

GOA BOARD OF SECONDARY AND HIGHER SECONDARY EDUCATION
ALTO BETIM GOA 403521
PSYCHOLOGY(CWSN)
SYLLABUS FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2026-2027

Chapter No		Marks
	First Internal Test - July	
1	Variations in Psychological Attributes	20
	Total Marks	20
	Duration: 1 hour	
	Second Internal Test - October	
1	Variations in Psychological Attributes	20
3	Meeting Life Challenges	20
	Total Marks	40
	Marks scored out of 40 to be multiplied by 2(40x2=80)	
	Duration: 3 hours	
	Final Exam - February (<u>WILL BE CONDUCTED BY THE BOARD</u>)- Duration:3 hours	
1	Variations in Psychological Attributes	20
3	Meeting Life Challenges	20
6	Attitude and Social Cognition	20
7	Social Influence and Group Processes	20
	TOTAL MARKS	80
	Practicals -Assignment	
	- CASE STUDY-CREATIVE EXPRESSION - LEARNING THROUGH EXPERIMENTATION- EFFECTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS ON TASK PERFORMANCE	10 10
	TOTAL MARKS	20

Mrs. Shaila Vishwajeet Kulkarni
Convenor

GOA BOARD OF SECONDARY AND HIGHER SECONDARY
EDUCATION

ALTO BETIM GOA 403 521

DESIGN OF THE QUESTION PAPER FINAL(CWSN)
2026-2027
Class: XII

Time : 03 Hrs.

Subject : Psychology

Max Marks: 80

The weightage or the distribution of marks over different dimensions of the question paper shall be as follows:

1. Weightage to Learning Outcomes

S. No.	Learning Outcomes	Marks	Percentage of Marks
1	Knowledge	75	93.75%
2	Skill	05	6.25%
	TOTAL	80	100%

2. Weightage to Content / Subject Units

S. No.	Units	Marks
1	Variations in Psychological Attributes	20
2	Meeting Life Challenges	20
3	Attitude and Social Cognition	20
4	Social Influence and Group Processes	20
	TOTAL :	80

3. Weightage to Forms of Questions

S. No.	Form of Questions	Marks for each question	Number of Questions	Total Marks
1	MCQ	01	23	23
2	True/False	01	24	24
3	Match the following columns	01	18	18
4	Short Answer Type (VSA)	02	05	10
5	Diagram	05	01	05
	Total			80

4. Weightage to Difficulty level of questions:

S. No.	Estimated difficulty level of questions	Percentage
1	Easy	80%
2	Average	20%

A question may vary in difficulty level from individual to individual. As such, the assessment in respect of each question will be made by the paper setter on the basis of general anticipation from the group as a whole taking the examination. This provision is only to make the paper balanced in its weightage, rather than to determine the pattern of marking at any stage.

5. Number of Questions :

There are 5 Parts – A,B,C,D&E : Part-A(1 Mark -MCQ), Part-B(1 Mark - True/False), Part- C(1Mark- Match the following columns) Part-D(2Marks- each question) and Part-E(5 Marks- diagram).

***Alternate question to be set instead of the diagram in Part E for Visually impaired students only**

Mrs. Shaila Vishwajeet Kulkarni

Convenor

XII STANDARD
PSYCHOLOGY(CWSN) – 2026-27
MODEL QUESTION PAPER (FINAL)

TIME: 3 Hrs.

MAX.MARKS: 80

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. The Question Paper consists of **5** Parts. Marks for each question are indicated against it.
 2. All questions are compulsory.
 3. **Part A** consists of Multiple choice questions, **Part B** consists of True/False statements, **Part C** consists of Match the following columns, **Part D** consists of questions to be answered in 2 points each and **Part E** consists of drawing labelled diagram. ***The alternate question in Part-E is only for visually impaired students**
- iii. This is a **question paper cum answer booklet**. Answers should be written in the space provided below each question
-

PART – A

1. The assessment method that involves seeking information from a person on a one-to-one basis is called _____ 1
 - Observation
 - Case study
 - Interview
 - None of the aboveAnswer _____
2. Commitment to the elders, the young and needy are features of _____. 1
 - Cognitive capacity
 - Social competence
 - Entrepreneurial competence
 - All of the aboveAnswer _____
3. Two - factor theory of Intelligence was given by _____ 1
 - Alfred Binet
 - Charles Spearman
 - J.P. Guilford
 - None of the aboveAnswer _____

4. Tests which require subjects to give verbal responses either orally or in written form are called _____. 1

- Performance tests
- Non-verbal tests
- Verbal tests
- Random tests

Answer _____

5. Relatively enduring characteristics of a person that make him or her distinct from others is known as _____. 1

- Values
- Interest
- Personality
- Aptitude

Answer _____

6. Providing help in the form of money, goods or services is a form of _____. 1

- Tangible support
- Informational support
- Emotional support
- None of the above

Answer _____

7. A stress management technique that uses imagery and Imagination is called _____. 1

- Meditation procedures
- Biofeedback
- Creative Visualisation
- CBT

Answer _____

8. Persons who have to get everything just right are called _____. 1

- Avoidant
- Perfectionists
- Procrastinators
- Healthy

Answer _____

9. The ability to say no to a request, to state an opinion without being self-conscious or to express emotions openly is called _____ 1
- Rational thinking
 - Self care
 - Assertiveness
 - None of the above

Answer _____

10. A state of physical, emotional and psychological exhaustion is called _____ 1
- Burnout
 - Disorder
 - Change
 - All of the above

Answer _____

11. A cluster of ideas regarding the characteristics of a specific group is known as _____. 1
- Kernel of truth
 - Stereotype
 - Discrimination
 - None of the above

Answer _____

12. The person who forms the impression is called the _____. 1
- Perceiver
 - Valence
 - Target
 - None of the above

Answer _____

13. The sub-process of impression formation where we draw a conclusion about what kind of person the target is known as _____. 1
- Selection
 - Organization
 - Inference
 - None of the above

Answer _____

14. We have a tendency to think that a target person who has one set of positive qualities must also be having other specific positive qualities that are associated with the first set. This is known as _____. 1
- The Halo effect.
 - The Recency effect
 - The Primacy effect
 - All of the above

Answer _____

15. Performance on specific tasks is influenced by the mere presence of others. This is called _____ 1

- Social facilitation
- Social cognition
- Social loafing
- None of the above

Answer _____

16. The norm which states that we should help anyone who needs help, without considering any other factor is known as _____. 1

- Norm of responsibility
- Norm of reciprocity
- Norm of equity
- None of the above

Answer _____

17. A collection of people who may be present at a place/situation by chance is called _____. 1

- Crowd
- Team
- Audience
- None of the above

Answer _____

18. The stage of group formation where there is intragroup conflict is referred to as _____. 1

- Storming
- Norming
- Adjourning
- None of the above

Answer _____

19. Relative social position given to group members by others is referred to as _____. 1

- Status
- Norms
- Roles
- All of the above

Answer _____

20. A University is an example of a _____. 1

- Informal group
- Formal group
- Primary group
- All of the above

Answer _____

21. When groups work together to achieve shared goals, we refer to it as _____. 1
- Cooperation
 - Competition
 - Evaluation
 - None of the above
- Answer _____

22. A group that the individual joins by choice is called _____. 1
- Primary group
 - Family group
 - Secondary group
 - None of the above
- Answer _____

23. The strengthening of the group's initial position as a result of group interaction and discussion is referred to as _____. 1
- Social influence
 - Compliance
 - Group polarization
 - All of the above
- Answer _____

PART – B

State whether the following statements are true or false. Put a ✓ mark against the correct answer. **24**

24. Intelligence tests involve divergent thinking. (T/F)
25. E.Q. is used to measure Emotional intelligence. (T/F)
26. Group tests do not allow an opportunity to be familiar with the subject's feelings. (T/F)
27. Children with severe intellectual disability are quite independent (T/F)
28. Chronological age refers to the biological age of an individual. (T/F)
29. Pessimists anticipate disaster and give up goals. (T/F)
30. Many stress-related problems occur as a result of distorted thinking. (T/F)
31. A balanced diet causes illness. (T/F)
32. Traumatic events are personal stresses we endure due to happenings in our daily life (T/F)
33. Proper time management helps you to achieve your goals. (T/F)
34. Task oriented strategy was given by Endler and Parker. (T/F)
35. Beliefs refer to the Behavioural component of attitudes. (T/F)
36. If a child constantly falls ill because s/he eats junk food instead of proper meals, then the child is likely to develop a positive attitude towards junk food. (T/F)
37. In the early years of life, parents and other family members play a significant role in shaping attitude formation. (T/F)
38. When the task is simple or a familiar one, performance is better under co-action than when the person is alone (T/F)
39. Internet is a very powerful source of information that leads to attitude formation and change. (T/F)

40. Prejudices are examples of attitudes towards a particular group that are usually negative (T/F)
41. The storming stage is followed by another stage known as norming. (T/F)
42. When there is good interpersonal communication, then cooperation is the likely consequence. (T/F)
43. Negotiation refers to reciprocal communication so as to reach an agreement in situations in which there is a conflict. (T/F)
44. The term 'ingroup' refers to another group, (T/F)
45. Members of teams often have complementary skills. (T/F)
46. A characteristic of a group is that it is a social unit consisting of one individual. (T/F)
47. When people have common motives and goals, they get together and form a group. (T/F)

48. Match the following Columns:

8

	Column 1		Column 2
i	Formal assessment	a	Preference or liking
ii	Interest	b	Commitment and control
iii	Values	c	Caffeine, drugs
iv	Hardiness	d	Objective and standardized
v	Stimulants	e	Coping Strategies
vi	Endler and Parker	f	Enduring beliefs about ideal behaviour
vii	Social pressure	g	Strain
viii	Reaction to external stressors	h	When people make excessive demands on us

49. Match the following columns

10

	Column 1		Column 2
i	Affective aspect	a	first impressions are the lasting impressions.
ii	Primacy effect	b	sharing things, cooperating with others
iii	Co-action	c	help others whenever we find that it is fair to do so
iv	Pro-social behaviour	d	emotional component
v	Selection	e	others present are also performing the same task
vi	Norm of equity	f	take into account bits of information about the target
vii	Cohesiveness	g	The group moves towards achieving the group goal.
viii	Goal achievement	h	team spirit
ix	Performing stage	i	assemble for a special purpose,
x	Audience	j	Reason for people joining groups

PART-D

- | | |
|---|---|
| 50. State two features of Individual tests. | 2 |
| 51. State two points on Exercise. | 2 |
| 52.State two Behavioural effects of stress. | 2 |
| 53.State two characteristics of Pro-social behaviour. | 2 |
| 54.State two reasons for group conflicts. | 2 |

PART-E

- | | |
|--|---|
| 55.Draw the Normal Distribution Curve and show the percentage wise
Distribution of I.Q. scores in the general population. | 5 |
|--|---|

Alternate question given below is for Visually impaired students only.

***State 5 characteristics of Gifted Children.**

**GOA BOARD OF SECONDARY AND HIGHER
SECONDARY EDUCATION**
(A corporate Statutory Body Constituted by an Act of
State Legislature)
Alto Betim Goa 403521

BLUE PRINT (CWSN)-2026-2027

Subject : **PSYCHOLOGY**

Duration: 3 hours

Max.Marks:80

S. No.	OBJECTIVES	KNOWLEDGE				SKILL
	Form of Questions	MCQ	True/False	Match The Following	Short Answers (2 points)	Diagram
	Marks	01	01	01	02	05
	CONTENT					
1	Variations in Psychological Attributes	05(A)	05(B)	03(C)	01(D)	1(E)*
2	Meeting Life Challenges.	05(A)	06(B)	05(C)	02(D)	
3	Attitudes and Social cognition	06(A)	06(B)	06(C)	01(D)	
4.	Social influence and Group processes	07(A)	07(B)	04 (C)	01(D)	
		23	24	18	10	05

***Alternate Question to be set for Visually impaired students only.**

