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2024



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- * Intelligence is the power of:
 (a) Perceiving (b) learning (c) understanding (d) all of these
- * Who pioneered psychodynamic therapy?
 (a) Carl Jung (b) Sigmund Freud (c) Carl Rogers (d) None of these
- * Which of the following is an example of group?
 (a) Family (b) Class (c) Playground (d) All of these
- * The initial step in the listening process is:
 (a) paraphrasing (b) attention (c) reception (d) speaking
- * Social Psychology studies
 (a) Abnormal behaviour (b) Social behaviour (c) Both the two
- * Social Psychology uses
 (a) Survey method (b) Experimental method (c) Both the two
- * The theory of multiple Intelligence was first proposed by
 (a) Spearman (b) Binet (c) Sternberg
- * The integrating concept of an individual is
 (a) Self (b) Nervous system (c) Emotions (d) Needs and urges
- * Attitude lead to
 (a) Conformity (b) Prejudice
 (c) Disconformity of behaviour (d) All the above three.
- * Stress can lead to
 (a) Adjustment (b) Happiness (c) Development (d) Frustration
- * The I. Q level of average intelligence has been accepted to be;
 (a) 90 (b) 100 (c) 110 (d) 120
- * When the mental age is more than chronological age, the intelligence of a person is said to be
 (a) Below average (b) Average (c) Above average (d) None of these.
- * A creative person is high on aspect of intelligence
 (a) Analytic (b) Creative (c) Practical (d) All of these
- * Social Psychology studies
 (a) Abnormal behaviour (b) Social behaviour (c) Both the two
- * Intelligence of a person can be accurately assessed from his:
 (a) Eyes (b) Performance
 (c) Conversation (d) Intelligence test scores
- * Personality develops most rapidly during: -
 (a) Early childhood (b) Adolescence (c) Middle age (d) Old age
- * Which of the following is / are sources of stress?
 (a) Traumatic events (b) Recent life events (c) Hassel (d) All of these
- * Electro-convulsive therapy was developed for first time by:-
 (a) Kalinosky (b) Vonalduna (c) Hurwitz (d) None of these

SECTION - B

Very Short Answer Type Questions

(2×9 = 18 marks)

- Q.11. Define Intelligence Quotient.
- Q.12. Define the halo effect.
- Q.13. Define Hallucinations and its types.
- Q.14. Define anxiety and phobia.

Q.15. Define principle of reciprocal inhibition.

Q.16. What are dysfunctional cognitive structures?

Q.17. What are the components of an attitude?

Q.18. Define prejudices and discrimination.

Q.19. What is a group?

- * Discuss factors that leads to +ve health and well-being.
- * What are main types of dissociative disorder?
- * What do you understand by electro-convulsive therapy?
- * Discuss any two strategies to reduce conflict.
- * What do you mean by abnormal behaviour?
- * What do you mean by free-association method?
- * What is pro-social behaviour?
- * Explain the concept of co-operation.
- * Discuss different levels of consciousness.
- * What is the concept of gunas?
- * What do you understand by antisocial personality?
- * Define psychosurgery.
- * Define attitude.
- * What is group and dyad?
- * How does disaster influence human behaviour?
- * What is self-efficiency?
- * Explain the abnormal behaviour?
- * Explain the concept of abnormality and psychological disorder?
- * What are the techniques used in the rehabilitation of the mentally ill?
- * Differentiate between prejudice and stereotype?
- * What do you understand by term 'natural disaster'?
- * What is communication psychology?
- * What do you mean by individual difference?
- * Define the term poverty.
- * What are the characteristics of communication?
- * How does disaster affect human behaviour?
- * Define conflict and frustration.
- * What are various objectives of therapeutic process?
- * Define schemas
- * Define inter-group conflict.
- * Define proximity and similarity.
- * Define Violence.
- * What are human rights?
- * Define mean and write its formula.
- * What is adaptation?
- * Explain the mood disorder.
- * Define the term— 'Psychodynamic'.
- * Explain the social identity.
- * What do you understand by the term 'environment'?
- * What is Self-esteem?
- * Mention some stress-related disease.

- * Write a note on non-verbal communication.
- * Discuss the types and nature of aptitude.

SECTION - C

Short Answer Type Questions

(3×9 = 27 marks)

- Q.20. Discuss Componential Intelligence from the Triarchic Theory of Intelligence.**
- Q.21. Define buddhi and discuss facts of Intelligence in the Indian tradition.**
- Q.22. Discuss Interview Method.**
- Q.23. Discuss personality. Discuss Type-C and Type- D Personality.**
- Q.24. Write a note on General Adaptation Syndrome.**
- Q.25. Discuss Systematic desensitization.**
- Q.26. Discuss factors affecting attitude formation.**
- Q.27. What are the influences of a group on an individual's behaviour?**
- Q.28. Define Mean, Median and Mode.**
- * Describe the sub-types of Schizophrenia and their characteristics.
 - * Name the aspects of Yoga approach.
 - * Why do people join groups?
 - * How is poverty related to discrimination?
 - * Define Average Deviation with example.
 - * Explain the important components of human communication.
 - * What is self? How does the Indian notion of self-differ from the western notion?
 - * How can we identify a gifted child?
 - * How does Freud explain the structure of personality?
 - * Define various sources of stress.
 - * What do you mean by meditation?
 - * Discuss any three strategies which help in overcoming the prejudice?
 - * Describe any three major causes of poverty.
 - * Define co-operation.
 - * What is noise? Discuss the effects of noise on human behaviour?
 - * What is pro-environmental behaviour?
 - * Discuss the educational psychology?
 - * Explain the concept of sports psychology?
 - * Define emotional intelligence.
 - * What do you mean by positive health and well-being?
 - * What are the different stress management techniques?
 - * Explain concept of pro-social behaviour?
 - * How do group influence our behaviour?
 - * How is one's identity formed?
 - * What is air pollution and how does it can be controlled?
 - * How can we identify gifted children?
 - * Define any two projective techniques.
 - * Define sources of stress.
 - * Explain the concept of Schemas.
 - * Define any two types of groups.
 - * What are natural and man-made disasters?

- * Discuss the types and nature of aptitude.
- * What is trait approach to personality?
- * Explain the abnormal behaviour.
- * Discuss the various techniques used in behaviour therapy.
- * Difference between prejudice and stereo type.
- * How do groups influence our behaviour?
- * What do you mean by individual difference?
- * Define draw-a-person test.
- * Discuss factors that leads to +ve health and well-being.
- * What are main types of dissociative disorder?
- * What do you understand by electro-convulsive therapy?
- * Discuss any two strategies to reduce conflict.
- * How does disaster affect human behaviour?
- * Write a note on non-verbal communication.

SECTION - D

Long Answer Type Questions.

(5×3 = 15 marks)

Q.29. Define Coping. Discuss techniques for coping with stress.

OR

Define adjustment. Discuss stress and its types and sources.

Q.30. Elaborate classification of psychological disorders.

OR

Discuss Schizophrenia.

Q.31. Discuss Statistics and its types. Write a note on mean, median, and mode.

OR

Calculate the standard deviation by using the short method for the following data:

C.I.	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89
f	2	1	1	2	8	9	3	2	1	1

- * Discuss the factors influencing formation of attitude.
- * What is noise? Discuss the effects of noise on human behaviour.
- * What is an Attitude? What are the factors that influence attitude formation?
- * Is behaviour always a reflection of one's attitude? Explain with relevance examples.
- * Define various types of Statistics.
- * Compare and contrast formal and informal groups, and ingroups and outgroups.
- * How often do you show conformity in your behaviour? What are the determinants of conformity?
- * What is intelligence? Define Howard Gardener's theory of intelligence.
- * Define aptitude. Any intellectual activity involves the independent functioning of three Neurological systems. Explain with reference to pass modal.
- * Discuss main type of anxiety disorder.
- * Define abnormality. What do you mean by mood disorders?
- * Explain the terms "Intellectual deficiency" and "Intellectual giftedness".
- * What is self? How does the Indian nation of self-differ from the western nation?
- * To what extent is intelligence the result of heredity and environment.

* Compute Median:

Scores	f
65-69	1
60-64	3
55-59	4
50-54	7
45-49	9
40-44	11
35-39	8
30-34	4
25-29	2
20-24	1

N = 50

- * What is aptitude? Define its types.
- * How is 'aptitude' different from 'interest' and 'intelligence'? How is aptitude measured?
- * What is the multiple intelligence identified by gardener?
- * Are there cultural differences in conceptualization of intelligence?
- * To what extent is our intelligence the result of heredity (nature) and environment (nurture)? Discuss.
- * Any intellectual activity involves the independent functioning of three neurological system. Explain with reference to pass model.
- * What are the different types of Intelligence testes?
- * Which of two, IQ or EQ, do you think would be more related to success in life and why?
- * How do psychologists characterize and define intelligence?
- * Discuss the main observational methods used in personality assessment. What problems do we face in using these methods?
- * What do you mean by substance abuse and dependence?
- * How do you define personality? What are the main approaches to the study of personality?
- * What is Self-regulation? Discuss some important techniques of self-regulation.
- * Discuss self-report measures of personality.
- * Define self, self-efficacy and self-regulation.
- * State the symptoms and sources of stress.
- * What is a Trait? Discuss Allport's trait theory.
- * What do you understand by behavioristic approach?
- * Discuss any two projective techniques.
- * Explain the concept of stress. Give examples from daily life.
- * What are the causes inter-group conflicts? Think of any international conflict. Reflects on the human price of this conflict.
- * What do you understand by the term 'environment'? Explain the different perspectives to understand the human-environment relationship.
- * Can a longstanding pattern of deviant behaviour be considered abnormal? Elaborate.
- * What do you understand by schizophrenia? What are its symptoms?
- * What is anxiety disorder? Define any three disorders.
- * What are psychological and biological causes of disorder?

- * Describe the nature and scope of Psychotherapy. Highlight the importance of therapeutic relationship in psychotherapy.
- * What do you mean by Behavioural Disorders?
- * Can a long-standing pattern of deviant behaviour be considered abnormal? Elaborate.
- * What do you understand by the term dissociation? Discuss its various form?
- * What is abnormal behaviour? What are different criteria of abnormality?
- * Write a note on classification of psychological disorders.
- * Describe the nature and scope of Psychotherapy. Highlight the importance of therapeutic relationship in psychotherapy.
- * Should Electro-convulsive Therapy be used in the treatment of mental disorders?
- * Define attitude. Discuss the components of an attitude.
- * What are the factors that influence the formation of an attitude?
- * What do you understand by pro-social behaviour?
- * What are the sources of Prejudice?
- * Why is the concept of 'personal space' important for human beings? Justify your answer with the help of an example.
- * What methods of selecting people for jobs are most effective?
- * Calculate Standard Deviation (S.D.) of the following distribution:

<i>CI.</i>	<i>f</i>
80-89	3
70-79	4
60-69	6
50-59	7
40-49	10
30-39	9
20-29	5
10-19	4
0-9	2

N = 50

Calculate Mean Deviation from the above distribution.

- * What are statistics? Define its type.

- * Calculate median of the following data:

<i>C.I</i>	<i>f</i>
0-10	1
10-20	1
20-30	3
30-40	11
40-50	7
50-60	5
60-70	4
70-80	3
80-90	2
90-100	1