



Indian School Al Wadi Al Kabir

Mid-term Examination (2025-2026)

CLASS: IX Sub: HEALTH CARE (SUBJECT CODE 413) MAX.MARKS: 50

DATE: 25-09-2025

SET I

TIME: 2 HOURS

ANSWER KEY

SECTION A: OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS		
Q. No.1	Answer	Marks
Answer any 4 out of the given 6 questions on Employability Skills (1 x 4 = 4 marks)		
Q1. i.	(a)Listening	1
ii.	(d) All of the above	1
iii.	(b) To share documents and files	1
iv.	(b) simple words	1
v.	(b) nodding while listening	1
vi.	(c) confidence	1

SECTION A: OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS		
Q. No.2	Answer	Marks
Answer any 5 out of the given 6 questions on (1 x 5 = 5 marks)		
Q2 i.	b)Local body	1
ii.	a)klinein	1
iii.	b)physical exercise	1
iv.	d)addiction	1
v.	b)mourning after loss	1
vi.	c)quality	1

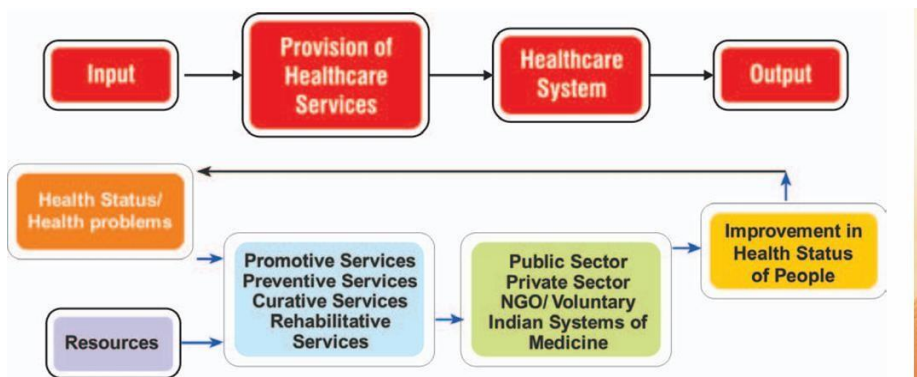
SECTION A: OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS		
Q. No.3	Answer	Marks
Answer any 5 out of the given 6 questions on (1 x 5 = 5 marks)		
Q2 i.	b)Psychiatric disorder	1
ii.	a)Home health care	1
iii.	a)24 hours a day,7 days in a week	1
iv.	d)Pain control	1
v.	a)Greece	1
vi.	c)CSSD	1

SECTION A: OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS		
Q. No.4	Answer	Marks
Answer any 5 out of the given 6 questions on (1 x 5 = 5 marks)		
Q i.	d) Specialist clinic	1
ii.	a) Physical, mental and social	1
iii.	b) homeopathy	1
iv.	c) long term care	1
v.	d) surgery	1
vi.	e) preventive measures	1

SECTION A: OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS		
Q. No.5	Answer	Marks
Answer any 5 out of the given 6 questions on (1 x 5 = 5 marks)		
Q2 i.	d) all of the above	1
ii.	a) Arogya bhadra scheme	1
iii.	a) Super specialty hospitals, polyclinics, and Nursing homes.	1
iv.	a) yoga	1
v.	a) ambulatory	1
vi.	b) laboratory	1

SUBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION ANSWERS

Q6.	Oral or Spoken Communication: Communication which involves talking. For example, group discussion, talking to family member at home, conversation with public through speeches, etc Written Communication: Communication which involves written or typed words. Eg, Writing letters, notes, email, etc.	2
Q7.	Clear communication : Simple language : Please send the final report by 5pm Complete communication : Effective message delivery : instructions for assembling a furniture	2
Q8.	Language , visual perception, past experience, prejudice , feelings , environment , Personal factors , culture.	2
Q9.	Common signs used in visual communication <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stop signs • Exit signs • No smoking signs • No parking 	2
Q10.	Advantages of verbal communication : Verbal communication is easy and quick. You can say what you want and get a quick response. It is an easier form of communication when you have to exchange ideas. You keep changing your communication as per the other person's reply.	2
Q.11	Naturopathy : Naturopathy is an art and science of healthy living and a drugless system of healing based on well founded philosophy. It has its	2

	own concept of health and disease and also principle of treatment. Naturopathy is a very old science.	
Q.12	Components of a hospital 1. Clinical such as Outpatient, Inpatient, emergency. 2. Diagnostic Services such as laboratory, radiological, pathology etc. 3. Administrative including finance, security, ambulance services etc 4. Training and Research. 5. Miscellaneous - Ambulance, CSSD, Laundry, Mortuary etc	2
Q.13	Long Term Care refers to services which help to meet both the medical and nonmedical needs of people with a chronic illness. Hospice care : focuses on relieving and preventing the suffering of a terminally ill patient.	2
Q.14	Occupational rehabilitation care : The focus is mainly based on recovering and improving the daily living and work skills An occupational therapist may help the patient with severe spinal cord injury to help him regain the use of arms legs for daily work.	2
Q.15	Life expectancy is going up in most countries, implying that more and more people are living longer and entering an age when they may need care in their daily activities. In today's world 70 percent of all older people now live in low or middle-income countries. Countries and healthcare systems need to find innovative and sustainable ways to cope with changing scenario.	2
Q.16	1. A clinic is a facility that provides examination , consultation and prescription to outpatients including dispensing of medicines by a single doctor. 2. A polyclinic is a facility that provides examination , consultation and prescription to outpatients including dispensing of medicines by a more than one doctor.	2
Answer any 3 out of 5 questions in 50-80 words (4 x 3=12)		
Q.17.	 <p>The diagram illustrates the Model of Healthcare System. It shows a flow from Input to Provision of Healthcare Services, then to Healthcare System, and finally to Output. Below this, a feedback loop is shown: Health Status/Health problems leads to Promotive Services, Preventive Services, Curative Services, and Rehabilitative Services, which then leads to Public Sector, Private Sector, NGO/Voluntary, and Indian Systems of Medicine. This leads to Improvement in Health Status of People, which then feeds back into the Healthcare System. Resources also feed into the Promotive Services.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Model of Healthcare System</p>	4

<p>Q.18</p>	<p>Patient Care: The various patient care services in the hospital include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diagnostic services: It includes the inpatient services involving medical, surgical and other specialties and specific diagnostic procedures. • Curative services: It includes treatment of all ailments/diseases. • Rehabilitative services: Those activities include physical, mental and social rehabilitation. • Emergency Services: It includes emergency services required for ambulance, injury, epidemics, etc <p>Preventive services :The hospitals also carry out various preventive functions which include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supervision of pregnancies and childbirth • Supervision of normal growth and development of children • Control of communicable disease • Provision of health education services <p>Components of a hospital</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clinical such as Outpatient, Inpatient, emergency. 2. Diagnostic Services such as laboratory, radiological, pathology etc. 3. Administrative including finance, security, ambulance services etc 4.Trainingng and Research. 5. Miscellaneous - Ambulance, CSSD, Laundry, Mortuary etc 	<p>4</p>
<p>Q.19</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health Researchers and Activists: The efforts of these groups are usually directed towards writing occasional papers, organizing meetings on conceptual aspects of health care and critiquing government policy through their journals. • Health Work Sponsored by Rotary Clubs, Lions Clubs and Chambers of Commerce: They usually concentrate on eye camps – conducting cataract operations in the rural areas on a large scale with the help of various specialists, etc. • Integrated Development Programs: In these programs, health is a part of integrated development activities. Consequently, their emphasis on health care may not be as systematic or as effective as that of the previous group. • Specialized Community Health Programs: They include income generating schemes for the poorer communities so that they can meet their basic nutritional needs. 	<p>4</p>
<p>Q.20.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Physical Rehabilitation: It focusses on the use of physical therapy for rehabilitation. Physical therapy or physiotherapy helps in promoting mobility, function, and quality of life. It focusses more on using physical exercises to help patients regain movement (motor) skills. Such therapy also helps to rehabilitate patients who have accident- related injuries or who have lost a limb, they also help rehabilitate those who have spinal, muscular or bone problems. 2. Occupational rehabilitation : The focuss of occupational rehabilitation is to recover & improve the daily living and work skills. For example, an occupational therapist may work with a patient who has had a severe spinal cord injury to help him regain the use of her arms or legs for his daily work. 	<p>4</p>

	<p>3. Addiction Rehabilitation: Assists a person to defeat alcohol and drug addiction, eating disorders, gambling etc., so that he/she can get back on the right path and live a successful, happy and productive life.</p> <p>4. Psychosocial rehabilitation (involving both psychological and social aspects) Involves restoration of community functioning and well being of an individual diagnosed with mental or emotional disorder. Psychosocial rehabilitation focus on the rehabilitation of the mind. Psychosocial rehabilitation, deals with psychiatric disorders such as major depression, bi-polar disorder, and schizophrenia. It helps persons with psychiatric disorders to stabilize themselves through therapy and medication.</p>	
Q21.	<p>Support Facilities Extended by Hospice Care Various types of services are provided by the hospice care team, depending upon the need of the patient and the family.</p> <p>The following are the main services extended by the hospice care:</p> <p>a) Pain Control: The goal of pain control is to help patient to be comfortable while allowing them to stay in control and enjoy life. This means that patient is free of pain as much as possible and alert enough to enjoy the people around him/ her and make important decisions.</p> <p>b) Home Care and Inpatient Care Although hospice care can be provided at home, a patient may be admitted to a hospital, extended-care facility, or a hospice inpatient facility. The patient can go back to in-home care when he and his family are ready.</p> <p>c) Family Conferences: Regularly scheduled family conferences, often led by the hospice nurse or social worker, keep family members informed about patients condition and all.</p> <p>d) Bereavement Care : Bereavement is the time of mourning after a loss. The hospice care team works with surviving loved ones to help them through the grieving process. A trained volunteer or professional counselor provides support to survivors through visits, phone calls, and/or other contact, as well as through support</p>	4