



EEE CONSORTIUM
PREBOARD EXAMINATION, 2021 – 22
MARKING SCHEME

Subject: PSYCHOLOGY Grade: XII		Max. Marks:35 Time: 2 Hours	
Name:		Section:	Roll No:
Q No	Section A This section has 3 Questions		Marks
Q No.1	Explain the two main features of ADHD.		2
Ans.	In attention and hyperactivity- impulsivity... (to be explained) (Pg 83)		
Q No.2	How can faulty behavior be modified with token economy? Elucidate with the help of an example.		2
Ans.	Token economy is a form of positive reinforcement. Every time a desired behavior occurs the individual is given a token and these tokens are collected and exchanged for a reward For eg. if five tokens are collected for using the dustbin; then it is exchanged for a reward like going to the park or any other relevant example		
	OR		
	State the factors contributing to healing in psychotherapy.		
Ans.	Implementation techniques.... Therapeutic alliance.... Catharsis and patient variables (to be explained) (Pg102)		
Q No.3	Extreme cohesiveness within a group becomes harmful for functioning".		2
Ans.	Refer pg 135		
	Section B This section has 3 Questions		
Q No.4	Avantika is expressing irrational fear of gaining weight, often accompanied by a distorted body self-perception. Identify the disorder. Write about the other disorders of this category.		3
Ans.	<i>Depersonalisation/Derealisation disorder</i> <i>Dissociative identity disorder</i> , often referred to as <i>multiple personality</i> , is the most dramatic of the dissociative disorders. It is often associated with traumatic experiences in childhood. In this disorder, the person assumes alternate personalities that may or may not be aware of each other.		

	<i>Dissociative amnesia</i> : The person is unable to recall important, personal information often related to a stressful and traumatic report. The extent of forgetting is beyond normal.	
Q No.5	You are asked to treat Sandra by Rational Emotive Therapy she has a irrational belief that she should always be loved. Explain the Steps that you will follow.	3
Ans.	The first step in RET is the <i>antecedent belief- consequence (ABC) analysis</i> . Antecedent events, which caused the psychological distress, are noted. The client is also interviewed to find the irrational beliefs, which are distorting the present reality. These beliefs are characterised by thoughts with ‘musts’ and ‘shoulds’, i.e. things ‘must’ and ‘should’ be in a particular manner. beliefs are assessed through questionnaires and interviews. In the process of RET, the irrational beliefs are refuted by the therapist through a process of <i>non-directive questioning</i> . The nature of questioning is gentle, without probing or being directive. Refer pg 99	
Q No.6	Explain the different stages through which groups are formed.	3
Ans.	Tuckman – Forming, storming and norming performing and adjourning (to be explained) (Pg 133)	
	OR	
	What is social loafing? How can it be reduced?	
Ans.	Social Loafing (Pg137)	
	Section C This section has 4 Questions	
Q No.7	What is Autism Spectrum disorder? Explain its characteristics.	4
Ans.	Autism—Children with autism..... banging their head against the wall (Pg 83)	
	OR	
	What is schizophrenia? Explain its positive symptoms.	
Ans.	Schizophrenia (Pg 81-82)	
Q No.8	What according to Existential therapy are the parameters of psychotherapy.	4
Ans.	What is the cause..... Existence Chief method of treatment therapeutic relationship..... chief benefit and duration. (Pg 92-93)	
	OR	
	What is behaviour therapy? Explain its method of treatment.	4
Ans.	Behavior therapy..... malfunctioning..... antecedent and maintaining factors (Pg 96)	
Q No.9	Rishi has a positive attitude about morning walks and exercise but it does not reflect in his behaviour. Is it true that our attitude is always exhibited through our behaviour? State the factors wherein consistency would be found between attitude and behaviour.	4
Ans.	Refer pg 117-118	
Q No.10	Tuckman suggested that groups pass through five developmental sequences. Explain those stages.	4

Ans.	<p>forming stage. People try to know each other and assess whether they will fit in. There is excitement as well as apprehensions.</p> <p>storming. In this stage, there is conflict among members about how the target of the group is to be achieved, who is to control the group and its resources, and who is to perform what task. When this stage is complete, some sort of hierarchy of leadership in the group develops and a clear vision as to how to achieve the group goal.</p> <p>norming. Group members by this time develop norms related to group behaviour. This leads to development of a positive group identity.</p> <p>performing. By this time, the structure of the group has evolved and is accepted by group members. The group moves towards achieving the group goal. For some groups, this may be the last stage of group development.</p> <p>adjourning in the case of an organising committee for a school function, there may be another stage known as adjourning stage. In this stage, once the function is over, the group may be disbanded</p>	
	Section C This section has 4 Questions	
	<p>Suppose a group of people in your neighbourhood start a tree plantation campaign as part of a green environment movement. Based on sufficient information about the environment, your view towards a green environment is positive. You feel very happy when you see greenery. You feel sad and angry when you see trees being cut down. These aspects reflect the components of the attitude. Now, suppose you also actively participate in the 'tree plantation campaign'. This shows one of the components of your attitude towards a green environment. In general, we expect all three components to be consistent with each other, that is, in the same direction. Therefore, predicting one component on the basis of the other two may not always give us the correct picture about an attitude.</p>	
Q No.11	Identify and explain the components of attitude.	2
Ans.	A- B- C- components (to be explained) (Pg 108)	
Q No.12	State the four significant features of attitude.	2
Ans.	Valance, extremeness, simplicity and centrality (Pg 109)	