Total No. of Printed Pages—7

HS/XII/A/Psy/22

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PSYCHOLOGY

Full Marks : 70

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

General Instructions :

(i) Write all the answers in the Answer Script.

(ii) Attempt Part—A (Objective Questions) serially.

(iii) Attempt all parts of a question together at one place.

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(*Marks* : 22)

SECTION—I

(*Marks* : 10)

1. Choose and write the most appropriate answer from the choices provided (any *five*): 1×5=5

(a) Which of the following projective techniques was developed by Morgan and Murray?

(i) Draw-a-person test

(ii) The thematic apperception test

(iii) The Rorschach inkblot test

(b) Which of the following types of stress is generated in our minds by ourselves?

(i) Physical and environmental stress

(ii) Psychological stress

(iii) Social stress

(c) Which of the following life skills focuses on 'communication' as a key to meeting the challenges of life?

(i) Self-care

(ii) Diet

(iii) Improving relationships

(d) Biological predisposition towards a disorder is called

(i) diathesis

(ii) stressor

(iii) overgeneralization

(e) _____ are characterized by disturbances in mood or prolonged emotional state.

(i) Mood disorders

(ii) Somatoform disorders

(iii) Dissociative disorders

(f) Which of the following psychotherapies postulate that psychological distress arises from faulty behaviour patterns or thought patterns?

(i) Psychodynamic therapies

(ii) Cognitive therapies

(iii) Behaviour therapies

(g) _____ are biased negative attitudes formed about a group of people.

(i) Prejudices

(ii) Stereotypes

(iii) Discriminations

(h) The concept of 'cognitive dissonance' was proposed by

(i) Leon Festinger

(ii) Fritz Heider

(iii) S. M. Mohsin

2. Indicate whether the following statements are *True* or *False* (any *five*): 1×5=5

(a) Street-smart persons are high on componential intelligence.

(b) Members of a group have common motives and goal.

(c) Competition between groups increases within group cohesion and solidarity.

(d) The minimalist perspective suggests that the physical environment exists mainly for use by human beings for their comfort and well-being.

(e) The distance you maintain when interacting one-to-one with a close friend is between 4 feet to 10 feet.

(f) Some organizational psychologists specialize in Human Resource Management.

(g) Psychological studies related to play and sport activities are generally undertaken by school psychologists.

SECTION—II

(*Marks* : 12)

3. Answer the following questions in less than *30* words each (any *six*) : 2×6=12

(a) What is experiential intelligence?

(b) What is intrapersonal intelligence?

(c) What is self ?

(d) What did Maslow mean by self-actualization?

(e) What are the behavioural disorders found in children?

(f) What is anxiety?

(g) What are the different types of psychotherapy?

(h) What is the 'deadline technique' in compliance?

(i) What is environmental psychology?

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(*Marks* : 48)

4. Answer any *four* of the following questions in less than *60* words each : 3×4=12

(a) Distinguish between type-A and type-B personalities.

Or

Describe the two principles on the basis of which the id and ego operates.

(b) What is somatoform disorder?

Or

Distinguish between anorexia nervosa and bulimia nervosa.

(c) Differentiate between prejudice and discrimination.

(d) What is actor-observer effect?

(e) Distinguish between 'instrumental aggression' and 'hostile aggression'.

(f) What do you understand by the term 'disaster'? Briefly explain any two effects of natural disasters.

5. Answer the following questions in less than *100* words each : 4×6=24

(a) Describe H. J. Eysenck's theory of personality.

Or

Briefly explain repression, denial, projection and rationalization in ego defence mechanism.

(b) Describe the major anxiety disorders and their symptoms.

Or

What is depression? Briefly explain the factors that predisposes a person towards depression.

(c) Briefly explain the sources of prejudice.

Or

Briefly explain the factors that influence attitude change.

(d) Briefly explain the conditions that facilitate group formation.

Or

Compare and contrast formal and informal groups and ingroups and outgroups.

(e) A therapist asks the client to reveal all her/his thoughts including early childhood experiences. Describe the technique and the type of therapy being used.

Or

What is therapeutic relationship?

(f) Differentiate between school psychologists and educational psychologists.

Or

What is applied psychology? Briefly explain any one branch of applied psychology.

6. Answer the following questions in less than *200* words each : 6×2=12

(a) Describe the components of the PASS model of intelligence.

Or

Briefly explain the concept of intelligence in the Indian tradition.

(b) Describe the emotional, physiological, cognitive and behavioural effects of stress.

Or

Describe the three major types of stress.

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