

HSSCE

PSYCHOLOGY (effective from March 2015)

MODEL QUESTION PAPER

Time: 2½ hrs

Max Marks: 80

INSTRUCTIONS:

- (1) Answer each question on a fresh page.
  - (2) Write the number of each question and sub-question clearly.
  - (3) All questions are compulsory.
  - (4) Figures to the right indicate marks allotted to each question.
  - (5) There is no overall choice. However internal choice is provided in Question No. 2 (D) Q, No. 5 (D) and Q. No. 6 (D).
  - (6) 'A' part of every question is a multiple choice question, 'B' part of every question should be answered in about **30** words, 'C' part in about **60** words and 'D' part in about in about **100** words.
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1. (A) An Individual's preference for engaging in one or more specific activities relative to others is ..... [1]
  - Aptitude
  - Interest
  - Personality
  - Values
  
- (B) State two characteristics of Individual tests. [2]
- (C) Explain three facets of intelligence in the Indian tradition. [3]
- (D) Explain intelligence as a product of heredity. [4]
  
2. (A) When people attribute their own traits to others, the Defence Mechanism used is ..... [1]
  - Projection
  - Repression
  - Rationalisation
  - Reaction Formation
  
- (B) Explain Halo Effect as a limitation of the method of rating. [2]
- (C) Analyse the levels of consciousness given by Freud. [3]
- (D) Discuss the features of the Rorschach Inkblot Test. [4]

**OR**

Discuss Adler's and Erikson's approach to Personality.

3. (A) Assistance involving material aid, such as money is a form of ..... [1]
- Informational support
  - Tangible support
  - Emotional support
  - Positive support
- (B) Explain the Behavioural Effects of stress. [2]
- (C) Explain three sources of psychological stress. [3]
- (D) Analyse Biofeedback and Creative Visualisation as stress management techniques. [4]
4. (A) Perceptions that occur in the absence of external stimuli are called ..... [1]
- Delusions
  - Hallucinations
  - Inappropriate Affect
  - Formal thought disorders
- (B) State the symptoms of Panic Disorders. [2]
- (C) Analyse heroin abuse and dependence. [3]
- (D) Explain obsessive-compulsive disorder. [4]
5. (A) The client centered therapy was given by ..... [1]
- Albert Ellis
  - Carl Rogers
  - Sigmund Freud
  - Frederick Perls
- (B) Draw a neat labelled diagram of the Communication Process. [2]
- (C) Explain Participant Observation. [3]
- (D) Analyse the Rehabilitation of the Mentally Ill. [4]
- OR**
- Analyse the Cognitive Behaviour Therapy.
6. (A) When the information presented first has a stronger effect than the information presented at the end, it is called ..... [1]
- Halo effect
  - Primacy effect
  - Recency effect
  - Secondary effect
- (B) Explain 'Kernel of Truth' as a source of prejudice. [2]
- (C) Discuss the three social norms of pro-social behaviour. [3]
- (D) Analyse the following processes of Attitude Formation: [4]
- i) Learning attitudes by association
  - ii) Learning attitudes through modelling
- OR**
- Analyse the following methods of Social Facilitation:
- i) Evaluation apprehension
  - ii) Nature of the task

7. (A) Togetherness, binding, or mutual attraction among group members is called ..... [1]
- Groupthink
  - Group polarisation
  - Social facilitation
  - Cohesiveness
- (B) State two points of difference between Groups and Teams. (2)
- (C) Discuss 'Negotiations' as a conflict resolution strategy. (3)
- (D) Discuss Deutsch's investigation on cooperation and competition within groups. (4)
8. (A) The study of the relationship between living beings and their environment is called ..... (1)
- Minimalist perspective
  - Ecology
  - Built environment
  - Natural environment
- (B) State the features of crowding. (2)
- (C) Discuss the adverse effects of poverty and deprivation on 'Personality'. (3)
- (D) Discuss the strategies of reducing aggression and violence. (4)

THE END

