

CBSE EXAMINATION PAPER - 2024

PSYCHOLOGY (Theory)

Class-12th

(Solved)

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 70

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.

SECTION A

1. Sangeeta is a counsellor. She interacts with the client and seeks information from the client on one-to-one basis. She is using—— as a method of assessment.
(A) Self-report (B) Observation
(C) Psychological test (D) Interview
2. Surendra's newborn son has no idea of his own self. This refers to which of the following ?
(i) He is unaware of various objects in his environment, such as a chair or a table in his room.
(ii) He is able to cry when he is hungry.
(iii) Sometimes he smiles when he sleeps.
(iv) People around him are part of his experiences. However, he cannot gather any meaning from it.
(A) (i) and (ii) (B) (i) and (iv)
(C) (iii) and (iv) (D) (ii) and (iii)
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.
Reason (R): This theory explains that intelligence 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 not 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.
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——.
(A) Strain (B) Distress
(C) Eustress (D) Appraisal
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.
Assertion (A): Students facing important examinations can be highly stressed.
Reason (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 not 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. An ancient theory holds that abnormal behaviour can be explained by the——.
(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. Ranjeet is unable to stop thinking about locking his house. At work, he is preoccupied with this unreasonable and repetitive thought. This is predominantly a symptom of——.
- (A) Anxiety disorder (B) Panic disorder
(C) Obsessive behaviour (D) Compulsive behaviour
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. Hina's therapist at the rehabilitation centre administers —— to improve the basic functions of her attention and memory.
- (A) Social skills training (B) Vocational training
(C) Cognitive retraining (D) Occupational therapy
11. The group that is the target of prejudice is sometimes responsible for 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. Mayank helped the victims of the flood-affected region unconditionally, as he understood that they were in need. This is an example of ——.
- (A) Social cognition (B) Social facilitation
(C) Pro-social behaviour (D) Impression formation
13. 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) : A person's behaviour is never contrary to her/his attitude towards a particular topic.
Reason (R) : There would be consistency between attitudes and behaviour when the attitude is strong.
- (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 not 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.
14. The relative social position given to group members by others is known as ——.
- (A) Roles (B) Norms
(C) Status (D) Structure
15. The stage in which there is conflict among members about how the target of the group is to be achieved is called the —— stage.
- (A) Forming (B) Storming
(C) Norming (D) Performing

SECTION B

16. Explain the term 'assessment'.
17. 'Intelligence by itself does not ensure creativity.' Do you agree with this statement ? Give reasons and examples in support of your answer.

18. In India, Mallick and Joshi have developed the Jodhpur Multiphasic Personality Inventory (JMPI). Which test has it been adapted from ? Explain its most important use.

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.

OR

(b) Wasim has a phobia of lizards. What causes will a behaviour therapist assign to Wasim's phobia ?

20. The therapy which considers a person as a whole entity consisting of body, mind and emotions, also explains the alleviation of the client's problems. Identify the therapy and state two key features of this therapy.
21. Mridul feels very happy to join a group of people in his neighbourhood to start a tree plantation campaign. Explain any two components of his attitude towards a 'green environment'.

SECTION C

22. Mohit understands the motives, feelings and behaviours of other people and can develop a comfortable relationship with them. He also likes to travel as he recognises the beauty of different species of flora and fauna. Identify the types of intelligence that Mohit possesses in accordance with Gardner's theory. From the information provided about Mohit, explain any two other types of intelligence that Mohit may not be possessing.
23. Describe any three life skills that can help a person meet life's challenges.
24. (a) Can a long-standing pattern of deviant behaviour be considered abnormal ? Elaborate and state an example of the same.

OR

(b) Is separation anxiety disorder classified under neuro-developmental disorders ? Give reasons for your answer by enumerating the symptoms of separation anxiety disorder.

SECTION D

25. Vimal is brought up in a society which is technologically advanced. Explain the intelligence that is adopted by him. Is it likely to be tuned by the cultural factors ? Give reasons for your answer.
26. A psychologist used projective techniques to assess Rupa's personality. What are the chief features and benefits of using these tests for her, when compared to the direct methods ?
27. Explain any four techniques used in behaviour therapy.
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.

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 ?

SECTION E

29. (a) Discuss the interview and observation methods used in behavioural analysis. Describe the problems we face in using these methods.

OR

- (b) Enumerate the structure of personality with respect to Freud's theory of personality.
30. (a) What do you understand by the term 'dissociation'? Explain its various forms.

OR

(b) What are the common features of neuro-developmental disorders ?

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 ? 1
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? 2

Case Study-2

Read the case study given below and answer the question (Q. 31 and 32) 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.

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.
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?



ANSWERS

SECTION A

1. Option (D) is Correct.

Explanation: Interview method is used in counselling and therapy to gain information about the client.

2. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: The statement "Surendra's newborn son typically refers to the concept of "self-awareness which is the understanding of one's own existence as separate from others and the environment. Both options (i) and (iv) relate to the lack of understanding of both external objects and the significance of interactions with others, which are elements of deriving self-awareness.

3. Option(C) is Correct

Explanation:

- Theory of primary mental abilities given by L . Thurston 1930s. According to this theory a person mix wine 7 abilities. The abilities are related but different.
- level I and level II theory given by Arthur Jensen.

4. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Daily or everyday hassles are the things that happens regularly, do not seem to be very stressful on their own, but cumulatively becomes very stressful.

5. Option (C) is Correct.

Explanation: Eustress is positive stress which motivates the individual to perform better.

6. Option (B) is Correct

Explanation: Stressed Can be caused by various factors beyond reduced level of natural killer cell cytotoxicity.

7. Option (B) is Correct.

Explanation: In ancient times, it was believed that supernatural powers and witch craft was responsible for mental problems and hence, people used to go to shamans for curing them.

8. Option (C) is Correct.

Explanation: The constant thought of closing or checking the door is obsessive thought and the action of checking it again and again is compulsive behaviour.

9. Option (D) is Correct

Explanation: This type of aggression does not need any provocation. The individual involves in it displays this behaviour without any reason or trigger.

10. Option (C) is Correct

Explanation: Cognitive retraining involves exercises and techniques designed to improve cognitive functions such as attention and memory .

11. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Kernel of truth means the underlying truth behind a stereotype.

12. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Pro-social behaviours are acts of kindness without any expectation of returns.

13. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: Attitude And Behaviour relationship - An individual's attitudes may be contrary to one's actual behaviour. However, psychologists have found that there would be consistency between attitudes and behaviour .

14. Option (C) is Correct.

Explanation: How an individual is treated by others determines what position or social status they give to the individual in question.

15. Option (B) is Correct.

Explanation: In this stage, Team members are in process of learning to work together.

SECTION B

16. Assessment is the process of collecting information with regards to abilities, interest, aptitude, attitude, personality, intelligence and beliefs. It is an integral part of day-to-day work life of a counsellor. Without assessment counsellor cannot reach any conclusion. So, it is the basic step to get information related to the client.

17. Creativity and Intelligence are not truly correlated. An Individual who has the ability to learn faster and reproduce accurately may be Intelligent but can't be considered creative.

Terman (1920), found that a person with high I.Q. was not necessarily creative; at the same time creative ideas could not form in minds of persons who did not have high I.Q.

18. In India, Mallick and Joshi have adopted the JMPI- Jodhpur Multiphasic personality Inventory along the lines of MMPI. The Minnesota Multiphasic personality Inventory. MMPI is a structured personality Inventory. Hathaway and Mckinley developed this test as a helping tool for psychiatric diagnosis. It's revised version MMPI-2 consists of 567 statements and respondent choose to answer True/ false. The 10 sub-scales of MMPI-2 diagnose Hypochondriasis depression, hysteria, psychopathic deviate etc

19. (a) Mukesh could benefit from CBT- Cognitive Behavioural therapy. In the 1960's, Aaron Beek developed CBT. CBT encompasses a range of techniques approaches that address thought, emotions and behaviour. CBT helps people learn how to identify and change the destructive thought patterns that have a negative influence on their behaviours and emotions.

Mukesh would learn to recognize negative thought evaluate their accuracy, and develop perspective. Additionally ,the therapist might use techniques such as relaxation training, and mindfulness to reduce anxiety symptoms.

OR

- (b) A behaviour therapist might assign several potential causes to Wasim's phobia of Lizards including
1. Traumatic experiences - classical conditioning
 2. Learned Behaviour - vicarious learning
 3. Genetics - Biological predisposition
 4. Cultural factors - Environmental influences
 5. Anxiety sensitivity
 6. Cognitive factors
- By examining these potential causes, a behaviour therapist can develop unnecessary word targeted treatment plan to help Wasim. CBT may be the best therapy for this treatment.
20. The therapy in psychology which considers a person as a whole entity consisting of body, mind and emotion is called Gestalt therapy by Perls. According to Gestalt theory, The organism should be seen as a whole—physical behaviour is an important component, as is a client's mental and emotional life. Being in the ' here and now" of (being a name of present experience) is of primary importance How is more important than why -causes are not as important as result.
21. Mridul's attitude towards a green environment encompasses of two key components:
- (i) **Altruism:** Mridul may feel a sense of Altruism towards the environment, driven by a desire to contribute positivity to his community and the planet.
- (ii) **Ecological Awareness:** Mridul likely possesses a big heightened ecological awareness, understanding the importance of trees in mitigating climate change, enhancing biodiversity and improving air quality index.
- (iii) **Empowerment and Agency:** Mridul's decision to participate reflects a sense of empowerment and responsibility in making difference, he believes that individual actions such as planting trees can have a meaningful impact on addressing environmental challenges.

SECTION C

22. According to Gardner's theory of Multiple Intelligence, Mohit possesses:
1. **Interpersonal Intelligence - Mohit understands** the motives, feelings and behaviours of other people, allowing him to develop comfortable relationship with them.
 2. **Naturalistic Intelligence:** Mohit enjoys travelling and recognizes the beauty of different species of flora fauna, indicating an appreciation and understanding of natural world.
Two types of Intelligence that Mohit may not possess based on the information provided are
1. **Logical-Mathematical Intelligence:** There's no mention of Mohit's proficiency in logical-reasoning problem solving, mathematical calculations in a quantitative context.
 2. **Bodily-Kinesthetic Intelligence:**
There is no indication that Mohit excels in activities

requiring physical coordination, such as sports, dance or fine motor skills.

23. **Time Management:** Efficiently planning and prioritizing tasks can reduce stress. It involves realistic goal-setting and organizing activities to achieve a balance between obligations and personal desires.

Rational Thinking: Stress often arises from distorted thinking patterns. Challenging negative thoughts and focusing on rational, positive beliefs can help manage stress effectively.

Improving Relationships: Effective communication, including active listening, expressing feelings and thoughts, and accepting differences, is essential for building and maintaining healthy relationships. Avoiding jealousy and sulking behaviors also contributes to relationship well-being.

Self-Care: Maintaining physical and emotional health through relaxation techniques, such as deep breathing, and paying attention to environmental factors like noise and lighting, can enhance one's ability to cope with stress and improve overall well-being.

Life skills are capabilities of the adaptive and positive behaviour- that allows the individual to cope up with stressful situations in his/her life.

There are some fundamental abilities that can assist with meeting life's difficulties-

1. **Self-Assuredness:** By having this fundamental ability, a person gains confidence to convey being of self-assured nature and the person in question feels highly confident.
 2. **Time-Management:** By understanding time, one can decide the personal satisfaction.
 3. **Self-care:** The ability in self -care incorporates self-thinking about your own self and your body will prompt a decrease in felling of anxiety.
 4. **Improving Relationship:** This incorporates abilities, for example-tuning in what the other individual is stating or believing or communicating what one feels and it is an out going desirous conduct.
24. (a) Yes! A long-standing out pattern of deviant behaviour can be defined as abnormal.
Abnormality means away from normal. Human is a social animal. Every social group has their own norms and set of rules to be followed. Any deviation to the set of rules to be followed are called abnormal. Any behaviour which can cause danger to the society can also be included as abnormal. There are various factors such as family background traumatic past, genetics etc which affects behaviour .

OR

- (b) Separation anxiety Disorder is not classified under nondevelopment disorder, rather it falls under the category of anxiety disorders in DSM-5 (Diagnostic and statistical of mental Disorders, 5th edition).
According to APA- separation anxiety disorder is an excessive display of fear and distress when faced with situations of separation from loved ones.

Here are some symptoms:

1. Persistent and excessive worry about losing major attachment figures or possible harm to them by illness injury or death.
2. Reluctance in refusal to go out or away from home to school, to work or elsewhere because of fear of separation.
3. Fear of being alone at home or in other settings.
4. Repeated nightmares involving the theme of Separation.
5. The symptoms must last for at least 4 weeks in children and adolescents and 6 months or more in adults to meet the diagnostic criteria.

SECTION D

25. The Intelligence adopted by Vimal in a technological advance society is like be influenced by cultural factors. Vimal may adopt Technological intelligence encompassing skills like coding. However, Vimal applies both of these in problem solving - cultural factors and technological intelligence. Apart from Technological intelligence innovation, he also follows using societal norms based on his culture.

The cultural environment provide a context for intelligence to develop. Many theorists have regarded intelligence as attributes specific to the person without regard to their cultural background.

- Stenberg's notion of contextual or practical intelligence said that intelligence is a product of culture.
 - Vygotsky also believed that cultures have a life of their own which grow and change and in the process specifically will be the end product of successful intellectual development. According to him, elementary mental functions are universal, the manner in which higher mental functions such as problem solving, thinking operate are largely culturally produced. Technological advanced societies promote practices that foster skills of generalization and abstraction, speed minimal moves and mental manipulation among children which can be called technological intelligence however technological intelligence is not so valued in many Asian and African societies.
26. Projective Techniques are indirect method of assessment of personality. Projective techniques were developed to assess unconscious motives, feelings, desires and needs of -the individual. These techniques are based on the assumption that a less structured or unstructured stimulus/ situation will allow the individual to project his desires, needs etc. The projective tests of personality which are widely used by psychologists are.

1. The Rorschach Inkblot Test
2. The Thematic Apperception Test (TAT)
3. Sentence completion Test

In Rupa's case, psychologist may use any one technique given above. The chief benefits and features are as follows:

1. Uncover hidden emotions and perceptions that may not be revealed through direct techniques.

2. Projective techniques can be combined with other testing methods to enhance reliability and validity of the findings.
3. Projective techniques allow respondents to freely express their thoughts and feelings without restriction, leading to more without authentic response.
4. It is a powerful tool for understanding the processes
5. Projective techniques are flexible in administration and interpretation allowing the psychologist to tailor the assessment to Rupa's individual characteristics and need.

27. Behaviour therapy is a type of psychotherapy in which the client's current behaviour and thoughts are treated and focused on. Behaviour therapy primarily focuses on the present and it only attempts to understand the origins of faulty behaviours and attempts to change them.

Early pioneers in behaviour therapy include Joseph Wolpe and Hans Eysenk.

The following are some of the techniques used in behaviour therapy:

1. Aversive conditioning
 2. Positive reinforcement
 3. Modelling
 4. Cognitive-Behavioural therapy (CBT)
 5. Dialectical Behavioural therapy (DBT)
 6. Cognitive Behavioural play therapy
 7. Applied Behavioural Analysis
28. (a) The key differences between Sakshi's basketball team and Santosh's group of teachers assisting with co-curricular activities are-
1. **Purpose:** Sakshi's basketball team exists primarily for participating in and competing in games, while Santosh's group of teachers focus on supporting and organizing various co-curricular activities not limited to sports.
 2. **Membership:** Sakshi's team consists of Students who play basket ball, while Santosh's group consists of teachers who are volunteers or are assigned to assist.
 3. **Role:** In Sakshi's team, members typically play specific roles on the basketball court, as a point guard, forward or center while in Santosh's group, members
 4. **Hierarchy:** Sakshi's team may have a coach or captain who provides leadership and guidance during games, Santosh's group may have a coordinator or a head teacher for execution of co-curricular activities.

OR

- (b) Madan has joined the "teach an Adult" group for several likely reasons:

1. **Altruistic Motivation:** Madan may have a genuine desire to make a positive difference in the lives of adults who have missed out on education and to help others fulfill opportunities. Helping other with their educational helps him align with his values and is fulfilling.
2. **Personal-fulfilment:** Contributing to adult education and witnessing their progress may bring Madan a sense of satisfaction.

3. **Community Impact:** Madan might have recognized the broader societal impact of education and wanted to contribute in uplifting his community. By helping adults gain knowledge and skills he could be well-contributing to the overall prosperity of his community.
4. **Social Recognition:** Madan's participation in the group might also lead to social recognition and validation. Being perceived as generous and important within the group could enhance his social belonging, reinforcing his motivation to continue participating and contributing.

SECTION E

29. (a) Interview and Observation Methods are fundamental tools in behaviour analysis offering valuable insights into human behaviour.

Observation Methods.

1. Naturalistic Observation-Observing behaviour in natural setting, without interference.
2. Controlled observation in controlled environments, of variables-Conducting observations allowing for manipulation.
3. Participant Observation- Researchers actively participate in the environment being studied gaining inside perspective.

Challenges in Using these methods

1. Observer Bias - Researcher's preconceived notions or personal bias can influence observation and interpretations.
2. Subject Reactivity: Particular way after their behaviour when they know they are being observed, leads to inaccurate data.
3. Limited Generalizability: Findings from interview and observations may not apply universally due to specific context of the study.
4. Ethical Concern - Privacy issues, consent and potential harm to participants are significant ethical concerns.
5. Validity and Reliability - Ensuring that the data collected accurately reflects the phenomenon under study and can be replicated reliably poses challenges.

Interview methods-

1. Structured interview - follow a pre-determined set of questions ensuring consistency across participants.
2. Semi-structured Interview - Combination of predetermined questions with flexibility to explore relevant topics further.
3. Unstructured interview-Allow for open-ended questions, offering deep insights into participants perspective.

Addressing these challenges often involves employing multiple methods like training observers to minimize bias and obtaining informed consents from participants.

OR

- (b) According to Sigmund Freud, human personality is complex and has more than a single component. According to Psychoanalytic theory, Freud stated, that personality is composed of three elements known as id, ego, and super-ego. These elements work

together to create complex human behaviour.

1. According to S. Freud, the Id is the source of all psychic energy, primary component of personality.
2. The Id is only component of personality that is present at the time of birth.
3. This aspect of personality is entirely unconscious and includes instinctive and primitive behaviour.
4. Id is driven by principle of pleasure which strives for immediate satisfaction of all needs or drives.
5. If needs are not satisfied immediately the result is a state of anxiety and tension.

The Ego - According to Freud, the ego, develops from Id and ensures that the impulse of the Id can be expressed in a manner acceptable in the real world.

1. The Ego functions in the conscious, preconscious and unconscious mind.
2. The Ego is the personality component responsible for dealing with reality.
3. The Ego operates based on reality principle, which strives to satisfy the desires in realistic ways.

The super Ego: The last component of personality to develop is the super-ego.

1. According to Freud the super-ego begins to emerge at the sound age of 5 years.
2. The super ego holds the internalized moral standards and ideals that we acquire from our parents and society.
3. The super ego has two parts--
 - (i) Conscience - includes information about things that are viewed as bad by parents and society. These behaviours are often forbidden by society and leads to bad consequences, punishments or feeling of guilt and remorse.
 - (ii) The Ego Ideal - includes the rules and standards for behaviours that the ego aspires to.
3. This aspect of personality is entirely unconscious and includes instinctive and primitive behaviour.
4. Id driven by principle of pleasure, strives for immediate satisfaction of all desires. If needs are not satisfied immediately the result is a state of anxiety and tensions.

30. (a) Dissociation is a mental process, wherein a person disconnects from their thoughts, feelings, memories, or sense of identity. More formally, dissociation refers to psychological defence mechanism where one's thoughts, feelings, memories or sense of identity becomes disconnected from conscious awareness.

Various forms of dissociation include -

1. Depersonalization - feeling, disconnected from one's own body or sensations, as if observing oneself from outside.
2. Derealization - Sensing that the external world is unreal, distorted or unfamiliar, only his thought is objectively real.
3. Dissociative Amnesia: - inability to recall important personal information, usually, related to traumatic experience.
4. Identity Alteration: when a person experiences a shift in identity it is often associated with dissociative identity disorder (DID).

5. Dissociative Fugue - A rare form where a person suddenly and unexpectedly travels far from their home or work and may not remember their past.

OR

30. (b) Neuro-developmental disorders (NDs) are disorders that influence the brain functions causing difficulties in social, cognitive and emotional functioning. The most common neuro-developmental disorders are:

1. ADHD
2. ASD
3. Cerebral palsy
4. Communication Disorders
5. Conduct Disorders
6. Learning Disorders
7. Neuro-developmental motor disorders

Common features-

1. Onset in early development
2. Impairment in Brain functioning
3. Pervasive nature
4. Life-Long Impact
5. Evident across all settings or environments

SECTION F

31. The immediate impact of the fire (stimulus) on Suman's mother would likely trigger the Alarm

Reaction stage of GAS model. This stage involves the body's immediate response to stress, characterized by physiological change such as increased heart rate, rapid breathing and release of stress hormones like Adrenaline (Epinephrine) preparing the body to fight or flight response.

32. The GAS model has three stages

1. The Alarm Reaction
2. Resistance stage
3. Exhaustion stage.

33. The feature specified here is the integration of multiple causes within a broader attitude against injustice and inequality .

Sophia Duleep Singh's activism encompassed various issues such as Indian Independence, the welfare of Indian soldiers in WWI, and fight for female sufferings.

Despite the diversity of causes ,they were all rooted fighting injustice and inequality. This indicated her holistic approach towards social justice.

34. The characteristics of the existing attitude towards women's right to vote, which likely included norms, could have played a significant role in Sophia Duleep Singh's effort to bring about change.

