



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

PRE-MID TERM EXAMINATION 2025-26

SKILL SUBJECTS MARKING SCHEME

Class: IX
Date: 25-05-2025

Max Marks: 30
Time: 1 Hours

SECTION A: OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS




	Answer all the questions (1 x 14 =14 marks)	
1	a)Speaking	1
2	b)Bargaining	1
3	c)My mother and I went shopping.	1
4	c)Body Language	1
5	b)Meeting deadlines	1
6	c)We, Taj, Mahal	1
7	a)Goal setting	1
8	c)Facing problems positively	1
9	b)bring the message into a form for sending	1
10	d)Self-management	1
11	d)All of the above	1
12	c)Self-Motivation	1
13	b)Clarity	1
14	b)Responsibility	1

SECTION B: SUBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

Answer any 4 out of the given 6 questions (2 x 4 = 8 marks)

Answer each question in 20 – 30 words.

Q. 15	<p>Speaking in front of a large group makes most people nervous. We can use the 3Ps (Prepare, Practice, Perform) method to get over your fears, and become a confident and effective speaker</p> <p>Prepare</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Think about your topicThink about what your listeners need to know about the topicThink about the best way to make your listeners understand your topicWrite what you plan to say <p>Practice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Practice by yourself first, talk in front of a mirrorTalk in front of your family and friends and ask them what they thinkSpeak clearly, loudly and at the right speed (not very fast nor very slow) <p>Perform</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Take a few deep breaths if you are feeling nervousThink about what you have prepared and start speaking confidently <p>.</p>	2
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Q. 16	<p>Interests are the things that we enjoy doing. Interests may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Activities you like to do at school and in your free time that make you happy.• Activities you are curious about or would do even if no one asked you to do it.• Activities you want to learn or would like to do in the future. <p>Ability, on the other hand, is an acquired or natural capacity that enables an individual to perform a particular job or task with considerable proficiency.</p>	2																		
Q. 17	<table><tr><th>Alphabet</th><th>M</th><th>I</th><th>N</th><th>T</th><th>S</th></tr><tr><td>What it shows:</td><td>Months</td><td>The letter</td><td>Names</td><td>Titles</td><td>Starting letter of sentences</td></tr><tr><td>Rule</td><td>Capitalise the first letter in all the names of months.</td><td>Capitalise the letter 'I' when it is used to begin a word.</td><td>Capitalise the first letter in the names of people, places and days.</td><td>Capitalise the first letter in the titles used before people's name.</td><td>Capitalise the first letter in every sentence.</td></tr></table>	Alphabet	M	I	N	T	S	What it shows:	Months	The letter	Names	Titles	Starting letter of sentences	Rule	Capitalise the first letter in all the names of months.	Capitalise the letter 'I' when it is used to begin a word.	Capitalise the first letter in the names of people, places and days.	Capitalise the first letter in the titles used before people's name.	Capitalise the first letter in every sentence.	2
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Q. 18	<div><div><p>Step 1: Appreciate achievements & accept failures</p></div><div><p>For example, celebrate the achievements when the team wins a competition. Articulate learning when the team loses a competition.</p></div><div><p>Step 2: Have a goal and take steps towards it</p></div><div><p>For example, if you have won bronze at an event, set the goal to win gold medal next time and take action for it.</p></div><div><p>Step 3: Always look at the good side and be happy</p></div><div><p>For example if you have lost a match, celebrate the efforts of those team members who performed well. Talk to people who are confident and try to gain.</p></div></div> <p>Write any two steps.</p>	2																		
Q. 19	<p>Write and explain any two</p> <table><tr><th>Clear</th><th>Concise</th><th>Concrete</th><th>Correct</th><th>Coherent</th><th>Complete</th><th>Courteous</th></tr><tr><td>Be clear about what you want to say</td><td>Use simple words and say only what is needed</td><td>Use exact words and phrases</td><td>Use correct spellings, language and grammar</td><td>Your words should make sense and should be related to the main topic</td><td>Your message should have all the needed information</td><td>Be respectful, friendly and honest</td></tr></table>	Clear	Concise	Concrete	Correct	Coherent	Complete	Courteous	Be clear about what you want to say	Use simple words and say only what is needed	Use exact words and phrases	Use correct spellings, language and grammar	Your words should make sense and should be related to the main topic	Your message should have all the needed information	Be respectful, friendly and honest	2				
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Q. 20	<p>Grooming is the process of making yourself look neat, tidy and smart. The way you dress, and groom can either send the message that you are confident, smart and sincere or possess opposite qualities.</p> <p>Dressing and grooming are important because they help us</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• look smart• feel confident about ourselves• make a good impression of ourselves	2																		

Answer any 2 out of the given 3 questions in 50– 80 words each (4x 2 = 8 marks)

Q. 21	<p>Strengths are what we do well and are good at. Everyone has some strengths.</p> <p>Examples of strength</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I am good at understanding other peoples emotion. • I am confident in dealing with strangers while keeping myself safe from any harm. • I help my parents in household chores. • I play cricket very well. <p>Weaknesses, also known as 'areas of improvement' are what we do not do well and are not good at. Everyone has some weaknesses too.</p> <p>Examples of weakness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I am unable to resist junk food when my friends suggest. • I would like to learn more about computers. 	4
Q. 22	<p>There are four main categories or communication styles including verbal, non-verbal, written and visual.</p> <p>Verbal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verbal communication is the use of language to transfer information through speaking or sign language. • It is one of the most common types, often used during presentations, video conferences and phone calls, meetings and one-on-one conversations. • Verbal communication is important because it is efficient. It can be helpful to support verbal communication with both non-verbal and written communication. <p>2. Non-verbal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nonverbal communication is the use of body language, gestures and facial expressions to convey information to others. It can be used both intentionally and unintentionally. • Non-verbal communication is helpful when trying to understand others' thoughts and feelings. <p>3. Visual- Visual communication is the act of using photographs, videos, art, drawings, sketches, charts and graphs to convey information. Visuals are often used as an aid during presentations to provide helpful context alongside written and/or verbal communication. Since people have different learning styles, visual communication might be more helpful for some to consume ideas and information..</p> <p>4 .Written</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Written communication is the act of writing, typing or printing symbols like letters and numbers to convey information. It is helpful because it provides a record of information for reference. Writing is commonly used to share information through books, pamphlets, blogs, letters, memos and more. Emails and chats are a common form of written communication in the workplace. 	4
Q. 23	<p>There are few simple steps to cultivate a positive attitude in life. Let us understand this with the help of the abbreviation 'SMILE'</p>	4



Start your day in a positive way

For example, exercising, reading or watching something motivating; talking to people who are positive and make you smile.



Manage time to relax

For example, sit in a relaxed position and just feel how you are breathing. You can do Yoga and meditation or listen to music to relax and stay calm.



Imagine the best in any situation

For example, do not keep thinking of things that are going badly, instead think how you can make things better.



Learn to take feedback in a positive way

For example, if someone gives you feedback, objectively think how it will help you to improve and start working on it.



Express gratitude

For example, be thankful for all the good things you have, to people who have helped you or pat your back for the good things you have done.

*****BEST WISHES*****