

328- PSYCHOLOGY (New Course)
Sample Question Paper

Time: 3 Hrs

Marks: 100

Note:

- i. This question paper consists of 45 questions in all.
- ii. All questions are compulsory.
- iii. Marks are given against each question.
- iv. **Section A** consists of:
 - a. Q.No. 1 to 20- Multiple Choice type questions (MCQs) carrying 1 mark each. Select and write the most appropriate option out of the four options given in each of these questions.
 - b. Q.No. 21 to 29- Objective type questions. Q.No. 21 to 23 carry 02 marks each (with 2 sub- parts of 1 mark each) and Q.No 24-29 carries 04 marks (with 4 sub-parts of 1 mark each).
- v. **Section B** consists of:
 - a. Q.No. 30 to 35 - Very Short questions carrying 02 marks each to be answered in the range of 30 to 50 words.
 - b. Q.No. 36 to 41 - Short Answer type questions carrying 03 marks each to be answered in the range of 50 to 80 words.
 - c. Q.No. 42 to 45 - Long Answer type questions carrying 05 marks each to be answered in the range of 80 to 120 words.

Q.No.	Section A	Marks	Total Marks
1	Rita, a chess enthusiast, is being observed by her coach to monitor her moves for improvement. To do so the coach is studying her _____ behaviour. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Normal Observable Covert Quiet 	1x1	1
2	Which of the following statements is true for correlational research? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Identifies relationship with many variables It can predict cause and effect Identifies relationship between two variables Controls the impact of extraneous variables 	1x1	1
3	When do researchers use the experiment method? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> When the researcher needs to identify relationship with many variables When the researcher has to predict cause and effect When the researcher has to identify relationship between two variables When the researcher has to study about opinions, beliefs and values of the participants. 	1x1	1
4	If you look at a railway track from a distance. The tracks appear to be converging at a point though, we know, this does not actually happen. What is this monocular cue called? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Linear perspective Aerial Perspective Relative height Interposition 	1x1	1
5.	Meena travelled by train for the first time and noticed that the hills, at a distance, slowly moved along with her but the trees next to the train moved rapidly against the direction of the train. This an example of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Texture gradient Light and Shade Motion Parallax Relative Size 	1x1	1
6.	You must have noticed that police vehicles and ambulances have flickering and flashing lights along with a loud siren for people to notice them. Which are the two external factors here that help people to attend to them? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Novelty and size Movement and intensity Change and repetition Clarity and colour 	1x1	1
7.	Why is it that when we are hungry, we pay attention to all the food stalls around the area which we never did earlier? This is because of:	1x1	1

8.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Need b. Contrast c. Interest d. Emotional state <p>Why do we perceive objects e.g an open window, to be relatively stable in shape even though the retinal image keeps changing as we move in different directions? Identify the reason.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Brightness constancy b. Colour constancy c. Shape constancy d. Size constancy 	1x1	1										
9	<p>Baba Vanga, a mystic who was famous for predicting the future events. According to parapsychology, she has the power of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Pre-cognition b. Misperception c. Hallucination d. Clairvoyance 	1x1	1										
10	<p>A phenomenon by which the visual field having more density of elements is seen farther away. This is known as _____</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Relative Height b. Texture Gradient c. Aerial Perspective d. Linear Perspective 	1x1	1										
11.	<p>A problem solving technique where the problem or goal is broken into sub goals and path is laid to solve the problem in a stepwise manner.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Heuristics b. Algorithm c. Trial and Error d. Means –End Analysis 	1x1	1										
12.	<p>Match the views on language development with the names of psychologists:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="506 1388 1133 1843"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="506 1388 737 1457">Psychologists</th> <th data-bbox="737 1388 1133 1457">Views on Language development</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="506 1457 737 1562">i.Lev Vygotsky</td> <td data-bbox="737 1457 1133 1562">a. Language determines content of thought</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="506 1562 737 1667">ii.Noam Chomsky</td> <td data-bbox="737 1562 1133 1667">b. Language and thought develop separately</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="506 1667 737 1772">iii.Jean Piaget</td> <td data-bbox="737 1667 1133 1772">c. Critical period in development of language</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="506 1772 737 1843">iv.Benjamin Whorf</td> <td data-bbox="737 1772 1133 1843">d. Thoughts precedes language</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>a. a-iv; b-iii; c-i; d-ii</p>	Psychologists	Views on Language development	i.Lev Vygotsky	a. Language determines content of thought	ii.Noam Chomsky	b. Language and thought develop separately	iii.Jean Piaget	c. Critical period in development of language	iv.Benjamin Whorf	d. Thoughts precedes language	1x1	1
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. b-iv; c-iii; a-ii; d-i c. c-iii; d-ii; a-iv; b-i d. a-ii; b-iii; c-iv; d-i 		
13.	<p>Which of the following is not a part of physical development of an individual?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Height b. Aptitude c. Weight d. Motor skills 	1x1	1
14.	<p>What is this process of cognitive development called where the child incorporates new information about the world into their existing schemas?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Assimilation b. Accommodation c. Organisation d. Equilibration 	1x1	1
15.	<p>It's interesting to see Salim, a 5-month-old baby, producing infant copies of the noise that his mother makes while playing with him. This is because of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Reflex b. Imitation c. Echoing d. Gargling 	1x1	1
16.	<p>Which one action, given below, shows conservation?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The child can put vegetables and fruits into categories b. The child can arrange different size objects into descending order c. The child can differentiate between familiar and unfamiliar people d. The child can identify in which beaker the water is more even though the sizes of the beakers are different. 	1x1	1
17.	<p>Differentiate between gross and fine motor skills.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Gross motor skills involve small muscle movement; Fine motor skills involve large muscle movements b. Gross motor skills involve large muscle movement; Fine motor skills involve small muscle movements c. Gross motor skills involve reflexes; Fine motor skills involve involuntary movement. d. Gross motor skills involve no muscle movement; Fine motor skills involve all muscle movement 	1x1	1
18.	<p>Why do infants try to hold anything that touches their palm? This is due to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Rooting reflex b. Grasping reflex c. Voluntary reflex 	1x1	1

	d. Babinski reflex		
19.	Which of the following cognitive characteristic does not happen in the preoperational stage of development? a. Represent world with images and words b. Uses logical thoughts to construct something c. Play make believe games with other children d. Understands from others viewpoint	1x1	1
20.	Little Samaira fell on the road and began to cry. Her mother pretended to hit the road and this made Samaira cheer up. In the preoperational stage this happens due to: a. Centration b. Conservation c. Egocentrism d. Animism	1x1	1
21.	The following data shows the marks obtained by students out of 60 on social science test: 41, 29, 28, 42, 60, 40, 20, 30 , 29, 41 i. Calculate the mean for the above given data ii. Calculate the median for the above given data	1x2	2
22.	With respect to assessment of personality, state whether the following statement are true or false : i. Word association Tests are example of objective techniques of personality assessment ii. Cattell's 16 PF questionnaire measures personality qualities like Reasoning ability, Dominance, Rule aware, Sensitivity, Abstractness, Uncertainty, Independence etc.	1x2	2
23.	Identify the following phenomenon with respect to social processes: i. Sheriff created a task wherein groups A and B in a camp were forced to cooperate with each other in order to ensure water supply in their respective camps. Sheriff thus tried to reduce conflict between competing groups by _____ ii. The negative affect like hatred and dislike towards members of specific groups is called _____	1x2	2
24.	A researcher wishes to study the effect of different teaching method on the learning behaviour (score on test) of small children. With respect to the experiment, match the following : a. Independent variable i. Intelligence of child b. Dependent variable ii. Teaching methods c. Confounding variable iii. Noise in the environment d. Control variable iv. Score on test	1x4	4

25.	<p>i. This is the type of reasoning which starts with a general assumption to a specific one like- <i>All dolphins are mammals</i> <i>All mammals have kidneys</i> <i>All dolphins have kidneys</i></p> <p>This is an example _____</p> <p>ii. In a particular study, Kahneman, a psychologist, asked the participants if more words in the English language start with K or have the third letter as K. To this most participants responded that there were more words which start with the letter K. In reality, it is the other way around. This is an example of _____ heuristics.</p> <p>iii. Farheen is thinking of a creative solution to a problem. She keeps on thinking and after some time there is a sudden appearance of a new idea which can be used to solve the problem. This phenomenon is known as _____</p> <p>iv. Tanu sits in his room and watches the sky through his window while day dreaming about his future. This private thinking which may use symbols and has a personal meaning is known as _____</p>	1x4	4
26.	<p>With respect to group processes, identify the following phenomenon described below:</p> <p>i. Hari is a cyclist. His performance is improved when the crowd is watching him cycle in comparison to when he cycles alone during his practice. This is known as _____</p> <p>ii. Riya does not give her best effort when she is doing a group project. This social behaviour of reduction in individual efforts when performing in the group is known as _____</p> <p>iii. _____ is the tendency of groups to take extreme actions or decisions rather than the initial actions or decisions of the individual members.</p> <p>iv. Highly cohesive group tend to get involved in _____ as the group members avoid sharing opinions which may be different from others.</p>	1x4	4
27.	<p>With respect to attitude formation and change, answer the following:</p> <p>i. Swati is against the use of plastics. She expresses her views very strongly in group discussions. This is also seen in her not using plastic at all and joining an awareness campaign. The given example highlights which three components of attitude?</p>	1x4	4

	<p>ii. Research shows that when people are in a good mood, they are more likely to change their attitudes compared to others. Mood highlights an important characteristic of the _____.</p> <p>iii. Saima and her group are very selective in talking to other students and they particularly do not like the students of 9C as they are very hard working. They are often overheard calling them names and making fun of them. Saima and her group are exhibiting _____</p> <p>iv. Puneeta noticed that her son is suddenly very particular about segregating waste and creating different garbage bins for the house and their society. On asking him, Puneeta realized that he has been reading a lot of articles on the internet and has developed a strong attitude towards waste management. The son's attitude is a result of _____</p>		
28.	<p>Rahul is a 12 year old boy. He loves to paint, sing and play with his friends. His mental age is 8 years.</p> <p>i. Calculate rahul's IQ</p> <p>ii. In which category does Rahul fall according to his IQ score?</p> <p>iii. What interventions can help Rahul in order to function and meet the demands of life in a better way?</p> <p>iv. State any two conditions required to be judged as 'Intellectually Disabled'.</p>	1x4	4
29.	<p>Identify the defense mechanisms described below:</p> <p>i. Shyam was denied a loan for his dream house, then he said it's a good thing because the house was too big anyway. This is _____</p> <p>ii. Ravi gets scolded by his boss. He comes back home and starts shouting at his wife. This is an example of _____</p> <p>iii. You are very angry with your friend. Rather than shouting at your friend you go for a run. You are using _____ as a defense mechanism.</p> <p>iv. Jacob's father passed away due to a sudden heart attack. He refuses to believe that he is no more. This is an example of _____</p>	1x4	4

Section B

30A.	How can information in the short-term memory be stored in the	2	2
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	long-term memory? OR List four techniques to enhance memory.		
30B.			
31.	Differentiate between imaginary audience and personal fable that takes place during cognitive development in adolescents.	2	2
32A.	Sooraj has reached his adolescence. He is able to move beyond concrete experiences and can think in abstract and more logical ways. They become more systematic in solving problems. Explain any two cognitive attainments of adolescents. OR 32B. What is hypothetical deductive reasoning?	2	2
33.	What is the concept of self-efficacy? Give any two points.	2	2
34.	How can physiological changes lead to mental disorders in certain cases?	2	2
35A.	Aliya is unable to carry her normal routine as she is afraid of leaving her house or of entering any unfamiliar situation. Explain her disorder. OR 35B. What is the primary characteristic of Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD)?	2	2

36.	Differentiate between mean, median and mode with the help of examples.	3	3																		
37A.	A researcher wishes to study the number of customers who visit XYZ restaurant and the time when there are maximum customers. He makes a table like the one given below: <table border="1" style="margin-left: 40px;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Class interval</th> <th>Frequency</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Time</th> <th>Number of customers</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>10 -12noon</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>12-2pm</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2- 4pm</td> <td>24</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4-6pm</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6-8pm</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8-10pm</td> <td>32</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10-12am</td> <td>20</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Using the data given, make a histogram with the time of the day on the X axis and the number of customers on the Y axis. OR</p>	Class interval	Frequency	Time	Number of customers	10 -12noon	4	12-2pm	8	2- 4pm	24	4-6pm	4	6-8pm	4	8-10pm	32	10-12am	20	3	3
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37B.	The following data represents distribution of marks for a class. <table border="1" style="margin-left: 40px;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Marks obtained</th> <th>Number of students</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>10-20</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20-30</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>30-40</td> <td>4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Marks obtained	Number of students	10-20	2	20-30	6	30-40	4												
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40-50	7										
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60-70	3										
70-80	8										
	Using the data given, draw and label a frequency polygon on a graph.										
38A.	During adolescence, why does the relationship with significant members like parents, peers and teachers, change? Give any three reasons. OR	3	3								
38B.	Adolescents are prone to getting involved in substance abuse and addiction. State some symptoms of drug addiction commonly seen among adolescents.										
39A.	According to Freud, the continuous struggles between the three parts of the personality determine the development of personality. Discuss the characteristics of these three parts. OR	3	3								
39B.	Differentiate between type and trait theories of personality.										
40A.	What are the characteristics of a mentally healthy person? Mention any three. OR	3	3								
40B.	What are biological factor contributing to mental illness?										
41	According to the psychologists treating Naina, her mental health has been affected by psychological factors. Give examples of three such factors that are psychological in nature.	3	3								

42A.	What was the observation made by Ebbinghaus in his experiment on forgetting? Explain the causes of forgetting. OR	5	5
42B.	Differentiate between the types of memory as given by Atkinson and Shiffrin.		
43.	Gurjeet was walking home from work late at night, when he heard heavy footsteps. His heart started pounding and breathing became rapid. He felt extremely nervous till the man with the heavy footsteps crossed him and disappeared. He felt extremely relieved and relaxed and soon his breathing and heart beats became normal. Explain the physiological basis of Gurjeet's emotions.	5	5
44.	During India's Independence Movement, various leaders championed the nation's cause. Identify the leadership theory which enables such people to lead, while shaping the very pages of history. Discuss the characteristics of an effective leader.	5	5

45A.	Discuss the steps taken by therapist to help the client deal with the disorder that is leading to distress in her/him. OR	5	5
45B.	Discuss some specific strategies given by WHO to promote mental health and Wellbeing.		

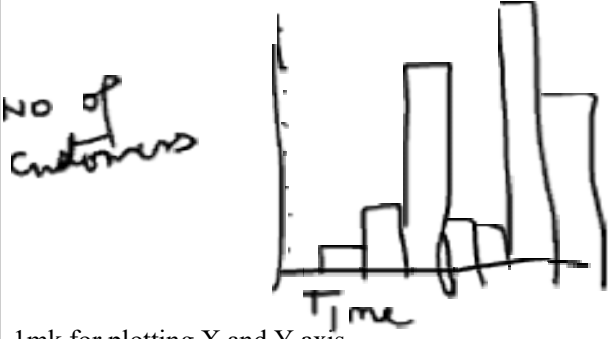
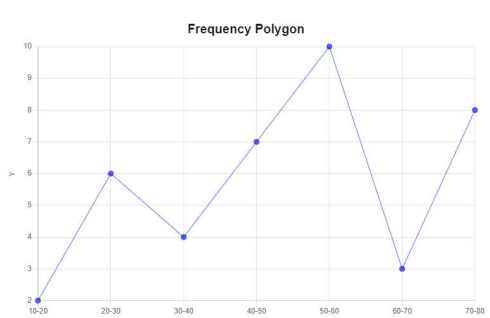
PSYCHOLOGY 328 (New Course)

Marking Scheme

Q.No.	Value Points Section -A	Stepwise distribution of marks	Total marks								
1.	c. Covert	1x1	1								
2.	c. Identifies relationship between two variables.	1x1	1								
3	b. When the researcher has to predict cause and effect	1x1	1								
4.	a. Linear perspective.	1x1	1								
5.	c. Motion Parallax	1x1	1								
6.	b. Movement and intensity	1x1	1								
7.	a. Need	1x1	1								
8.	Shape Constancy	1x1	1								
9	a. Pre-cognition	1x1	1								
10.	b. Texture gradient	1x1	1								
11	d. Means-end Analysis	1x1	1								
12.	d. a-ii; b-iii; c-iv; d-i.	1x1	1								
13.	b. Aptitude.	1x1	1								
14	a. Assimilation.	1x1	1								
15.	b Imitation.	1x1	1								
16	d. The child can identify in which beaker the water is more even though the sizes of the beakers are different.	1x1	1								
17.	b. Gross motor skills involve large muscle movement; Fine motor skills involve small muscle movements.	1x1	1								
18.	b Grasping reflex.	1x1	1								
19.	a. Represent world with images and words.	1x1	1								
20.	d. Animism.	1x1	1								
21.	i. 36 ii. 35	1x2	2								
22.	i. False ii. True	1x2	2								
23.	i. Creating super-ordinate goals. ii. Prejudice	1x2	2								
24.	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Independent Variable</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Teaching Methods</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dependent Variable</td> <td>Score on Test</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Confounding Variable</td> <td>Intelligence</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Control Variable</td> <td>Noise in the environment</td> </tr> </table>	Independent Variable	Teaching Methods	Dependent Variable	Score on Test	Confounding Variable	Intelligence	Control Variable	Noise in the environment	1x4	4
Independent Variable	Teaching Methods										
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25.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Deductive Reasoning ii. Availability Heuristics iii. Insight iv. Autistic thinking 	1x4	4								
26.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Social Facilitation ii. Social Loafing iii. Risky shift/group polarization iv. Group think 	1x4	4								
27.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Affective, behavioral and cognitive. ii. Target iii. In-group Bias 	1x4	4								

	iv. Exposure to information		
28.	i. $MA/CA \times 100 = 66.667$ or 66.67 ii. Mild intellectual deficiency iii. Educable, can function independently, and hold jobs and family iv. Any 2: ➤ significantly sub-average intellectual functioning, ➤ deficit should occur between 0- 18 years of age ➤ deficits in adaptive behaviour	1x4	4
29.	i. Rationalization ii. Displacement iii. Sublimation iv. Denial	1x4	4

Q.No.	Value Points Section -B	Stepwise distribution of marks	Total marks
30A.	It can be done through- Maintenance rehearsal- constant repetition of information Elaborative rehearsal- information is retained through forming connections of new information with old ones.	1+1	2
	OR		
30B.	Techniques to enhance memory: The Keyword Method The Method of Loci Mnemonics using organization Chunking, Give Yourself Enough Retrieval Cues PQRST: (Any four points)		
31.	Imaginary audience- Aspect of adolescent egocentrism that involves attention getting Personal fable- Aspect of behaviour that shows in their feeling of being unique and indestructible.	1+1	2
32A.	-Hypothetical deductive reasoning -Propositional thought -Idealistic thinking -Adolescent egocentrism Explain any two	1+1	2
	OR		
32B.	It is one of the cognitive attainments of the adolescents. Adolescents think more like scientists. They think of all possible solutions of a problem and systematically test those solutions. In other words, they develop hypothesis and systematically try out those options and choose the best possible option.		
33.	-It is the expectation of a person about his/her capability to perform different types of tasks successfully. -High self-efficacy people can predict their success or failure at a task. -They can take up challenges and spend time and effort on selected tasks. Any two points	1+1	2

34.	-Puberty, menstruation, pregnancy etc are not only marked by hormonal changes but also by psychological changes. -This reduces the adjustment capacity of the individual and hence the person becomes vulnerable to mental illnesses.	1+1	2
35A.	Aliya has Agoraphobia. (1 mk) Agoraphobia is the term used when people develop a fear of entering unfamiliar situations. Many agoraphobics are afraid of leaving their home. Their ability to carry out normal life activities is severely limited. 1mk	1+1	2
35B.	Excessive and uncontrollable worry about various aspects of life. (or any two characteristics)		
36.	Mean- It is the average of all items in a series. Median- It reflects the midpoint of an array of scores in a distribution. Mode- It is the highest frequency in a distribution	1+1+1	3
37A.	 <p>1mk for plotting X and Y axis 1 mk for plotting the histogram 1 mk for labelling (1+1+1=3 mks). Pg 16.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	1+1+1	3
37B.	 <p>1mk for plotting X and Y axis 1 mk for plotting the histogram 1 mk for labelling (1+1+1=3 mks).</p>		
38A.	1. Adolescents like to confide in their peers on matters that are important to them 2. Believe that their parents do not understand them and are inflexible 3. Parents feel that their children are not sharing their heart out	1+1+1	3

	<p>and hence monitor them.</p> <p>4. Teachers who are empathetic become their anchors and adolescents seek their advice and care.</p> <p>5. Understanding parents make their children aware about adolescence and how to deal with issues.</p> <p>(Any three points)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>														
38B.	<p>Some of the Symptoms of Drug Addiction :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Feeling that one has to take the drug regularly Having intense urge for the drug ➤ Over time, needing more and more quantities of drug ➤ Keeping a constant supply of drug so that one is not short of it ➤ Arranging for money by unfair means to buy drugs ➤ Continuing to take drugs even after knowing its harmful effects <p>(Any other relevant point)</p>	1x3	3												
39A.	<p>According to Psychodynamic theory personality is made of three parts-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Id- includes all desires or bodily needs, sexual desires and aggressive impulses. It operated on the pleasure principle. b. Ego- operates on the reality principle. It keeps the id in control and allows satisfaction of needs only under appropriate circumstances. c. Superego- concerned with moral aspect of our actions. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	1+1+1	3												
39B.	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Trait theories</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Type Theories</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>The personality is constituted by several traits. These are the building blocks of personality</td> <td>type approach is historical</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Traits are the observable behavioural tendencies of people that are consistent across situations</td> <td>categorizes people into different types according to some specific characteristics</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Example : Catell's Trait theory</td> <td>Example: Hippocrates theory - people-based on the dominance of fluid in the body</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Explain any one of the trait theory like Allport's theory</td> <td>Explain any of the type approach theory like Tridosha theory</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Any 3 points or any other relevant point</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Trait theories	Type Theories	The personality is constituted by several traits. These are the building blocks of personality	type approach is historical	Traits are the observable behavioural tendencies of people that are consistent across situations	categorizes people into different types according to some specific characteristics	Example : Catell's Trait theory	Example: Hippocrates theory - people-based on the dominance of fluid in the body	Explain any one of the trait theory like Allport's theory	Explain any of the type approach theory like Tridosha theory	Any 3 points or any other relevant point		1x3	3
	Trait theories	Type Theories													
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40A.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ Strong sense of personal worth ◇ Ability to make adjustments ◇ Sense of responsibility ◇ Sense of personal security ◇ Emotional maturity ◇ Give and accept love ◇ Lives in a world of reality <p>Any three points in detail</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	1+1+1	3												
40B.															

	Biological factors: Brain damage, which can result from various causes such as infection, injury, or tumor. Any three points in detail																	
41.	Psychological factors like: a) strained interpersonal relationships b) Childhood insecurities c) Social and recreational deprivations d) Marriage problems Any three points from page 4	1+1+1	3															
42A.	He found that maximum forgetting happens in the first nine hours particularly in the first hour. After that the rate slows down and so does forgetting. 1 mk Causes: 1. Decay of memory traces- if memory traces not used then they decay or fade 2. Interference Theory – Interference leads to forgetting as learning takes place due to association of old and new 3. Retroactive Interference- new information interferes with the recollection of old information. 4. Proactive Interference- old information interferes with the recollection of new information. A detailed description of all four- 4mks OR	1+4	5															
42B.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>1. Sensory Memory</th> <th>Short Term Memory</th> <th>Long Term Memory</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2. Information from the environment first enters the sensory memory through the senses</td> <td>Information that is attended by the sensory system enters the short-term memory (STM)</td> <td>Information enters LTM through elaborative rehearsal.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Duration : less than a second</td> <td>Less than 30 second</td> <td>Unlimited time period</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Capacity : large</td> <td>Small (7+-2)</td> <td>Large</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5.</td> <td></td> <td>Semantically encoded information enters LTM</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	1. Sensory Memory	Short Term Memory	Long Term Memory	2. Information from the environment first enters the sensory memory through the senses	Information that is attended by the sensory system enters the short-term memory (STM)	Information enters LTM through elaborative rehearsal.	3. Duration : less than a second	Less than 30 second	Unlimited time period	4. Capacity : large	Small (7+-2)	Large	5.		Semantically encoded information enters LTM	1x5	5
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43.	-Our physiological activity is regulated by Autonomic Nervous system- part of peripheral nervous system-regulates involuntary functions -Sympathetic NS-fight/flight/freeze reaction; body in state of arousal -Parasympathetic NS- brings body back to normal after arousal; calm and relaxed state -Adrenal Glands- top of kidneys; secrete epinephrine; gets activated by nerve impulse; increases blood sugar; heart beat etc for emergency -Hypothalamus-core part of brain; involved in expression of emotion	1+1+1+1+1	5															
44.	Great Man theory- assumes that great leaders are born and have a unique background which makes them different from their	1+4	5															

	<p>followers. 1mk</p> <p>Characteristics of effective Leaders- 4m</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Work towards the achievement of goals b. Are driven by a desire to excel c. Good communication skills d. Are self-confident and are assertive e. Are open to new ideas, and experiences and can be flexible f. Have high personal integrity and maturity g. Good interpersonal skills h. Considerate and have the ability to listen. <p>All points half mark each</p>		
45A.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preparation of case study 2. Determination of the problem 3. Therapeutic Session 4. Termination of therapeutic intervention <p>Brief explanation of each- 1 mk</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	4+1	5
45B.	<p>Strategies (By WHO) to promote Wellbeing :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Early childhood interventions (e.g. Providing a stable environment to child), ➤ Support to children (e.g. Life skills programmes, child and youth development programmes). ➤ Socio-economic empowerment of women (e.g. improving access to education and microcredit schemes). ➤ Social support for elderly populations ➤ Programmes targeted at vulnerable people, including minorities, indigenous ➤ People, migrants and people affected by conflicts and disasters (e.g. Psychosocial interventions after disasters). ➤ Mental health promotional activities in schools ➤ Mental health interventions at work (e.g. Stress prevention programmes). ➤ Housing policies (e.g. Housing improvement). ➤ Violence prevention programmes (e.g. Reducing availability of alcohol and access to arms). ➤ Community development programmes (e.g. integrated rural development). ➤ Poverty reduction and social protection for the poor. ➤ Anti-discrimination laws and campaigns <p>(Any 5 or other relevant points)</p>	1x5	5