



Indian School Al Wadi Al Kabir

Pre-Mid-term (2025-2026)

SKILL SUBJECT: DESIGN THINKING & INNOVATION

(SUBJECT CODE - 422)

Class: X

Max. marks:30

Date:25/05/2025

SET-1

Time: 1 hour

ANSWER KEY

General Instructions:

1. Please read the instructions carefully.
2. This Question Paper consists of two sections: Section A & Section B.
3. Section A has Objective type questions whereas Section B contains Subjective type questions.
4. All questions of a particular section must be attempted in the correct order.
5. Do as per the instructions given.
6. Marks allotted are mentioned against each question/part.

SECTION – A: OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

Q.1	Answer any 2 out of the given 4 questions on Employability Skills	(1×2=2)
i.	(d) 7% communication is done using words	1
ii.	(b) verbal	1
iii.	(a) Object: a tree; Verb: crashed; Subject: the car	1
iv.	(d) Linguistic barrier	1
Q.2	Answer any 4 out of the given 5 questions	(1×4=4)
i.	(a) designer	1
ii.	(a) empathy	1
iii.	(a) Communication	1

iv.	(b) Official emails	1
v.	(b) To improve the communication process	1
Q.3	Answer any 4 out of the given 5 questions	(1×4=4)
i.	(b) The main character	1
ii.	(b) The series of events that make up the story	1
iii.	(a) They help the protagonist achieve their goals	1
iv.	(b) Stories	1
v.	(b) fractured	1

SECTION B: SUBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

Answer any 2 out of the given 4 questions on Employability Skills (2 x 2 = 4 marks) Answer each question in 20 – 30 words.

Q.4	<p>What do you mean by feedback? What is the importance of feedback?</p> <p>1. Feedback is an important part of the communication cycle. For effective communication, it is important that the sender receives an acknowledgement from the receiver about getting the message across. While a sender sends information, the receiver provides feedback on the received message.</p> <p>Most important factors of feedback is –</p> <p>It validates effective listening: It verifies effective listening by ensuring that the person providing feedback is understood and that their feedback is</p>	2
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	<p>useful.</p> <p>It motivates: People can be motivated by positive feedback to improve their working relationships and continue doing the good job that has been recognized.</p> <p>It boosts learning: It's critical to get feedback in order to stay on track with your goals, improve your planning, and generate better products and services.</p> <p>It improves performance: Feedback can assist in making better judgments in order to improve and boost performance.</p>	
Q.5	<p>Write two sentences of each type of sentence — declarative, interrogative, exclamatory and imperative.</p> <p>Declarative</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Blue is my favourite colour. 2) The farewell party begins in two hours. <p>Interrogative</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Do you want tea or coffee? 2) Is it raining? <p>Exclamatory</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) This is the best day of my life! 2) Oh, my goodness, we won! <p>Imperative</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Please lower your voice. 2) Respond immediately. 	2
Q.6	<p>What are the ways to overcome barriers to effective communication?</p> <p>Do not form assumptions on culture, religion or geography</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Try to communicate in person as much as possible • Use visual • Take help of a translator to overcome differences in language • Be respectful of other's opinions <p>Use simple language</p>	2

Q.7	<p>Write down the common communication barriers you may come across when you move to a new city or country.</p> <p>1. The common communication barriers a person may come across when the move to a new city or country is:</p> <p>Physical Barriers: Physical barriers are the environmental and natural conditions that act as a barrier in communication.</p> <p>Linguistic Barriers: The inability to communicate using a language is known as the language barrier to communication.</p> <p>Cultural Barriers: Cultural barriers is when people of different cultures are unable to understand each other's customs, resulting in inconveniences and difficulties.</p>	2

Answer any 4 out of the given 6 questions in 20 – 30 words each (2 x 4 = 8 marks)

Q.8	<p>What is the difference between formal and informal communication? Give examples for each.</p> <p>Formal communication is official, structured, and deliberate, whereas informal communication is casual, spontaneous, and unofficial. Formal communication follows prescribed channels and protocols, while informal communication has no predefined channels or protocols.</p> <p>Formal – official mails</p> <p>Informal – Text messages</p>	2
Q.9	<p>What are the different types of communication? Explain each with examples.</p> <p>Verbal communication – using sounds, speech etc. Ex: Talking</p> <p>Non-verbal communication – using postures and body language. Ex: Theatre drama</p> <p>Visual communication – using only images or pictures. Ex: sign boards in traffic</p>	2
Q.10	<p>A story consists of mainly four characteristics. Explain these four characteristics that a story might need.</p> <p>There are mainly 4 types of characters a story might need. They are: a. The</p>	2

	<p>Protagonist – is the leading character in your story</p> <p>b. The Antagonist – is the character who opposes</p> <p>c. The Confidant - a person who always supports the protagonist</p> <p>d. The Affection - a person/thing/animal which brings out the vulnerability of the protagonist (by being attached)</p>	
Q.11	<p>What are the elements of story and explain in detail the 5W and 1H concepts in stories.</p> <p>Elements of a story are: story goal, characters, world setting, plot, and structure.</p> <p>The elements of stories can be divided into 5Ws and 1H:</p> <p>W1. Why: Story Goal</p> <p>W2. Who: Character and viewpoint - whose viewpoint are you showing in your story</p> <p>W3. Where : World Setting - location</p> <p>W4. When: World Setting - Period, duration (story's length through time)</p> <p>W5. What: Plot - overall storyline along with subplots , The series of events that make up the story</p> <p>H1. How: Structure - linear, circular, etc.</p>	2
Q.12	<p>What are the main 3 parts of a story, explain each part details.</p> <p>Beginning or objective reveals the story goal, characters, time period, world setting and sets general expectations from the story</p> <p>Middle or obstacles is the phase where the protagonist fails the attempts to achieve the goal, it ends in a high crisis</p> <p>End or outcomes has 3 parts: crisis, climax and conclusion and ties up loose ends</p>	2
Q.13	<p>Differentiate between verbal and non-verbal communication.</p> <p>Verbal communication – using sounds, speech etc. Ex: Talking</p> <p>Non-verbal communication – using postures and body language. Ex: Theatre drama</p>	2

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

Q.14	<p>Physical Barriers: Physical barriers are the environmental and natural conditions that act as a barrier in communication. For example, text messages are often less effective than face-to-face communication.</p> <p>Linguistic Barriers: The inability to communicate using a language is known as the language barrier to communication. Language barriers are the most common communication barriers, it leads to misunderstandings and misinterpretations of the message. For example, slang, professional jargon.</p>
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	<p>Interpersonal Barriers: Barriers to interpersonal communication occur when the sender's message is received differently from how it was intended. It is also very difficult to communicate with someone who is not willing to talk or express their feelings and views.</p> <p>Organisational Barriers: Organisations are designed on the basis of formal hierarchical structures that follow performance standards, rules and regulations, procedures, policies, behavioural norms, etc. Superior-subordinate relationships in a formal organisational structure can be a barrier to the free flow of communication.</p> <p>Cultural Barriers: Cultural barriers is when people of different cultures are unable to understand each other's customs, resulting in inconveniences and difficulties. People sometimes make stereotypical assumptions about others based on their cultural background, this leads to a difference in opinions and can be a major barrier to effective communication.</p>
Q.15	<p>You have been given an assignment to deliver a presentation in front of the whole class. What are the key communication skills that you should maintain?</p> <p>Think about the most effective ways to make your listeners understand the topic.</p> <p>Write or note down whatever you plan to say.</p> <p>Concise and Clear</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Speak clearly, loudly and at moderate speed. •Be sure the information you want to share is to the point. •Do not repeat the same sentences. •Confidence and Body Language <p>Be confident.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Maintain eye contact, stand straight and be attentive.
Q.16	<p>The story 'The Thirsty Crow' follows the chronological structure of storytelling. Using any other fable/story of your choice, modify and write a story in 80-100 words of your own.</p> <p>(Marks will be distributed as per the students creativity and accuracy in the theoretical aspects of story)</p>
Q.17	<p>Explain the four main types of narrative structure of stories in detail and give one example for each.</p> <p>There are mainly 4 types of narrative structure:</p> <p>A. Chronological (linear): In such stories the author tells the story in the chronological order. That means what happened first, later and finally. This</p>

	<p>structure can include flashbacks, but most of the narrative is told in the order that it occurs. Most books tend to fall under this narrative structure.</p> <p>Example: the Tortoise and the Hare</p> <p>B. Fractured (non-linear): In this case the author tells the story out of chronological order, jumping abruptly through the timeline. Here the author can link and orchestrate different ideas. The narrative can switch between multiple characters at different points in time.</p> <p>Example: Alice in Wonderland</p> <p>C. Circular: In a circular story, the story ends where it began. Although the starting and ending points are the same, the character(s) go through a change, affected by the story's events.</p> <p>Example: Slum-dog Millionaire</p> <p>D. Parallel: In parallel structure, the story follows multiple storylines, which are tied together through an event, character, or theme.</p> <p>Example: Mahabharata, Finding Nemo</p>
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