प्रश्न-पत्र कोड Q.P. Code

63

रोल नं.				
Roll No.				

परीक्षार्थी प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर अवश्य लिखें।

Candidates must write the Q.P. Code on the title page of the answer-book.



मनोविज्ञान (सैद्धान्तिक) PSYCHOLOGY (Theory)

निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे अधिकतम अंक : 70

Time allowed: 3 hours Maximum Marks: 70

	नोट		NOTE
(I)	कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 19 हैं।	(I)	Please check that this question paper contains 19 printed pages.
(II) 	कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 34 प्रश्न हैं।	(II)	Please check that this question paper contains 34 questions.
(III)	प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को परीक्षार्थी उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें।	(III)	Q.P. Code given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
/B /\		/N /\	
(1V)	कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, उत्तर-पुस्तिका में प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें।	(1V)	Please write down the serial number of the question in the answer-book before attempting it.

सामान्य निर्देश:

- जिन प्रश्नों में आंतरिक विकल्प दिए गए हैं, उन्हें छोड़कर सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। *(i)*
- खण्ड क : प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 15 में प्रत्येक के लिए 1 अंक निर्धारित है । आपसे निर्देशानुसार उत्तर (ii) देने की अपेक्षा की जाती है।
- खण्ड ख: प्रश्न संख्या 16 से 21 तक अति लघु-उत्तरीय प्रकार-1 प्रश्न हैं, जिनमें प्रत्येक के लिए (iii) 2 अंक निर्धारित हैं । प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 30 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए ।
- खण्ड ग: प्रश्न संख्या 22 से 24 तक लघ्-उत्तरीय प्रकार-II प्रश्न हैं, जिनमें प्रत्येक के लिए 3 अंक (iv)निर्धारित हैं । प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 60 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए ।
- खण्ड घ : प्रश्न संख्या 25 से 28 तक दीर्घ-उत्तरीय प्रकार-1 प्रश्न हैं, जिनमें प्रत्येक के लिए 4 अंक (v)निर्धारित हैं । प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 120 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए ।
- खण्ड ङ : प्रश्न संख्या 29 और 30 दीर्घ-उत्तरीय प्रकार-II प्रश्न हैं, जिनमें प्रत्येक के लिए 6 अंक (vi) निर्धारित हैं । प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 200 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए ।
- खण्ड च : प्रश्न संख्या 31 से 34 दो व्यक्ति अध्ययनों पर आधारित प्रश्न हैं । इन पर आधारित 1 (vii) से

1

	_	गले प्रश्नों की उत्तर सीमा 20 शब्दों औ नहीं होनी चाहिए।	र 2 अं	क वाले प्रश्नों की उत्तर सीमा 30 शब्दों
		खुण्ड र	क्र	
1.	एकत्र व	एक परामर्शदाता है। वह अपने सेवार्थी करती है। वह को मूल्यांकन	की एक	विधि के रूप में उपयोग कर रही है।
		आत्म प्रतिवेदन	(B)	प्रेक्षण
	(C)	मनोवैज्ञानिक परीक्षण	(D)	साक्षात्कार
2.	सुरेन्द्र व	के नवजात बेटे को अपने बारे में कोई ज	ानकारी	नहीं है । यह निम्नलिखित में से क्या
	संदर्भित	करता है ?		
	(i)	वह अपने वातावरण में विद्यमान विभिन्न	वस्तुओं	ं जैसे कि अपने कमरे में मौजूद कुर्सी
		या मेज़ से अनजान है।	9	α. σ
	(ii)	वह भूख लगने पर रोने में सक्षम है।		
	(iii)	कभी-कभी वह सोते समय मुस्कुराता है		
	(iv)	उसके आस-पास के लोग उसके अनुभव		सा हैं. हालाँकि वह इसका कोई अर्थ
	(= ,)	नहीं निकाल सकता।		
	(A)	(i) और (ii)	(B)	(i) और (iv)
	(C)	(iii) और (iv)	(D)	(ii) और (iii)
44.00				

General Instructions:

- (i) All questions are compulsory, except where internal choice has been given.
- (ii) Question No. 1 15 in **Section A** carry 1 mark each. You are expected to answer them as directed.
- (iii) Question No. 16 21 in **Section B** are Very Short Answer Type-I Questions carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 30 words.
- (iv) Question No. 22 24 in Section C are Short Answer Type-II Questions carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
- (v) Question No. 25 28 in **Section D** are Long Answer Type-I Questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- (vi) Question No. 29 and 30 in Section E are Long Answer Type-II Questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 200 words.
- (vii) Question No. 31 34 in **Section F** are based on **two** case studies given. Answer to each 1 mark question should not exceed 20 words. Answer to each 2 marks question should not exceed 30 words.

	each	2 marks question should not exc	eed 30	words.				
		SECT	ON A					
1.	infor	geeta is a counsellor. She interacts with the client and seeks rmation from the client on one-to-one basis. She is using method of assessment.						
	(A)	Self-report	(B)	Observation				
	(C)	Psychological test	(D)	Interview				
2.		ndra's newborn son has no idea e following? He is unaware of various obj chair or a table in his room.			1			
	(ii)	He is able to cry when he is hu	0 0					
	(iii)	Sometimes he smiles when he	sleeps.					
	(iv)	People around him are part of gather any meaning from it.	his exp	periences. However, he cannot				
	(A)	(i) and (ii)	(B)	(i) and (iv)				
	(C)	(iii) and (iv)	(D)	(ii) and (iii)				

3.	इस प्रश	न में, अभि	कथन (A) का कथन औ	र उसके बा	द तर्क (R) का कथन दिया गया है।	
	कथनों	को पढ़िए 3	भौर उचित विकल्प का चर	यन कीजिए	l	1
	अभिक	থেন (A) :	प्राथमिक मानसिक योग्य	ताओं के रि	सेद्धांत में कहा गया है कि बुद्धि के	
			अंतर्गत प्राथमिक योग्यत	ाएँ शामिल	होती हैं, जिनमें से प्रत्येक दूसरे से	
			अपेक्षाकृत स्वतंत्र है ।			
	तर्क (R	?):	यह सिद्धांत व्याख्यायित	करता है	कि बुद्धि में दो स्तरों पर कार्य करने	
			वाली योग्यताएँ होती हैं,	जिन्हें प्रथम	स्तर और द्वितीय स्तर कहा जाता है।	
	(A)	अभिकथन	(A) और तर्क (R) दोनों	सही हैं औ	ौर तर्क (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही	
		व्याख्या है	1			
	(B)	अभिकथन	(A) और तर्क (R) दोन	ं सही हैं,	लेकिन तर्क (R), अभिकथन (A) की	
		सही व्याख	या <i>नहीं</i> है ।			
	(C)	अभिकथन	(A) सही है, लेकिन तर्क	(R) ग़लत	है ।	
	(D)	अभिकथन	(A) ग़लत है, लेकिन तर्व	र्ज (R) सही ^र	है ।	
4.	•				या यातायात की भीड़-भाड़ के कारण -	
	नरेश व	यक्तिगत दब्	गव महसूस करता है। इ	इन दबावों व	को के रूप में बताया जा	
	सकता	•				1
	(A)	जीवन घट				
	(B)	_	ो परेशान करने वाली घटन 	ाओं		
	(C)	अभिघातज				
	(D)	भौतिक दब	वाव			
5.	रीतिका	के दबाव व	का स्तर उसके लिए अच <u>्</u> छ	न था और इ	इससे उसके प्रदर्शन में भी सुधार हुआ ।	
					शब्द का उपयोग किया जाता है।	1
	(A)	तनाव		(B)	व्यथा	
	(C)	यूस्ट्रेस		(D)	मूल्यांकन	
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3.	In this question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement								
	of Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.								
	Assertion (A): The theory of primary mental abilities states that								
		intelligence consists of primary abilities, each of which is							
		relatively independent of the others.							
	Reaso	n(R): This theory explains that intelligence consists of abilities							
		operating at two levels, called Level I and Level II.							
	(A)	Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) is the							
	correct explanation of Assertion (A).								
	(B)	Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is <i>not</i>							
	the correct explanation of Assertion (A).								
	(C)	C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.							
	(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.								
4.	Naresh endures personal stresses due to noisy surroundings,								
	commuting, water shortage and traffic snarls. These stresses can be								
	reported as								
	(A)	Life events							
	(B)	Everyday hassles							
	(C)	Traumatic events							
	(D)	Physical stress							
5.	Ritika	's stress level was good for her and enhanced her performance. The							
	term	used to describe her level of stress is called 1							
	(A)	Strain (B) Distress							
	(C)	Eustress (D) Appraisal							
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6.	•	,				द तर्क (R) का कथन दिया गया है।	
	कथनों	को पढ़िए	और उचित विक	ल्प का चयन व	तीजिए ।		1
	अभिक	थिन (A) :	महत्त्वपूर्ण परीश सकते हैं।	महत्त्वपूर्ण परीक्षाओं का सामना कर रहे छात्र अत्यधिक दबावग्रस् सकते हैं।			
	तर्क (R	2):			_	क्यों में प्राकृतिक रूप से नष्ट करने कता में बहुत कमी पाई गई है।	
	(A)	अभिकथन	म (A) और तर्क	(R) दोनों सही	हैं औ	र तर्क (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही	
		व्याख्या है	<u>}</u>				
	(B)		ा (A) और तर्व ड्या <i>नहीं</i> है ।	5 (R) दोनों सह	ही हैं, तं	त्रेकिन तर्क (R), अभिकथन (A) की	
	(C)	अभिकथन	भ (A) सही है, व	लेकिन तर्क (R)	ग़लत है	<u>}</u>	
	(D)	अभिकथन	म (A) ग़लत है,	लेकिन तर्क (R) सही है		
7.	एक प्रा सकता	_	न्त में माना जा	ता है कि अपर	सामान्य	व्यवहार को समझा जा	1
	(A)	विचारों, १	भावनाओं तथा र	संसार को देखने	के नर्ज़ा	रिए में अपर्याप्तता	
	(B)	अलौकिक	5 व जादुई शक्ति	यों के कारण			
	(C)	अशांत पा	रस्परिक संबंध				
	(D)	यह विश्व	ास कि व्यक्ति इ	सिलए विचित्र	ढंग से व	ज्यवहार करता है क्योंकि उसका शरीर 	
		और मस्ति	नष्क उचित ढंग	से काम नहीं क	रते		
8.	रंजीत ३	अपने घर मे	में ताला लगाने	के बारे में सोच	ना रोक	नहीं पा रहा है। काम के दौरान भी	
	वह इस	अनुचित	और बार-बार 3	गाने वाले विचार	र से ग्रस	त रहता है । यह मुख्यतः	
	का लक्ष	नुण है ।					1
	(A)	दुश्चिंता ि	वेकार		(B)	आतंक विकार	
	(C)	मनोग्रस्ति	व्यवहार		(D)	बाध्यता व्यवहार	
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6.		In this question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.						
	Asse	rtion (A): Students facing important examinations can be highly stressed.						
	Reas	$on\ (R)$: Reduced levels of natural killer cell cytotoxicity have been found in people who are highly stressed.						
	(A)	Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).						
	(B)	Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is <i>not</i> the correct explanation of Assertion (A).						
	(C)	Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.						
	(D)	Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.						
7.		ancient theory holds that abnormal behaviour can be explained by	1					
	(A)	Inadequacies in thinking, feeling or perceiving the world						
	(B)	Operation of supernatural and magical forces						
	(C)	Disturbed interpersonal relationships						
	(D)	Belief that individuals behave strangely because their bodies and						
		brains are not working properly						
8.	Ranj	eet is unable to stop thinking about locking his house. At work, he is						
	preo	ecupied with this unreasonable and repetitive thought. This is						
	pred	ominantly a symptom of	1					
	(A)	Anxiety disorder (B) Panic disorder						
	(C)	Obsessive behaviour (D) Compulsive behaviour						

9.	मिताली बिना उकसावे के दूसरों को तंग करती व उन पर हावी हो जाती है। वह निम्नलिखित में से किस प्रकार की आक्रामकता प्रदर्शित करती है?							
	(A)	शाब्दिक आक्रामकता	(B)	शारीरिक आक्रामकता				
	(C)	शत्रुतापूर्ण आक्रामकता	(D)	अग्रलक्षी आक्रामकता				
10.	-	केन्द्र में हिना के चिकित्सक उसके ध्या प्रदान करते हैं।	न और र	स्मृति के बुनियादी कार्य में सुधार के	1			
	(A)	सामाजिक कौशल प्रशिक्षण						
	(B)	व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण						
	(C)	संज्ञानात्मक पुनर्परीक्षण						
	(D)	व्यावसायिक चिकित्सा						
11.	कुछ स्थितियों में वह समूह जो पूर्वाग्रह का लक्ष्य होता है, स्वयं ही पूर्वाग्रह को बनाए रखने के लिए ज़िम्मेदार होता है। लक्ष्य समूह के सदस्य इस तरह से व्यवहार करते हैं कि वे पूर्वाग्रह को प्रमाणित करते हैं। यह की अवधारणा को व्याख्यायित करता है।							
	(A)	सत्य का आधार तत्त्व						
	(B)	स्वतः साधक भविष्योक्ति						
	(C)	बलि का बकरा बनाने						
	(D)	अंत:समूह अभिनति						
12.		ने बाढ़ प्रभावित क्षेत्र के पीड़ितों की बि ंद हैं। यह का उदाहरण है		मदद की क्योंकि उसे लगा कि वे	1			
	(A)	सामाजिक संज्ञान						
	(B)	सामाजिक सुगमीकरण						
	(C)	समाजोपकारी व्यवहार						
	(D)	छवि निर्माण						

9.		Mitali dominates and bullies others without any provocation. Thus, she exhibits which of the following type of aggression?								
	(A)	Verbal aggression	(B)	Physical aggression						
	(C)	Hostile aggression	(D)	Proactive aggression						
10.		a's therapist at the rehabilitation ove the basic functions of her att			1					
	(A)									
	(B)	Vocational training								
	(C)	Cognitive retraining								
	(D)	Occupational therapy								
	in a	continuing the prejudice. The members of this target group may behave in a manner that proves the description to be true. This explains the concept of (A) Kernel of truth								
	(B)	Self-fulfilling prophecy								
	(C)	Scapegoating								
	(D)	Ingroup bias								
12.	•	ank helped the victims of the feet understood that they were in ne		•	1					
	(A)	Social cognition								
	(B)	Social facilitation								
	(C)	Pro-social behaviour								
	(D)	Impression formation								

13.	इस प्रश्	न में, अभि	कथन (A) का कथ	न और उसके	बा	द तर्क (R) का कथन दिया गया है ।	
	कथनों को पढ़िए और उचित विकल्प का चयन कीजिए।						
	अभिक	थिन (A) :	किसी व्यक्ति का अभिवृत्ति के विपरी			किसी विशेष विषय के प्रति उसकी	
	तर्क (R (A)		(A) और तर्क (R)		_	त्ति और व्यवहार में संगति होगी। र तर्क (R), अभिकथन (A) की सही	
	(B)	अभिकथन) दोनों सही हैं	,	लेकिन तर्क (R), अभिकथन (A) की	
	(C)	अभिकथन	(A) सही है, लेकिन	न तर्क (R) ग़ल	त [े]	है ।	
	(D)	अभिकथन	(A) ग़लत है, लेकि	न तर्क (R) सह	री '	है ।	
14.		स को बताती		अन्य सदस्यों	द्व	ारा दी जाने वाली सापेक्ष सामाजिक	1
	(A)	भूमिकाएँ		(B)		प्रतिमान या मानक	
	(C)	हैसियत या	। प्रतिष्ठा	(D))	संरचना	
15.			ामूह के सदस्यों के बं त करना है, उसे			लेकर द्वंद्व चलता रहता है कि समूह के या कहते हैं।	1
	(A)	निर्माण या	आकृतिकरण	(B)		विप्लवन या झंझावात	
	(C)	प्रतिमान य	ा मानक निर्माण	(D))	निष्पादन	
				खण्ड ख			
16.	'मूल्यांव	हन' श ब्द र्व	जे व्याख्या कीजिए ।				2
17.			निश्चित नहीं करता ने उत्तर के समर्थन मे			शील भी होगा ।' क्या आप इस कथन हरण दीजिए ।	2
18.			एवं जोशी ने जोधपुग ा गया है ? इसका स	_		त्व सूची विकसित की है। इसे किस उपयोग बताइए।	2

13.		_				A) is followed by a statement ose the appropriate option.	1	
			A person		is neve	er contrary to her/his attitude	1	
	Reas	on (R):		would be con or when the at		ncy between attitudes and is strong.		
	(A)			a) and Reason on of Assertion		re true, and Reason (R) is the		
	(B)			a) and Reason action of Asser		re true, but Reason (R) is not A).		
	(C)	Asserti	on (A) is tr	rue, but Reaso	n (R) i	s false.		
	(D)	Asserti	on (A) is fa	lse, but Reaso	on (R)	is true.		
14.		The relative social position given to group members by others is known as						
	(A)	Roles			(B)	Norms		
	(C)	Status			(D)	Structure		
15.		Ü			•	nembers about how the target stage.	1	
	(A)	Formin	g		(B)	Storming		
	(C)	Normin	ıg		(D)	Performing		
				SECTIO	ON B			
16.	Expl	ain the te	erm 'assess	sment'.			2	
17.		· ·				ivity.' Do you agree with this upport of your answer.	2	
18.	Perso	onality I		JMPI). Which	_	bed the Jodhpur Multiphasic has it been adapted from ?	2	
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						1 ,		

19.	(क)	मुकेश प्रवेश परीक्षा की तैयारी कर रहा है और चिंतित है। उसके मन में लगातार अतार्किक विचार आता है कि वह सफल नहीं होगा। उस चिकित्सा के विषय में बताइए, जो उसकी दुश्चिंता समझने और उस पर काबू पाने में उसकी सहायता कर सकती है।	2
		अथवा	
	(ख)	वसीम को छिपकलियों से दुर्भीति है। एक व्यवहार चिकित्सक वसीम की दुर्भीति का क्या कारण बताएगा ?	2
20.	वह से	कित्सा जो व्यक्ति को शरीर, मस्तिष्क और संवेगों से युक्त एक समग्र इकाई मानती है, वार्थी की समस्याओं के निवारण की व्याख्या भी करती है। इस चिकित्सा पद्धति की कीजिए और इसकी कोई दो प्रमुख विशेषताएँ बताइए।	2
21.	में बहु	को अपने पड़ोस के लोगों के एक समूह के साथ मिलकर वृक्षारोपण अभियान शुरू करने त खुशी महसूस होती है । 'हरित पर्यावरण' के प्रति उसकी अभिवृत्ति के किन्हीं दो का वर्णन कीजिए।	2
		ख्रण्ड ग	
22.	एक स और ज मोहित जानका	अन्य व्यक्तियों के अभिप्रेरकों, भावनाओं और व्यवहार को समझता है और उनके साथ हज संबंध स्थापित कर सकता है। उसे यात्रा करना भी पसंद है क्योंकि वह वनस्पितयों विवों की विभिन्न प्रजातियों की सुंदरता को समझता है। गार्डनर के सिद्धांत के अनुसार के पास विद्यमान बुद्धि के प्रकारों की पहचान कीजिए। मोहित के बारे में दी गई ही के आधार पर बुद्धि के किन्हीं दो अन्य प्रकारों की व्याख्या कीजिए, जो शायद के पास नहीं हों।	3
23.		को जीवन की चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए सक्षम बनाने वाले किन्हीं तीन जीवन ों के विषय में बताइए।	3
24.	(क)	क्या दीर्घ समय से चले आ रहे विसामान्य व्यवहार को अपसामान्य कहा जा सकता है ? उदाहरण सहित विस्तारपूर्वक स्पष्ट कीजिए।	3
		अथवा	
	(평)	क्या वियोगज दुश्चिंता विकार को तंत्रिकाजन्य विकार के अंतर्गत वर्गीकृत किया गया है ? वियोगज दुश्चिंता विकार के लक्षणों के विषय में बताते हुए अपने उत्तर के कारण बताइए।	3

19.	(a)	Mukesh is preparing for an entrance examination and is anxious. He has a persistent irrational thought that he would not succeed. Explain the therapy that can help him understand and overcome his anxiety.	2
		OR	
	(b)	Wasim has a phobia of lizards. What causes will a behaviour therapist assign to Wasim's phobia?	2
20.	body	therapy which considers a person as a whole entity consisting of mind and emotions, also explains the alleviation of the client's lems. Identify the therapy and state any two key features of this apy.	2
21.	start	ul feels very happy to join a group of people in his neighbourhood to a tree plantation campaign. Explain any two components of his ade towards a 'green environment'.	2
		SECTION C	
22.	and trave Iden Gard	It understands the motives, feelings and behaviours of other people can develop a comfortable relationship with them. He also likes to el as he recognises the beauty of different species of flora and fauna. This tip the types of intelligence that Mohit possesses in accordance with the ener's theory. From the information provided about Mohit, explain two other types of intelligence that Mohit may not be possessing.	3
23.	Desc	ribe any three life skills that can help a person meet life's challenges.	3
24.	(a)	has a persistent irrational thought that he would not succeed. It is the therapy that can help him understand and overcome anxiety. OR Sim has a phobia of lizards. What causes will a behaviour rapist assign to Wasim's phobia? 2 py which considers a person as a whole entity consisting of d and emotions, also explains the alleviation of the client's Identify the therapy and state any two key features of this els very happy to join a group of people in his neighbourhood to ee plantation campaign. Explain any two components of his owards a 'green environment'. SECTION C Identify the therapy and behaviours of other people evelop a comfortable relationship with them. He also likes to be recognises the beauty of different species of flora and fauna. The types of intelligence that Mohit possesses in accordance with theory. From the information provided about Mohit, explain ther types of intelligence that Mohit may not be possessing. 3 and long-standing pattern of deviant behaviour be considered formal? Elaborate and state an example of the same. OR eparation anxiety disorder classified under neurodevelopmental	
	(b)	Is separation anxiety disorder classified under neurodevelopmental	or o
		disorders? Give reasons for your answer by enumerating the	

symptoms of separation anxiety disorder.

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25.	बुद्धि व	का पालन-पोषण तकनीकी रूप से उन्नत समाज में हुआ है । उसके द्वारा अपनाई गई ठी व्याख्या कीजिए । क्या इसके सांस्कृतिक कारकों के अनुरूप होने की संभावना है ? उत्तर के कारण बताइए ।	4
26.	उपयोग	नोवैज्ञानिक ने रूपा के व्यक्तित्व का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए प्रक्षेपी तकनीकों का किया। प्रत्यक्ष विधियों की तुलना में उसके लिए इन तकनीकों का उपयोग करने की वेशेषताएँ व लाभ क्या हैं ?	4
27.	व्यवहा	र चिकित्सा में उपयोग की जाने वाली किन्हीं चार तकनीकों का वर्णन कीजिए।	4
28.	(क)	साक्षी स्कूल बास्केटबॉल टीम की सदस्य है। संतोष शिक्षकों के ऐसे समूह का सदस्य है जो स्कूल में सह-पाठ्यचर्या संबंधी गतिविधियों में मदद करता है। साक्षी की टीम और संतोष के समूह के बीच मुख्य अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए। अथवा	4
	(평)	मदन 'वयस्क को पढ़ाएँ' समूह में शामिल हो गए । इस प्रकार वह उन वयस्कों की सहायता करने की अपनी इच्छा पूरी कर सकते थे, जिन्हें शिक्षित होने का अवसर नहीं मिला । समूह में उनकी भागीदारी के कारण उन्हें उदार और महत्त्वपूर्ण समझा जाता था । आपके अनुसार मदन इस समूह में क्यों शामिल हुए ?	4
		खण्ड ङ	
29.	(क)	व्यवहारपरक विश्लेषण में प्रयुक्त होने वाली साक्षात्कार और प्रेक्षण विधियों की चर्चा कीजिए। इन विधियों के उपयोग में आने वाली समस्याओं का वर्णन कीजिए। अथवा	6
	(ख)	फ्रायड के व्यक्तित्व सिद्धांत के संदर्भ में व्यक्तित्व की संरचना स्पष्ट कीजिए।	6
30.	(क)	'विच्छेदन' शब्द से आप क्या समझते हैं ? इसके विभिन्न रूपों की व्याख्या कीजिए । अथवा	6
	(ख)	तंत्रिकाजन्य विकारों की सामान्य विशेषताएँ क्या हैं ? किन्हीं तीन तंत्रिकाजन्य विकारों का वर्णन कीजिए।	6

14

SECTION D

25.	Expl	al is brought up in a society which is technologically advanced. ain the intelligence that is adopted by him. Is it likely to be tuned by cultural factors? Give reasons for your answer.	4
26.	Wha	ychologist used projective techniques to assess Rupa's personality. t are the chief features and benefits of using these tests for her, compared to the direct methods?	4
27.	Expl	ain any four techniques used in behaviour therapy.	4
28.	(a)	Sakshi is a member of the school basketball team. Santosh is a member of a group of teachers that help with co-curricular activities in the school. State the key differences between Sakshi's team and Santosh's group.	4
		OR	
	(b)	Madan joined the 'Teach an Adult' group. He could fulfil his desire to help the adults who had no opportunity to study. Because of his participation in the group, he was perceived to be generous and important. Why do you think Madan joined this group?	4
		SECTION E	
29.	(a)	Discuss the interview and observation methods used in behavioural analysis. Describe the problems we face in using these methods.	6
		OR	
	(b)	Enumerate the structure of personality with respect to Freud's theory of personality.	6
30.	(a)	What do you understand by the term 'dissociation'? Explain its various forms.	6
		\mathbf{OR}	

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(b)

Describe any three neurodevelopmental disorders.

What are the common features of neurodevelopmental disorders?

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व्यक्ति अध्ययन-1

निम्नलिखित व्यक्ति अध्ययन पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों (प्र. 31 व 32) के उत्तर दीजिए :

अग्निशमन विभाग को एक घर में आग लगने की सूचना मिली । आग खाना बनाने के लिए इस्तेमाल किए जाने वाले गैस सिलेंडर के विस्फोट से लगी । घायल सुमन अस्पताल के बिस्तर पर पड़ी थी । वह प्रेस संवाददाता से बात कर रही थी । उसने बताया कि घटना के समय उसकी माँ रसोईघर में थी । एक तेज़ आवाज के साथ सिलेंडर फट गया और आग तेज़ी से फैल गई । घर के निकास द्वार में भी आग लग गई थी । उसकी माँ जैसे सारी आशाएँ खोकर घबराहट में चिल्लाने लगी और रसोईघर में ही बेहोश हो गई । सुमन अपनी माँ को बचाने के लिए कृत संकल्प थी। उसने कहा, "मैं नहीं जानती कि अपनी माँ को कमरे तक खींचने की शक्ति मुझमें कैसे आई । मैंने वहाँ की खिड़की तोड़ दी और बाहर कूद गई । यद्यपि मेरी पीठ पर चोट लग गई थी तथापि बिना समय नष्ट किए मैंने अपने पड़ोसी से मदद माँगी और अपनी माँ को बचा लिया । मुझे खुशी है कि हम दोनों सुरक्षित हैं।" उसकी कहानी सुनकर प्रेस संवाददाता उसकी वीरता से प्रभावित हुआ ।

सामान्य अनुकूलन संलक्षण (GAS) मॉडल का वर्णन करते हुए बताइए कि अग्नि (हानिकर 31. उद्दीपक) का सुमन की माँ पर तत्काल क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा ?

1

2

आग फैलते समय सुमन और उसकी माँ लंबे समय तक दबाव में रही । सामान्य अनुकूलन 32. संलक्षण मॉडल, सुमन और उसकी माँ की स्थिति को कैसे समझाता है ?

व्यक्ति अध्ययन-2

निम्नलिखित व्यक्ति अध्ययन पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों (प्र. 33 व 34) के उत्तर दीजिए :

सोफ़िया दलीप सिंह पंजाब के अंतिम सिख सम्राट महाराजा दलीप सिंह की बेटी थी । सोफ़िया लंबे समय से महिला मताधिकार आंदोलन (मत/वोट देने का अधिकार) की समर्थिका थी और ब्रिटेन में महिला अधिकारों को लेकर अभिवृत्ति बदलने के लिए अग्रणी प्रचारक थी। हालाँकि लोगों को उनके बारे में ज्यादा जानकारी नहीं है।

सन् 1910 में वह 300 महिला मताधिकार का समर्थन करने वाले एक प्रतिनिधिमंडल का हिस्सा थी, जिसने लंदन में संसद की ओर मार्च किया था । प्रधानमंत्री ने महिलाओं से मिलने से मना कर दिया और इमारत के बाहर खड़ी भीड़ में पुलिसकर्मियों और पुरुषों द्वारा उन्हें पीटे जाने पर यह प्रदर्शन हिंसक हो गया । कई प्रदर्शनकारी गंभीर रूप से घायल हो गए और उस दिन को ब्रिटेन में ब्लैक फ्राइडे कहा जाने लगा । सोफ़िया उन 119 महिलाओं में शामिल थी, जिन्हें गिरफ़्तार किया गया था।

SECTION F

Case Study-1

Read the case study given below and answer the questions (Q. 31 and 32) that follow:

The fire department received a call about a fire that swept through a house. The fire started with the explosion of a gas cylinder used for cooking. The injured Suman was lying on a hospital bed. She was talking to a press reporter. She expressed that her mother was in the kitchen when the incident occurred. The cylinder burst with a loud sound and the fire spread at great speed. The exit door of the house had also caught fire. Her mother shouted in panic as if she had lost all hope, and she fainted in the kitchen. However, Suman was determined to save her mother. She said "I don't know how I got the energy to drag my mother to the room. I broke the window there and jumped out. My back got hurt, but without wasting any time, I sought the help of my neighbour and rescued my mother. I am happy that we are both safe." Hearing her story, the press reporter was impressed with her chivalry.

- **31.** Referring to the General Adaptation Syndrome (GAS) model, what immediate impact does the fire (noxious stimulus) have on Suman's mother?
- **32.** Suman and her mother were exposed to prolonged stress as the fire spread. How does the General Adaptation Syndrome model explain Suman and her mother's condition?

Case Study-2

Read the case study given below and answer the questions (Q. 33 and 34) that follow:

Sophia Duleep Singh was the daughter of Maharaja Duleep Singh—the last Sikh emperor of Punjab. Sophia was a long-time supporter of the Women's Suffrage movement (right to vote) and a leading campaigner for changing attitudes about women's rights in Britain. However, she remains a little-known figure.

In 1910, she was part of a delegation of 300 suffragettes who marched towards the Parliament in London. The Prime Minister refused to meet the women and the demonstration turned violent as policemen and men in the crowd outside the building beat them. Many of the demonstrators were seriously injured and the day came to be called Black Friday in the UK. Sophia was among the 119 women who were arrested.

1

सोफ़िया ने अपनी विरासत से ऊपर उठकर स्वयं को अन्याय और असमानता के विरुद्ध लड़ाई के लिए समर्पित कर दिया । उनके मुख्य मुद्दे थे – भारतीय स्वतंत्रता के लिए संघर्ष, प्रथम विश्व युद्ध में भाग लेने वाले भारतीय सैनिकों का हित और सबसे बढ़कर महिला मताधिकार के लिए लड़ाई । राजकुमारी सोफ़िया ने आजीवन भारतीयों, विशेष रूप से महिलाओं, का समर्थन किया ।

33. 'उनके मुख्य मुद्दे थे - भारतीय स्वतंत्रता के लिए संघर्ष, प्रथम विश्व युद्ध में भाग लेने वाले भारतीय सैनिकों का हित और सबसे बढ़कर महिला मताधिकार के लिए लड़ाई ।' ये सभी अभिवृत्तियाँ अन्याय और असमानता के विरुद्ध एक व्यापक अभिवृत्ति में समाहित थीं । यहाँ निर्दिष्ट विशेषताओं को स्पष्ट कीजिए ।

1

2

34. मौजूदा अभिवृत्ति (महिलाओं के वोट देने के अधिकार के प्रति) की विशेषताएँ अभिवृत्ति परिवर्तन को प्रभावित करती हैं । इनसे सोफ़िया को महिलाओं के वोट देने के अधिकार के प्रति अभिवृत्ति परिवर्तन करने में किस सीमा तक मदद मिली होगी ?

Sophia transcended her heritage to devote herself to battling injustice and inequality. Her main causes were the struggle for Indian Independence, the welfare of Indian soldiers in the First World War — and, above all, the fight for female suffrage. Princess Sophia supported Indians, particularly women, throughout her life.

33. 'Her causes were the struggle for Indian independence, the welfare of Indian soldiers in the First World War — and, above all, the fight for female suffrage.' All of these attitudes were present within a broader attitude, i.e., the attitude against injustice and inequality. Explain the feature specified here.

1

2

34. The characteristics of the existing attitude (towards women's right to vote) influence the attitude change. To what extent could these have helped Sophia bring about the change in attitude towards women's right to vote?

Marking Scheme Strictly Confidential (For Internal and Restricted use only) Senior School Certificate Examination, 2024 SUBJECT NAME PSYCHOLOGY (Q.P. CODE 63)

General Instructions: -

Gen	<u>leral instructions: -</u>
1	You are aware that evaluation is the most important process in the actual and correct assessment of the candidates. A small mistake in evaluation may lead to serious problems which may affect the future of the candidates, education system and teaching profession. To avoid mistakes, it is requested that before starting evaluation, you must read and understand the spot evaluation guidelines carefully.
2	"Evaluation policy is a confidential policy as it is related to the confidentiality of the examinations conducted, Evaluation done and several other aspects. Its' leakage to public in any manner could lead to derailment of the examination system and affect the life and future of millions of candidates. Sharing this policy/document to anyone, publishing in any magazine and printing in News Paper/Website etc may invite action under various rules of the Board and IPC."
3	Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the Marking Scheme. It should not be done according to one's own interpretation or any other consideration. Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed. However, while evaluating, answers which are based on latest information or knowledge and/or are innovative, they may be assessed for their correctness otherwise and due marks be awarded to them. In class-X, while evaluating two competency-based questions, please try to understand given answer and even if reply is not from marking scheme but correct competency is enumerated by the candidate, due marks should be awarded.
4	The Marking scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers These are in the nature of Guidelines only and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the due marks should be awarded accordingly.
5	The Head-Examiner must go through the first five answer books evaluated by each evaluator on the first day, to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. If there is any variation, the same should be zero after delibration and discussion. The remaining answer books meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators.
6.	Evaluators will mark(√) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer CROSS 'X" be marked. Evaluators will not put right (✓) while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.
7	If a question has parts, please award marks on the right-hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totaled up and written in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may be followed strictly.
8	encircled. This may also be followed strictly
9	If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out with a note "Extra Question".
62	anonci ocored out with a note Extra Question".

10	No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
11	A full scale of marks(example 0 to 80/70/60/50/40/30 marks as given in Question Paper) has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
12	Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e., 8 hours every day and evaluate 20 answer books per day in main subjects and 25 answer books per day in other subjects (Details are given in Spot Guidelines). This is in view of the reduced syllabus and number of questions in question paper.
13	 Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:- Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book. Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it. Wrong totaling of marks awarded on an answer. Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page. Wrong question wise totaling on the title page. Wrong totaling of marks of the two columns on the title page. Wrong grand total. Marks in words and figures not tallying/not same. Wrong transfer of marks from the answer book to online award list. Answers marked as correct, but marks not awarded. (Ensure that the right tick mark is correctly and clearly indicated. It should merely be a line. Same is with the X for incorrect answer.) Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.
14	While evaluating the answer books if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, it should be marked as cross (X) and awarded zero (0)Marks.
15	Any un assessed portion, non-carrying over of marks to the title page, or totaling error detected by the candidate shall damage the prestige of all the personnel engaged in the evaluation work as also of the Board. Hence, in order to uphold the prestige of all concerned, it is again reiterated that the instructions be followed meticulously and judiciously.
16	The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the "Guidelines for spot Evaluation" before starting the actual evaluation.
17	Every Examiner shall also ensure that all the answers are evaluated, marks carried over to the title page, correctly totaled and written in figures and words.
18	The candidates are entitled to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request on payment of the prescribed processing fee. All Examiners/Additional Head Examiners/Head Examiners are once again reminded that they must ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per value points for each answer as given in the Marking Scheme.

M.M.: 70

PSYCHOLOGY (037) PAPER CODE 63 (SET – 4) MARKING SCHEME

Q.No			NCERT Book Page Jan 2023	Distribution of marks
			Revised Edition	
		SECTION - A		
Q1.	(D)	interview	04	16
Q2.	(B)	(i) and (iv)	25, 26	1
Q3	(C)	(c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false	06	1
Q4	(B)	Everyday hassles	56, 57	1
Q5	(C)	Eustress	51, 52	1
Q6	(A)	Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A) OR Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A)	59, 60	1
Q7	(B)	Operation of supernatural and magical forces	71, 72	1
Q8.	(C)	Obsessive behaviour	77, 78	1
Q9.	(D)	Proactive aggression	84	1
Q10.	(C)	Cognitive retraining	101	1
Q11	(B)	Self- fulfilling prophecy	116	1
Q12	(C)	Pro- social behavior • Award Marks	Out of textbook	1
Q13	(D)	Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true	114, 115	1
Q14	(C)	Status	125,126	.1
Q ₁ 5	(B)	Storming	124	1

	SECTION - B		2
Q16.	Assessment refers to the measurement of psychological attributes of individuals and their evaluation often using multiple methods in terms of certain standards of comparison OR Any other relevant explanation or example.	3	
Q17	All creative acts require some minimum ability to acquire knowledge and the capacity to comprehend, retain and retrieve OR Terman in the 1920s found that all persons with high IQ were not necessarily creative	19	1
Q18	 Any relevant example. Adapted from MMPI (Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory) The test has been found effective in identifying psychopathology OR It is used as a tool for psychiatric diagnosis. 	2 42	1+1=2
Q19 (a)	Rational Emotive therapy – ABC Antecedent Belief Consequence OR Cognitive therapy by Aaron Beck OR Cognitive- Behavioral therapy (Brief explanation of any one) OR	96-98 92-94	2
(b)	 Faulty behavior patterns or thought patterns Faulty conditioning pattern, learning, thinking and beliefs (Any 2 points) 		

Q20	Humanistic Existential/Gestalt Therapy	98, 99	1 + 1=2
	Key features (any two)		ist.
	The goal of Gestalt Therapy is to increase an	F15 - 27 - 3 - 3 - 1	
	individual's self awareness and self acceptance.		
	The client is taught to recognize, the bodily		6.00
	processes and the emotions that are being	2 ⁴¹ (E-1) - 10 (1)	
	blocked out from awareness.		
	The therapist does this by encouraging the	K31/55/25/35/55	
	client to act out fantasies about feelings and	Sept Mort	
	conflicts.	477, 15 15 15 16 C	
	This therapy can also be used in group settings		
	(Brief explanation of one of above)	are a series	
Q21	Components of attitude (ABC component)	106	1+1=2
1	Affective/ emotional component	178. 4 2 2	
	Behavioral component	l village of the last of	
	Cognitive component		
	(Explanation of any two)		
	SECTION - C	in the first section of	
Q22.	Types of intelligence that Mohit possesses	7, 8	1/2+1/2 +1+1=3
	# Naturalistic # Interpersonal	1994, SEAL	
	# Intelligence that are not present-		
	Spatial		
	Linguistic- Verbal	PANESSEN I	
	Logical- mathematical	33.44, 2.78	and the second
1.4	Bodily- kinesthetic		
	Musical		
	Intrapersonal		
	(Explanation of any two of above)		
Q23	Life skills	64,65	1+1+1=3
, p	Assertiveness	. 10 SE 18 SET (25 115	
	Time management		
	Rational thinking		
	Improving relationship	2.10年,6.10年,4.11	

(含含)	Self- care		
	Overcoming unhelpful habits		
•	(Description of any three of the above or any		
	other relevant life skills)		
224			1.5+1.5=3
a)	Abnormal behavior is deviation from social		
	norms - Society that values competition &		
	assertiveness may accept aggressive behavior		
	whereas one that emphasizes cooperation and		
	family values may consider it as unacceptable.		
	Abnormal behavior is maladaptive - Many		
	psychologists believe that best verification for		
	determining the normality of behavior is whether	(*) (*)	
•	it fosters the wellbeing of the individual and		
	eventually of the group to which he belongs.	K - 5500 *21	
	(Any other relevant explanation and example).		
	OR		1+2=3
b)	• No		1.20
	Symptoms of separation anxiety disorder		
	Fearful and anxious about separation from		
. 8 (F	attachment figures to an extent that is		
	developmentally not appropriate	1.38.450	
	Difficulty in being in a room by themselves/going		
	to school alone/fearful of entering new	Section 1	
	institution/ cling to & shadow their parents' every		
	move	New to 1	
	To avoid separation they may fuss, scream,	And add a	
	throw severe tantrum or make suicidal gestures		
	(any two of the above symptoms)		
	SECTION - D		4.45.45.4
Q25.	Technologically advanced societies foster skills of generalization and abstraction, speed, minimal moves, and mental manipulation among children. This can be	15 -16	1+1.5+1.5=4

called technological intelligence, which is also individualistic. This is present in Vimal.

Vimal's intelligence is likely to be tuned by these cultural parameters.

- The unique features of culture now find some representation in theories of intelligence.
 Sternberg's notion of contextual or practical intelligence implies that intelligence is the product of culture.
- Vygotsky also believed that cultures like individuals have a life of their own; they grow and change, and in the process, specify what will be the end product of successful intellectual development.
- According to him, while elementary mental functions (eg. Crying, attending to mother's voice, sensitivity to smells, walking and running) are universal, the manner in which higher mental function such as problem solving and thinking operate are largely culture-produced.
- Technologically advanced societies, skills of generalization and abstraction, speed, minimal moves, and mental manipulation among children. These societies promote a type of behavior, which can be called technological intelligence.
- In these societies, persons are well-versed in skills of attention, observation, analysis, performance, speed and achievement orientation. Intelligence tests developed in Western culture look precisely for these skills in an individual.

(any two of the above)

026	Following are the features of Projective techniques:	43-44	3+1=4
Q26.	그들이 교통을 회사가 가능한 경험 경험적이 한 학교로 하나 있는 회사 무슨이 된 보이다. 원교로 회사는 이사가는 하고 없다고 있을 때문에 모양했다.		
	The stimuli are relatively or fully unstructured		
	and poorly defined		
	The person being assessed is usually not told		
	about the purpose of the assessment and the		
	method of scoring and interpretation.	1.4.2.742.7	
46	The person is informed that there are no correct		
	or incorrect responses		
	Each response is considered to reveal a	gres sacrative	
1	significant aspect of personality.	7-17-6-65	
	Scoring and interpretation are lengthy and		
	sometimes subjective.		
	(Any three characteristics from above)		
	The chief benefit to Rupa:	55 Agraess	
	The psychoanalytic theory tells us that a large	- JA 1 35 557	
	part of human behavior is governed by		
	unconscious motives. Direct methods of	and l	
	personality assessment, cannot uncover, the		
	unconscious part of our behavior. Projective	2	
	techniques help to access these unconscious	g semili	
	motives and feelings.	e e de idea de	
Q.27.	Techniques used in Behavior Therapy:	95-96	1+1+1+1=4
	Negative Reinforcement		
	Aversive Conditioning		
	Positive Reinforcement	\$ 044.013.01505	
	Token Economy		
0, 1,0	Systematic Desensitization	19 27 422 14	
	Modeling		
	(Any four of the above techniques)	Email reserving	
. 以下外证书	에 마른 사람들은 사람들이 되었다. 이 전쟁을 가는 것이 되는 사람들이 가는 것이 사용하게 되었다면 하는 것이 사용하는 것이다.	Service and a service of the	

Q.28. (a)	Difference between Sakshi's	s Team and Santosh's	122	2+2=4
	Group:			
	Group	Team	.9	
	Performance is dependent on contribution of individual members.	In team both individual contribution and teamwork matters		
	The leader or whoever is heading the group holds responsibility for the work	Although there is a leader member hold themselves responsible.		
	C)R		
(b)	 Madan joined group for the Status Self-esteem Satisfaction of one's needs 	following reasons: psychological and social	123	2+2=4
	Goal achievement (Name four and explain any	v two)	-30 No. 1	
	(Name four and explain any	SECTION - E		
Q.29				
(a)	assessed and askin face. • Diagnostic interview indepth interviewing	alking to the person being g specific questions face to ring generally involves which seeks to go beyond	46	2+2+2=6
. 1	 the replies given by These may be structed depending on the properties of the about the properties of the about the ab	tured or unstructured urpose or goals of		
	Use of observation	for personality assessment		

	마음 전 경기 등록 1일 기업을 받는 것이 되었습니다. 그는 1일 기업을 하는 1일 기업을 	A STATE OF THE STA	
	is a sophisticated procedure that cannot be		
	carried out by untrained people.		
	It requires a fairly detailed guideline about		
	analysis of behavior in order to assess the		
	personality of a given person.	1.00	
	A clinical psychologist may gain considerable	La Charle	
	insight into clients' personality.		
	(Any two of the above)		
	Limitations		
	Quite demanding and time consuming as		
	professional training required		
	Maturity of the psychologist is a precondition		
	Mere presence of the observer may		
	contaminate the results.		
	(Any two of the above)		
	OR		
(b)	Structure of Personality	34,35	2+2+2=6
	ld - Pleasure principle/ libido/ life and death instinct		
	-Example	i as was	
	Ego - Reality Principle		
	- Example		374
	Superego - Morality/Ethics/Internalization of parental		
	authority		
	- Example		
020	(explanation of the above)		
Q30.		70.70	
(a)	Dissociation can be viewed as severance of the connections between ideas and emotions	78,79	1+2+1.5+1.5=6
		1.04 1.17(21)	
	It involves feeling of unreality, estrangement, depersonalization and sometimes a loss or shift.		
	depersonalization and sometimes a loss or shift of identify.		
	Types of Dissociative Disorders		

	[사용하다] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1		
	Dissociative Amnesia including Dissociative		
1	Fugue		
	Dissociative Identify Disorder		
	Depersonalization/Derealization Disorder		
i en	(Explanation of above)		
	OR		
(b)	Features of Neurodevelopmental disorders	82-84	1.5+1.5+1.5+1.5=6
	They manifest in the early stages of		
	development/ symptoms appear before the child		
	enters school or during the early stages of		
	schooling		
	They result in hampering personal, social,		
,	academic and occupational functioning		
	They get characterized as deficits or excesses		
	in a particular behavior or delays in achieving a		
	particular age-appropriate behavior.		
	Types of Neurodevelopmental disorders:		
	Attention-Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)		
	Autism Spectrum Disorder		
	Intellectual Disability		
	Specific learning Disorder	7.	
	(Detailed explanation of any three disorders)		
	SECTION - F		
Q31.	Suman's mother is at the alarm reaction stage	59	1
	OR		
	It leads to activation of adrenal-pituitary-cortex		
	system in her.		
	OR		
	This triggers the release of hormones producing		
	the stress response.		

Q32	Resistance stage: If stress is prolonged, the resistance	59	2
	stage begins. The para-sympathetic nervous system		
	calls for more cautious use of the body's resources.	to the second	
	The organism makes efforts to cope with the threat, as		
	through confrontation. In case of prolonged stress, the		
	Exhaustion stage occurs continued exposure to the		
Fig. x	same stressor drains the body of its resources.	9,1737-13-13-13-13-13-13-13-13-13-13-13-13-13-	
Q33	The feature of attitude against injustice and inequality possessed by Sophia is	106, 107	1
	Complexity (Multiplexity) – refers to how many		
	attitudes there are within a broader attitude		
1	OR		
	Centrality – refers to the role of a particular attitude in the attitude system	41 91 1751 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
	(Any other explanation of the above two attitude		
	features)	10416	
Q34	The characteristics of existing attitude which influence	111, 112	1+1=2
	the attitude change are	V93/2/800 2005	
3.	Valence (positivity or negativity/ congruence or	du faren .	
	incongruence)		
	2. Extremeness		
	3. Simplicity or Complexity (multiplicity)		
1	4. Centrality		
	(Explanation of any one)		