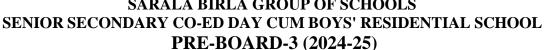


BK BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS





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CLASS: XII	Time: 3 Hour
Date: 25-01-2025	Max. Marks: 70
Admission No:	Roll No:

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1. All questions are compulsory except where internal choice has been given.
- 2. Question Nos. 1 -14 in Section A carry 1 mark each. You are expected to answer them as directed.
- 3. Question Nos. 15-19 in Section B are very short answer type-I questions carrying 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 30 words.
- 4. Question Nos. 20-23 in Section C are short answer type-II questions carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
- 5. Question Nos. 24 27 in Section D are long answer type I questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 120 words.
- 6. Question Nos. 28-29 in Section E are long answer type II questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 200 words.
- 7. Question Nos. 30 33 in Section F are based on two cases 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

	y supervised setting assembling cycle parts
and sometimes has problems expressing classified as having	ing his feelings to others. Mr. A would be
a) Mild intellectual disability	b) Moderate intellectual disability
c) Severe intellectual disability	d) Profound intellectual disability
2. A nine-year-old child with a mental ag	e of twelve would have what IQ?
a) 133	b) 120
c) 100	d) 140
3. The five-factor model of personality wa	as given by 1
a) Sigmund Freud	b) Carl Jung
c) Paul Costa and McCrae	d) Raymond Cattell
4. Personality Factor (16-PF) questionnal	ire was developed by 1
a) Cattell	b) Eysenck
c) Allport	d) McCrae
5. A student goes for a movie rather than	preparing for exams the next day. He is
said to be using	1
a) Problem-focused coping	b) Emotion-focused coping

c) Approach-oriented strategy	d) Avoidance-oriented strategy	
6. What is known as the maintenance of under challenging life conditions?		1
a) Coping	b) Adaptation	
c) Endurance	d) Resilience	
7. After an accident, Anil gets paralyzed biological cause. What is he suffering	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1
a) Dissociative disorder	b) Somatic symptom disorder	
c) Hypochondriasis	d) Conversion disorder	
8. In this disorder, patients are overly co	g ,	
negative diagnostic results, and do no the disorder.	t respond to assurance by doctors. Identify	1
a) Somatic symptom disorder	b) Illness anxiety disorder	_
c) Conversion disorder	d) Hypochondriasis	
9. According to which therapy does psyc	chological distress arise from feelings of	
	find meaning and genuine fulfilment in life	?
a) Psychodynamic therapy	b) Cognitive therapy	1
c) Behavioural therapy	d) Existential therapy	
can exchange them for a chocolate. The a) Positive reinforcementc) Operant conditioning	b) Token economy d) Classical conditioning	1
11. Attitudes that contain moral content a	are called	1
a) Opinions	b) Beliefs	_
c) Values	d) Norms	
12. Values are formed when a particular	belief or attitude becomes an inseparable	
part of		1
a) Personality	b) Centrality	
c) Identity	d) Culture	
13. "I like math because I adore the teach through	ner teaching it.'' This reflects attitude learn	ed 1
a) Modelling	b) Reward and punishment	
c) Observation	d) Socialization	
14. During a meeting, Anil feels that the contradict the unanimous decision	decision might lead to financial loss but does 1. This refers to	s 1
a) Group think	b) Group polarization	
c) Compliance	d) Social loafing	
SEC	TION B	
15. How does technological intelligence diffe	er from integral intelligence?	2

What is experiential intelligence? Provide relevant examples.	
16. What are the characteristics of Type A and Type C personalities?	2
17. What is the nature of stress?	2
18. What is creative visualization?	2
19. What are the signs and symptoms of Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD)?	2 2 2 2
SECTION C	
20. What is emotional intelligence, and what are the characteristics of an emotional intelligent person?	lly 3
OR	
What is the relationship between intelligence and creativity, how do they influence earlother?	ch
21. What are neuroticism, emotional stability, extraversion, introversion, psychoticism? and sociability, and how do they relate to personality traits? 22. What are the symptoms of Somatic Symptom Disorder and Illness Anxiety Disorder?	
23. What is the modality of treatment known as transference, and what are its types?	3
SECTION D	
24. What are the various life skills, and how do they impact well-being? OR	4
What are the various stress management techniques?	
25. What are the signs and symptoms of anorexia nervosa and bulimia nervosa eating disorders?	ng 4
26. What are the various behavioral techniques used in behavioral therapy?	4
27. What are the salient characteristics of a group?	4
SECTION E	
28. What are the different types of intelligence tests, explain in detail? OR	6
Explain any three intelligence theories in detail.	
29. What is psychosexual development by Sigmund Freud?	6
OR	
Explain Gordon Allport's theory in detail?	

SECTION F

Read the case and answer the questions that follow.

Anita, a 40-year-old woman having a history of persistent depression was referred for therapy. She described feeling overwhelmed by feelings of sadness, hopelessness, and worthlessness, and feeling isolated in her professional setting, not involved in a group which had significantly impacted her personal and professional life. Anita's childhood was marked by significant adversity, including growing up in a dysfunctional family environment characterised by parental neglect and emotional abuse. As a child, Anita internalised feelings of inadequacy and worthlessness. She exaggerated her flaws and overlooked her strengths. Her self-critical thoughts manifested statements such as "I'm a

failure," "I'll never be happy," and "Nobody cares about me." These distorted thoughts reinforced her feelings of hopelessness and contributed to her ongoing depressive state.

- 30. Identify the core beliefs developed during Anita's childhood.
- 31. Which therapy would be most suitable to reduce Anita's distress and feel involved in a group? Give reason for your answer.

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Read the case and answer the questions that follow.

Renowned environmentalist T. Shobheendran, after retiring as a Professor of Economics, dedicated himself to fostering a culture of nature conservation among young people. Shobheendran spearheaded unique programs to engage students in tree planting and conservation efforts, transforming approximately 100 acres of barren land surrounding the college campus into a lush green area adorned with over 5,000 trees. Additionally, he actively participated in planting hundreds of saplings in public spaces and along roadsides. Shobheendran's initiatives also led to the establishment of research centres for afforestation projects at both campus and city levels. Members of the Kerala Prakruthi Samrakshana Samiti fondly recalled Shobheendran's tireless efforts against river bank encroachments and water pollution. His advocacy prompted government authorities to take decisive action. Shobheendran's legacy as a champion for nature lives on through the countless individuals he inspired with his relentless conservation activities and social campaigns.

- 32. 'He actively participated in planting hundreds of saplings in public spaces and along roadsides.' Which component of attitude is expressed here?
- 33. Explain any two processes that may have led to the formation of T. Shobheendran's attitude towards the environment.