

CBSE Class 12 Psychology 2022 - 63 - Compartment

Question Paper

Conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE)



Time Allowed: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 35

General Instructions

- (i) This question paper contains 12 questions.
- (ii) All questions are compulsory, except where an internal choice is provided.
- (iii) Keep your answers brief and to the point. Marks are indicated against each question.
- (iv) Section D is based on one case study. Answer both case-study questions.
- (v) Section A: Questions 1–3 carry 2 marks each. Answer in no more than 40 words.
- (vi) Section B: Questions 4–6 carry 3 marks each. Answer in no more than 80 words.
- (vii) Section C: Questions 7–10 carry 4 marks each. Answer in no more than 120 words.
- (viii) Section D: Questions 11–12 carry 2 marks each. Answer in no more than 40 words.

Section A

1. A young man shows aggressive actions that cause or threaten harm to people or animals and indulges in serious rule violations. What are these symptoms indicative of ? Mention two other types of aggressive behaviour.

2(a). What are the two source characteristics that affect attitude change ?

OR

2(b). What are the steps in which attitude change takes place according to the two-step concept ?

3. How do values and beliefs differ from attitudes ?

Section B

4. Due to the present challenges in her life, Alvira finds herself quite often asking questions like – What is her aim in life or the purpose of her life ? She consults a therapist as she finds her present life meaningless and inauthentic. How will the humanistic-existential therapist alleviate her distress and help her to achieve a sense of wholeness ? Explain.

5. Shahid is a thin boy but he sees himself as fat and overweight. He refuses to eat and starves himself for days. These symptoms are typical of which disorder ? Explain its other types.

6(a). When groups are formed, they pass through some developmental sequences or stages. Explain these stages with the help of an example.

OR

6(b). During the process of group formation, groups also develop a structure as members interact. Discuss the important elements of group structure with the help of examples.

Section C

7(a). A seven-year-old child is showing disruptive and aggressive behaviour in the class. What techniques can her/his teachers use to help modify the child's behaviour ? Discuss.

OR

7(b). Explain the main characteristics and unique properties of a therapeutic relationship.

8(a). When does normal anxiety turn into a disorder ? Discuss any three psychological models to explain abnormal behaviour.

OR

8(b). What are neurodevelopmental disorders ? Explain the symptoms associated with Autism spectrum disorder.

9. A person may be a member of different types of groups. With the help of examples, discuss the major types of these groups that people belong to.

10. Abdul believes that his actions are being controlled by a satellite through a chip implanted in his brain by some aliens. Identify the disorder and explain its other symptoms.

Section D

11. Read the following case study and answer the questions that follow: All the Indian settlers were contemptuously and without distinction dubbed “coolies” and forbidden to walk on footpaths or be out at night without permits. Mahatma Gandhi quickly discovered colour discrimination in South Africa and confronted the realisation that being Indian subjected him to it as well. At a particular train station, railway employees ordered him out of the carriage despite his possessing a first-class ticket. Then on the stagecoach for the next leg of his journey, the coachman, who was white, boxed his ears. A Johannesburg hotel also barred him from lodging there. Indians were commonly forbidden to own land in Natal, while ownership was more permissible for native-born people. In 1894, the Natal Bar Association tried to reject Gandhi on the basis of race. He was nearly lynched in 1897 upon returning from India while disembarking from a ship moored at Durban after he, his family, and 600 other Indians had been forcibly quarantined, allegedly due to medical fears that they carried plague germs. What is the difference between prejudice and discrimination ? On the basis of the incidents in the above case study, identify a situation for each which are examples of prejudice and discrimination.

12. Read the following case study and answer the questions that follow: All the Indian settlers were contemptuously and without distinction dubbed “coolies” and forbidden to walk on footpaths or be out at night without permits. Mahatma Gandhi quickly discovered colour discrimination in South Africa and confronted the realisation that being Indian subjected him to it as well. At a particular train station, railway employees ordered him out of the carriage despite his possessing a first-class ticket. Then on the stagecoach for the next leg of his journey, the coachman, who was white, boxed his ears. A Johannesburg hotel also barred him from lodging there. Indians were commonly forbidden to own land in Natal, while ownership was more permissible for native-born people. In 1894, the Natal Bar Association tried to reject Gandhi on the basis of race. He was nearly lynched in 1897 upon returning from India while disembarking from a ship moored at Durban after he, his family, and 600 other Indians had been forcibly quarantined, allegedly due to medical fears that they carried plague germs. What do you think could have been a source of these prejudices ? Explain any two sources.

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