
- Q24. Differentiate between delusion and hallucinations.

Section - D

- Q25. Explain the strategies to cope with stress given by Endler and Parker. Give examples from daily life.
- Q26. What are the factors that influence the formation of an attitude?
- Q27. Explain Componential Intelligence with examples.
- Q28. Explain the different stages of group formation.

Section - E

- Q29. Describe the various techniques used in behavior therapy to eliminate faulty behaviors.

OR

Describe the nature, scope and goals of psychotherapy. Highlight the importance of therapeutic relationships in psychotherapy.

- Q30. Describe the different stages of personality developed by Freud.

OR

What is the main proposition of a humanistic approach to personality? What did Maslow mean by self actualisation?

Section - F

Read the case and answer the questions that follow.

Malay, a student of class IX, was referred to a mental health clinic with complaints of stealing money, excessive lying, setting fire to household items, teasing young girls of the locality, and passing lewd remarks and making obscene gestures. The onset was about three years ago and has increased over the past eight months. Of late, he has started using alcohol and spending more time outdoors with friends of similar interest. School reports suggested gradual development of inappropriate behaviours such as openly defying rules in school, playing truant, instigating fellow students to pass silly remarks in class, disrespectful attitude towards elders ultimately resulting in frequent school absenteeism, mixing with local goons and excessive aggression. Further investigation revealed that family history is disturbed, relationship with father was extremely hostile and there were frequent conflicts amongst the family members. Birth and developmental milestones are normal.

- Q31. Identify the disorder Malay is exhibiting. (1)
- Q32. How would the Sociocultural model help us to understand Malay's disorder? (2)

Read the case and answer the questions that follow .

A general feature of most of the creativity tests is that they are open-ended. They permit the person to think of different answers to the questions or problems in terms of her/his experiences, whatever these may have been.

These help the individual to go in different directions.

There are no specific answers to questions or problems in creativity tests. Therefore, there is freedom to use one's imagination and express it in original ways.

Creativity tests involve divergent thinking and assess such abilities as ability to produce a variety of ideas, i.e. ideas which are off-the-beaten track, ability to see new relationships between seemingly unrelated things, ability to guess causes and consequences, ability to put things in a new context, etc.

- Q33. Why creative tests were introduced in psychological studies ? (1)
- Q34. Do creativity tests measure Intelligence Quotient (IQ)? (2)