

## DAV PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ODISHA ZONE

NAME OF THE EXAM : HALF YEARLY 2023 SUBJECT : PSYCHOLOGY CLASS : XII

## BLUE PRINT OF QUESTION PAPER

Sl No.	Chapters / units	Marks Allotted in Syllabus	LA II 02	LA-I 04	SAII 03	SA I 06	VSA (MC Q+ AR) 15	CBQ 04	Total Questions
1	Variations in psychological attributes	18	01	01	01	01	03		07
2	Self and personality	18	01	01	-	01	03	1+2	08
3	Meeting life challenges	9	-	01	-	01	03		05
4	Psychological Disorders	16	-	-	02	02	03	1+2	09
5	Therapeutic Approaches	9	-	01	-	01	03		05
		Internal choices	02	01	01	01			
<b>MARKS</b>		<b>70</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>09</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>06</b>	<b>34</b>

**Remembering: 35% (25 marks)**

**Applying: 45% (31 marks)**

**Analysing, evaluating, creating : 20% ( 14 marks)**

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## QUESTION WISE ANALYSIS

Sl No	Chapters / units	Forms of Question- ( LA, LA II, CBQ, SA-II, SA-I,VSA)	Marks Allotted	(R), (U), (A), (H), (E)
1	Variations in psychological attributes	VSA	1	R
2	Variations in psychological attributes	VSA	1	R
3	Variations in psychological attributes	VSA	1	A
4	Self and personality	VSA	1	R
5	Self and personality	VSA	1	U
6	Meeting life challenges	VSA	1	H
7	Self and personality	VSA	1	AN
8	Psychological Disorders	VSA	1	R
9	Meeting life challenges	VSA	1	U
10	Meeting life challenges	VSA	1	R
11	Psychological Disorders	VSA	1	R
12	Psychological Disorders	VSA	1	AN
13	Therapeutic Approaches	VSA	1	H
14	Therapeutic Approaches	VSA	1	AN
15	Therapeutic Approaches	VSA	1	AN
16	Variations in psychological attributes	SA I	2	R
17	Self and personality	SA I	2	U

18	Meeting Life Challenges	SA I	2	A
19	Psychological Disorders	SA I	2	A
20	Psychological Disorders	SA I	2	A
21	Therapeutic Approaches	SA I	2	A
22	Variations in psychological attributes	SA II	3	H
23	Psychological Disorders	SA II	3	R
24	Psychological Disorders	SA II	3	A
25	Variations in psychological attributes	LA I	4	U
26	Self And Personality	LA I	4	A
27	Meeting Life Challenges	LA I	4	A
28	Therapeutic Approaches	LA I	4	U
29	Variations in psychological attributes	LA II	6	A
30	Self And Personality	LA II	6	A
31	Self And Personality	CBQ	1	R
32	Self and personality	CBQ	2	A
33	Psychological Disorders	CBQ	1	R
34	Psychological Disorders	CBQ	2	U

**ANNEXURE –C****DAV PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ODISHA ZONE****NAME OF THE EXAM. HALF YEARLY, SUB- PSYCHOLOGY CLASS : XII****MARKING SCHEME SET-2**

<b>QSTN NO</b>	<b>VALUE POINTS</b>	<b>MARKS ALLOTTED</b>	<b>PAGE NO. OF NCERT TEXT BOOK</b>
1	c. personality characteristics	1	3
2	b. i and ii	1	7
3	Intelligence test score	1	10
4	Observation of own behaviour	1	27
5	Low self esteem	1	25
6	b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A	1	34
7	II, III & IV	1	43
8	American Psychiatric Association	1	73
9	a. I, II , IV	1	60
10	d. Emotion oriented	1	61
11	Dissociative amnesia	1	78
12	c. agoraphobia	1	76
13	c. Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.	1	46
14	Client centred therapy	1	91
15	c During this process, the client is not exposed to object or situation that makes them anxious or fearful.	1	98

16	<p>Experiential intelligence, explanation/example</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Two Factor theory given by Charles Spearman about s Factor and g factor.</p>	1+1  2	6/7
17	<p>Self-reinforcement involves rewarding behaviours that have pleasant outcomes. For example, you may go to see a movie with friends, if you have done well in an examination. Any other relevant examples</p>	1+1	27
18	<p>Exercise can provide an active outlet for the physiological arousal experienced in response to stress.</p> <p>Regular exercise improves the efficiency of the heart, enhances the function of the lungs, maintains good circulation, lowers blood pressure, reduces fat in the blood and improves the body's immune system. Swimming, walking, running, cycling, skipping, etc. help to reduce stress.</p>	1+1	63
19	<p>Kirti is experiencing a condition called olfactory hallucination. It is a condition where a person detects smells that are not actually present in their environment. The odours that Kirti is experiencing may be foul or unpleasant.</p>	1+1	81
20	<p>The seventeenth and eighteenth centuries were known as the Age of Reason and Enlightenment, as the scientific method replaced faith and dogma as ways of understanding abnormal behaviour.</p> <p>The growth of a scientific attitude towards psychological disorders in the eighteenth century contributed to the Reform Movement and to increased compassion for people who suffered from these disorders. Reforms of asylums were initiated in both Europe and America. One aspect of the reform movement was the new inclination for deinstitutionalisation which places emphasis on providing community care for recovered mentally ill individuals.</p>	1+1	72
21	<p>Examples-“I am ugly”, I am stupid and “I will not succeed such negative thoughts are characterised by cognitive distortions.</p> <p>Cognitive distortions are ways of thinking which are general in nature but which distort the reality in a negative manner. Any other relevant example.</p>	1+1	99
22	<p>Intelligence/ Aptitude/Interest/ Personality /Values ( any three domains described or explained)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>a person must show significantly sub-average intellectual functioning. Persons having IQs below 70 are judged to have sub-average intelligence.</p> <p>The second relates to deficits in adaptive behaviour. Adaptive behaviour refers to a person's capacity to be independent and deal effectively with one's environment.</p> <p>The third feature is that the deficits must be observed during the developmental period, that is between 0 and 18 years of age</p>	1+1+1  1+1+1	3,4  12
23	<p>the presence of some biological aberration which may be inherited.</p> <p>the diathesis may carry a vulnerability to develop a psychological disorder.</p> <p>presence of pathogenic stressor factors that lead to psychopathology.</p>	1+1+1	75
24	<p>These are conditions in which there are physical symptoms in the absence of a physical disease. In these disorders, the individual has psychological difficulties and complains of physical symptoms, for which there is no biological cause.</p>	1+1+1	78



	<p>emotional problems being faced. This process of emotional unburdening is known as catharsis, and it has healing properties.</p> <p>There are several non-specific factors associated with psychotherapy. Non-specific factors attributable to the client/patient are motivation for change, expectation of improvement due to the treatment, etc. Non-specific factors attributable to the therapist are positive nature, absence of unresolved emotional conflicts, presence of good mental health, etc.</p>		
29	<p>Researchers have found that the relationship between creativity and intelligence is positive.</p> <p>All creative acts require some minimum ability to acquire knowledge and capacity to comprehend, retain, and retrieve/beyond that intelligence does not correlate well with creativity. Examples.</p> <p>It can be concluded that creativity can take many forms and blends. Some may have more of intellectual attributes, others may have more of attributes associated with creativity.</p> <p>The creativity tests are open-ended. Creativity tests involve divergent thinking. Some of the famous psychologists who have developed creativity tests are Guilford, Torrance, Khatena, Wallach and Kogan, Paramesh, Baqer Mehdi, and Passi.</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Uni Factor/ Charles spearman proposed two factor theory of intelligence /Louis Thurston theory of primary mental abilities Arthur Jensen proposed a hierarchical model of intelligence/ J P Guilford</p>	2+2+1+1	10
		2+2+2	07
30	<p>According to Freud, much of human behaviour reflects an attempt to deal with or escape from anxiety. Thus, defence mechanism is a way of reducing anxiety by distorting reality.</p> <p>The most important is repression, in which anxiety provoking behaviours or thoughts are totally dismissed by the unconscious. Other major defence mechanisms are projection, denial, reaction formation and rationalisation.</p> <p>Explanation of each defence mechanism or examples of each</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Trait approaches are relatively stable over time, they are generally consistent across situations and their strengths and combinations vary across individual leading to individual differences in personality.</p> <p>Allport's trait theory based in cardinal central and secondary.</p> <p>Catell theory of Source &amp; Surface Traits</p> <p>Explanation of both trait theory</p>	1+1+1+1+1+1	35-36
		2+2+2	30
31	Body Type and Temperament	1	29

32	Sheldon proposed the Endomorphic, Mesomorphic, and Ectomorphic typology. The endomorphs are fat, soft and round. By temperament they are relaxed and sociable. The mesomorphs have strong musculature, are rectangular with a strong body build. They are energetic and courageous. The ectomorphs are thin, long and fragile in body build. They are brainy, artistic and introvert.	2	31
33	Schizophrenia disorder is the descriptive term for a group of psychotic disorders in which personal, social and occupational functioning deteriorate as a result of disturbed thought processes, strange perceptions unusual emotional states, and motor abnormalities.	1	81
34	Delusions of persecution. The two other types of delusions are Delusions of reference Delusions of grandeur	1+1	82