

PSYCHOLOGY
Class – XII (2026-27)
Marking Scheme

Time – 3 Hours

Max Marks – 70

General Instructions:

- All questions are compulsory.
- Section A (Q 1-14): Each question carries 1 mark. Answer as directed.
- Section B (Q 15-19): Very Short Answer Type-I questions, 2 marks each. The word limit for each question is 30 words.
- Section C (Q 20-23): Short Answer Type-II questions, 3 marks each. The word limit for each question is 60 words.
- Section D (Q 24-27): Long Answer Type-1 questions, 4 marks each. The word limit for each question is 120 words.
- Section E (Q 28-29): Long Answer Type-II questions, 6 marks each. The word limit for each question is 200 words.
- Section F (Q 30-33): Case-based questions. One-mark questions: Word limit for each question is 20 words; Two-mark questions: Word limit for each question is 30 words.
- There is no overall choice. However, internal choices have been provided in some questions. A student has to attempt only one of the alternatives in such questions.

S. No.	SECTION A	14 Marks
Q1	Answer: d. Psychological test	1
Q2	Answer: d. Contextual intelligence	1
Q3	Answer: c. self-esteem	1
Q4	Answer: d. Character	1
Q5	Answer: c. gamma aminobutyric acid	1
Q6	Answer: b. A state of the mind, a set of views, or thoughts, regarding some topic.	1
Q7	Answer: b. storming	1
Q8	Answer: c. rational appeal	1
Q9	Answer: a. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.	1
Q10	Answer: c hallucination	1
Q11	Answer: c A is true but R is false	1
Q12	Answer: c. Biofeedback	1
Q13	Answer :b These result from the interaction of surface traits	1
Q14	Answer: b. Moderate	1
	SECTION B	10 Marks
Q15	Answer:	2

	-Psychological disorders are caused by disturbed interpersonal relationships during childhood. -When parents' behaviour towards a child is indifferent, erratic the child feels insecure and a feeling called basic anxiety develops. Deep resentment towards parents or basic hostility occurs due to this anxiety. -By showing too much dominance or indifference, parents can generate among children feelings of isolation and helplessness which interferes with their healthy development. Any two points. 1+1=2	
Q16	Answer : -Prejudice/negative attitude -Behavioral component: Discrimination, violence, and genocide against Jewish people. 1+1=2	2
Q17	Answer: Primary Groups: Pre-existing group, close physical proximity, face to face interaction. Eg family Secondary group: Joins by choice, impersonal and indirect relationship, Eg Political group 1+1=2	2
Q18	Answer : -Confidentiality -protects the client's privacy and builds trust 1+1=2	2
Q19(A)	Answer : -Increased humanism and curiosity about behavior -psychological conflict and disturbed interpersonal relationships were causes of psychological disorders. -'Witches' were no longer considered mentally disturbed but required medical treatment. Any two points 1+1=2 OR	2
Q19(B)	Answer : -Obsessive behaviour the inability to stop thinking about a particular idea or topic.	

	-Compulsive behaviour the need to perform certain behaviors over and over again. 1+1=2	
	SECTION C	12 Marks
Q20	Answer: Pattern of responses an organism makes to a stimulus event that disturbs the equilibrium and exceeds a person's ability to cope. Sources of stress: • Life events (e.g., death, illness, marriage) • Daily hassles (e.g., traffic, deadlines) • Traumatic events (e.g., accidents, natural disasters) • Environmental stressors (noise, pollution, crowding) Any two points 1+2=3	3
Q21	Answer: Maladaptive behaviors resulting from regular and consistent use of the substance involved. or Problems associated with the use and abuse of alcohol, cocaine, tobacco and opioids among others, which alter the way people think, feel and behave. 1mk Consequences: • Interferes with social behaviour and ability to think and work. Intoxicated drivers are responsible for many road accidents. • tolerance ; withdrawal responses • Serious effects on the children of persons with this disorder. These children have higher rates of psychological problems, particularly anxiety, depression, phobias and substance-related disorders. • Excessive drinking can seriously damage physical health. Any two points 1+2=3	3
Q22	Answer: Nomadic people require a constant movement in small bands from one forest to another in search of games and other forest products. -Such children are allowed enormous freedom to move into forests and learn hunting gathering skills. -Child socialization practices are also aimed at making children independent, autonomous -Achievement-oriented like taking risks and challenges from an early age of life. 1+1+1=3	3

Q23(A)	Answer: -Cultural differences have an impact on intelligence tests. The test used by the psychologist would have been a verbal test which did not respect the culture of rural students. It can be overcome by: -It is important for her to use culture fair tests like the non-verbal tests e.g. RSPM or performance tests like Koh's Block Design test. -Even those verbal tests that are based on the culture of the rural population can be implemented. 1+2=3	3
OR		
Q23(B)	Answer: Aliya is high in cognitive and entrepreneurial competence. Ajay is showing social and emotional competence. - Integral Intelligence: gives emphasis on connectivity with the social and world environment. Views intelligence from a holistic perspective where equal attention is paid to cognitive and non-cognitive processes as well as their integration. 1+2=3	3
	SECTION D	16 Marks
Q24	Answer: Different types of intelligences interact and work together to find a solution to a problem. 8 intelligences- -Linguistic- use language fluently and flexibly to express one's thinking and understand others. -Logical-Mathematical- Persons high on this type of intelligence can think logically and critically. -Spatial: refers to the abilities involved in forming, using, and transforming mental images. -Musical: capacity to produce, create and manipulate musical patterns. -Bodily-Kinesthetic: use of the whole body or portions of it for display or construction of products and problem solving. -Interpersonal: skill of understanding the motives, feelings and behaviors of others -Intrapersonal: knowledge of one's internal strengths and limitations and using that knowledge to effectively relate to others. -Naturalistic: awareness of our relationship with the natural world. Any four points 1+1+1+1=4	4
Q25	Answer: Attention Deficit Hyperactivity disorder Symptoms: • Inattentive: cannot concentrate, disorganized, forgetful, does not follow instructions • Impulsive : unable to control their immediate reactions or to think before, find it difficult to wait or take turns, difficult to delaying gratification, minor mishaps and accidents are common	4

	Hyperactivity: in constant motion, 'driven by a motor', always on the go, and talk incessantly.	
	1+3=4	
Q26(A)	Answer : No, this situation highlights that positive attitudes do not always lead to corresponding behaviour. (La Pierre) Factors: - the attitude is strong , and occupies a central place in the attitude system - the person is aware of her/his attitude, - there is very little or no external pressure for the person to behave in a particular way. For example, when there is no group pressure to follow a particular norm, - the person's behaviour is not being watched or evaluated by others, and - the person thinks that the behaviour would have a positive consequence, and therefore, intends to engage in that behaviour Any three points 1+3=4	4
OR		
Q26(B)	Answer : According to Mohsin's Two-Step Theory, attitude change occurs in two stages: First Step –Identification Identification Means that the target has liking and regard for the source. S/he puts herself/himself in the place of the target, and tries to feel like her/him The message is first communicated to popular social media influencers, who are respected, influential, and trusted individuals in society. Second Step – Influence on the Masses: Here the source herself/himself shows an attitude change, by actually changing her/him behaviour towards the attitude object. Observing the source's changed attitude and behaviour, the target also shows an attitude change through behaviour. This is a kind of imitation or observational learning. 2+2=4	4
Q27	Answer: Coping strategies are: -Task-oriented Strategy: This involves obtaining information about the stressful situation and about alternative courses of action and their probable outcome; it also involves deciding priorities and acting so as to	4

	deal directly with the stressful situation. For example, schedule my time better, or think about how I have solved similar problems. -Emotion-oriented Strategy: This can involve efforts to maintain hope and to control one's emotions; it can also involve venting feelings of anger and frustration, or deciding that nothing can be done to change things. For example, tell myself that it is not really happening to me, or worry about what I am going to do. -Avoidance-oriented Strategy: This involves denying or minimizing the seriousness of the situation; it also involves conscious suppression of stressful thoughts and their replacement by self-protective thoughts. -Problem-focused coping is useful when the stressor is controllable, such as planning better to manage academic pressure. -Emotion-focused coping is more effective when the stressor cannot be changed, such as dealing with the loss of a loved one through emotional expression or relaxation. Explanation of any two 2+2=4	
	SECTION E	12 Marks
Q28(A)	Answer : Allport suggested that the best method to assess a person is by asking about her/him about herself/himself. This led to the use of self-report measures. These are fairly structured measures that require subjects to give verbal responses using some kind of rating scale. This requires the subject to objectively report her/his feelings with respect to various items. They are scored in quantitative terms and interpreted on the basis of norms. Limitations: Social desirability and Acquiescence :brief description Any two tests MMPI, Eysenck Personality Questionnaire,16 PF (brief description of any two) 2+2+2=6	6
OR		
Q28(B)	Answer : The Psychodynamic approach, proposed by Sigmund Freud, explains personality in terms of unconscious mental processes, inner conflicts, and early childhood experiences. Three levels of consciousness: Conscious, preconscious and unconscious (brief explanation) Structure of personality: id, ego, superego 2+2+2=6	6
Q29(A)	Answer :	6

	Irrational beliefs mediate between the antecedent events and their consequences Antecedent-belief-consequence (ABC) analysis: Antecedent events – not selected irrational beliefs- musts, should, consequence, i.e. negative emotions and behaviors Process of therapy - questionnaires and interviews; non-directive questioning. 1+3+2=6	
OR		
Q29(B)	Answer: Psychotherapy is a voluntary relationship between the one seeking treatment or the client and the one who treats or the therapist. Factors contributing to healing;: -Technique -Therapeutic Alliance -Catharsis -Nonspecific factors : patient variables and therapist variables 2+4=6	6
	SECTION F	6
	CASE 1	Marks
Q30	Answer: Emotional intelligence 1 mk	1
Q31	Answer: He has the ability to monitor his own and other's emotions, to discriminate among them, and uses the information to guide his thinking and actions. 1+1=2	2
	CASE 2	
Q32	Answer: Group polarization	1
Q33	Answer: a. In the company of like-minded people one hears newer arguments that favor one's viewpoints. b. Bandwagon effect C. Ingroup and outgroup phenomenon	2