

CBSE Class 12 Psychology 2019 - 63 - Compartment



Question Paper

Conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE)

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

General Instructions

- (i) This question paper contains 28 questions.
- (ii) All questions are compulsory. Keep your answers brief and to the point. Marks are indicated against each question.
- (iii) Part A: Questions 1–10 carry 1 mark each. Answer as directed.
- (iv) Part B: Questions 11–16 carry 2 marks each. Answer in no more than 30 words.
- (v) Part C: Questions 17–20 carry 3 marks each. Answer in no more than 60 words.
- (vi) Part D: Questions 21–26 carry 4 marks each. Answer in no more than 100 words.
- (vii) Part E: Questions 27–28 carry 6 marks each. Answer in no more than 200 words.

Part A

1. Rohan has just taken a test that is designed to predict his future achievement or performance. What kind of a test has he taken ?

- (A) Aptitude test (B) Projective test
(C) Intelligence test (D) Creativity test

2. The defence mechanism in which anxiety provoking behaviours or thoughts are totally dismissed by the unconscious is known as _____.

3. In _____, the individual has a distorted body image that leads her/him to see herself/himself as overweight.

4. The behavioural component of attitude is also called the _____ aspect.

5. Which of the following is not an example of a primary group ?

- (A) Family (B) Caste
(C) Political party (D) Religion

6. Often in road rage we see that the angry individual shows aggression towards a weaker person who will not retaliate or react to the aggression. This is an example of _____.

7. A person summarises the ideas of the individual that she/he has received and restates what she/he understands. This is an example of

- (A) Attention (B) Paraphrasing
(C) Reception (D) Cluster

8. There is said to be consistency between attitude and behaviour when there is a lot of external pressure for the person to behave in a particular way. (True/False)

OR

8. If we like a teacher, we start liking her/his subject too. This is an example of attitude formation that is learnt through _____.

9. Aanya is unable to concentrate towards her studies, as she is unable to stop thinking about the errors that she would make while answering in class. This is known as _____.

OR

9. Raman believes that people around him are plotting against him, spying on him and deliberately victimising him. Raman is experiencing delusions of _____.

10. The consistency between current and past patterns of behaviour, as well as harmony between verbal and non-verbal communication is termed as _____.

OR

10. A counsellor is trying to understand the feelings of another person from her/his perspective. Here, the counsellor is exhibiting _____.

Part B

11. What are the primordial images as explained by Carl Jung ?

12. Traumatic events such as serious accidents and natural disasters haunt the survivors as flashbacks. Identify and explain the disorder.

13. How is experiential intelligence seen in real life situations ?

14. Give some examples of how neurotransmitters lead to specific psychological disorders.

OR

14. Citing examples, explain somatic symptom disorder.

15. How is crowding different from density ?

16. Why does group polarisation take place ?

OR

16. Differentiate between normative influence and informational influence.

Part C

17. Explain the relationship between stress and the immune system.

OR

17. What are cognitive behavioural techniques in the management of stress ?

18. What is poverty cycle ?

19. How does Carl Rogers view the role of social influences in the development of self-concept ?

20. Explain with the help of an example how systematic desensitisation helps in the treatment of phobias.

21. Explain any four life skills that will enable students to deal effectively with the demands and challenges of everyday life.

22. Why are projective techniques also called as indirect methods of assessing personality ? Enumerate their characteristics.

23. Differentiate between cooperative and competitive behaviours in social situations. How can cooperative behaviour be enhanced in an organisation ?

24. What are dissociative disorders ? Explain its types.

OR

24. How does the diathesis-stress model explain psychological disorders ?

25. How does existential therapy help in reducing psychological distress arising from inability to find meaning in life ? Explain.

OR

25. Explain why therapeutic alliance is an important aspect of psychotherapy.

26. The success of a counselling process depends on the qualities and characteristics of a counsellor, which can enhance the helping process. Justify this statement.

27. You strongly believe that people do not treat street animals properly and as a result you have joined an NGO to work for this cause. What processes should be kept in mind while trying to bring about a change in the attitude of people ? Explain.

OR

27. There are many instances to show how prejudice can lead to hatred and discrimination. Discuss any four sources leading to these prejudices.

28. What role does culture play in the conceptualisation of intelligence ? Explain in the context of western and Indian cultures with the help of suitable examples.

OR

28. What is assessment ? Explain any three methods of psychological assessment.

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