



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR
Unit Test 2025-26
SUB: PSYCHOLOGY

Date: 18/05/2025

Class: XII

Time Allowed: 1 hour

Maximum Marks: 30

MARKING SCHEME

Q. No.	Section –A	Marks
1	JUNG proposed an important typology by grouping people into Extraverts and Introverts.	(1)
2	A 14-year-old girl was sent for psychometric testing, where her I.Q. was found to be 140. What will her Mental Age (MA) be like? (a) Mental age will be greater than chronological age. (b) Mental age will be less than chronological age. (c) Mental age will be equal to chronological age. (d) Mental age will have no relationship with chronological age.	(1)
3	The way we perceive ideas about ourselves and about our competencies is called _____. a) Self Esteem b) Self Efficacy c) Self-Regulation d) Self Concept	(1)
4	Identify the statements that are true to the familial self. (i) It is also referred to as social or relational self. (ii) It is the self that emerges in relation with others in the social world. (iii) It brings out aspects like cooperation, affiliation and sacrifice, etc. (iv) This self, values family and social relationships. a. (i), (iii) and (iv) b. (i) and (iv) c. (i) and (ii) d. (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)	(1)
5	Abhinaya is a remarkable singer and has won many accolades. She is known as a child prodigy. Which of the following terms best describe Abhinaya's abilities? a. Talent b. Giftedness c. Naturalistic Intelligence d. Interest	(1)
6	Spatial Ability refers to 1. Skills in forming visual images and patterns 2. Sensitivity to features of the natural world 3. Using the body flexibly and creatively 4. Exploring Flora and fauna in the space.	(1)
	Section –B	
7	How does self-esteem relate to everyday behavior? Self-esteem shows a strong relationship with our everyday behaviour. • For example, children with high academic self-esteem - perform better in • Children with high social self-esteem – liked by their peers • Children with low self-esteem in all areas - anxiety, depression, and increasing antisocial behaviour.	(2)
8	Briefly describe the Ayurveda based typology related to Personality. Charak Samhita - classifies people into the categories - vata, pitta and kapha (tridosha). Each refers to a type of temperament, called prakriti (basic nature) of a person. • typology of personality based on the trigunas, i.e.	(2)

	sattva, rajas, and tamas. • Sattva - cleanliness, truthfulness, dutifulness, detachment, discipline, etc. • Rajas - intensive activity, desire for gratification, dissatisfaction, envy for others, and a materialistic mentality, etc. • Tamas - anger, arrogance, depression, laziness, feeling of helplessness, etc.	
9	<p>What are the characteristics of the information processing approach to understanding intelligence?</p> <p>Information processing approach describes the processes people use in intellectual reasoning and problem solving. The major focus of this approach is on how an intelligent person acts.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>State the features of a normal curve with respect to intelligence quotient. The frequency distribution for the IQ scores tends to approximate a bell shaped curve, called the normal curve. This type of distribution is symmetrical around the central value, called the mean. The mean IQ score in a population is 100. People with IQ scores in the range of 90–110 have normal intelligence. Those with IQ below 70</p>	(2)
10	<p>What are the early signs of Giftedness found in children?</p> <p>The signs are Larger attention span, good recognition memory, preference for novelty, sensitivity to environmental changes, and early appearance of language skills.</p>	(2)
Section –C		
11	<p>Ananya is a good dancer who is well adjusted in school as she cooperates with her teachers and classmates in all school related activities. She is also liked by friends and family. Identify and explain the types of intelligences that Ananya is exhibiting.</p> <p>Bodily-Kinaesthetic (an ability to use whole or portions of the body flexibly and creatively) : This consists of the use of the whole body or portions of it for display or construction of products and problem solving. Athletes, dancers, actors, sportspersons, gymnasts, and surgeons are likely to have such kind of intelligence.</p> <p>Interpersonal (an ability to understand to subtle aspects of others' behaviours) : This is the ability to understand the motives, feelings and behaviours of other people so as to bond into a comfortable relationship with others. Psychologists, counsellors, politicians, social workers, and religious leaders are likely to possess high interpersonal intelligence. Introduction to MI and mention of other intelligences adds value to the answer.</p>	(3)
12	<p>What is a trait? Describe Cattell's trait theory.</p> <p>Cattell used factor analysis, to discover the common structures. He found 16 primary or source traits. The source traits are stable, and are considered as the building blocks of personality. Besides these, there are also a number of surface traits that result out of the interaction of source traits. Cattell described the source traits in terms of opposing tendencies. He developed a test, called Sixteen Personality Factor Questionnaire (16PF), for the assessment of personality.</p>	(3)

	<p>OR</p> <p>Discuss the types of personality proposed by Sheldon in detail. Sheldon's typology - body build and temperament • Endomorphs - fat, soft and round - relaxed and sociable. • Mesomorphs - strong musculature, are rectangular with a strong body build - energetic and courageous. • Ectomorphs - are thin, long and fragile - they are brainy, artistic and introvert.</p>	
	Section –D	
13	<p>Abira integrates different experiences in an original way to suggest novel solutions. According to Sternberg, she is high on which type of intelligence? Explain this theory in detail.</p> <p>Experiential or creative intelligence is involved in using past experiences creatively to solve novel problems. It is reflected in creative performance. Persons high on this aspect integrate different experiences in an original way to make new discoveries and inventions. Brief explanation of Componential and Contextual.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Explain the relationship between Creativity and Intelligence. Also, in brief describe how tests measuring intelligence and creativity are different.</p> <p>#Intelligence refers to the ability to acquire, understand, and apply knowledge in a logical and goal-directed manner. It involves skills such as problem-solving, reasoning, and memory. Intelligence is often measured using standardized tests, such as IQ tests, which assess an individual's cognitive abilities across various domains. Creativity, on the other hand, refers to the ability to generate unique and valuable ideas, solutions, or products. It involves thinking outside the box, making novel connections, and being open to new experiences. Creativity is not limited to any specific domain and can manifest in various forms, including artistic expression, scientific discoveries, or innovative problem solving. While intelligence and creativity are distinct, they are not mutually exclusive. In fact, they often interact and complement each other. For example, a highly intelligent individual may use their cognitive abilities to analyze complex problems and generate creative solutions. Conversely, a creative individual may utilize their unique perspectives and insights to enhance their problem solving abilities</p>	(4)
	Section –E	
14	<p>Culture influences the notion of self. Discuss how the Western and Indian view differ in this regard. Indian Notion:-Boundary is of shifting nature Does not hold clear dichotomies, Self is not separated from the group They do not maintain a distance. They are Collectivistic. Western- Boundary is fixed Hold clear dichotomies. They maintain a distance Collectivistic Individualistic</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Explain Paul Costa's and Robert Mc Crae's personality theory. 1. Openness to experience : Those who score high on this factor are imaginative, curious, open to new ideas, and interested in cultural pursuits.</p>	(6)

	<p>In contrast, those who score low are rigid. 2. Extraversion : It characterises people who are socially active, assertive, outgoing, talkative, and fun loving. On its opposite are people who are shy. 3. Agreeableness : This factor characterises people who are helpful, co-operative, friendly, caring, and nurturing. On the opposite are people who are hostile and self-centered. 4. Neuroticism : People who score high on this factor are emotionally unstable, anxious, worried, fearful, distressed, irritable and hypertensive. On the opposite side are people who are well adjusted. 5. Conscientiousness : Those who score high on this factor are achievement-oriented, dependable, responsible, prudent, hardworking and self-controlled. On the opposite are people who are impulsive.</p>	
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All the Best