B.K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS
A CBSE DAY–CUM–BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL

PER-MID TERM 2025-26

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE – MARKING SCHEME (417)

Class : IX **Duration : 1 Hrs**
Date : **Max. Marks : 25**
Admission No.: **Roll No.:**

	General Instructions:	
	Try to attempt all questions as per given order.	
	All questions are compulsory.	
	The Question Paper is divided into Three sections Section A to C.	
	• Section A has 11 questions attempt 11 and carry 1 mark each.	
	• Section B has 6 questions attempt only 4 and carry 2 marks each.	
	• Section C has 4 questions attempt only 2 and carry 3 marks each.	
	Section-A	
1.	Knowing your strengths and weaknesses helps in: A. Ignoring problems B. Understanding others only C. Personal growth and better goal setting * D. Becoming overconfident	1
2.	Which of these is a self-management skill? A. Eating junk food B. Time management * C. Arguing with others D. Procrastination	1
3.	Grooming mainly focuses on: A. Physical exercise B. Personal appearance and cleanliness * C. Reading books D. Learning a new language	1
4.	What is the main function of the Operating System (OS)? A. Manage printer only B. Control only memory C. Manage hardware and software resources * D. Provide electricity to computer	1
5.	The main circuit board inside a computer is called: A. CPU B. Hard Drive C. Motherboard * D. Power Supply	1

6.	RAM is a type of: A. Permanent memory B. External memory C. Temporary memory * D. Cloud storage	1
7.	What does the Internet help in? A. Sending letters by post B. Accessing online services and information * C. Only using email D. Only listening to music	1
8.	What is Data Privacy mainly concerned with? A. Allowing everyone to see data B. Keeping data hidden from users C. Protecting personal or sensitive information * D. Erasing old data	1
9.	What is the correct sequence of the Data Pyramid? A. Information → Data → Knowledge → Wisdom B. Data → Information → Knowledge → Wisdom * C. Wisdom → Knowledge → Information → Data D. Knowledge → Wisdom → Data → Information	1
10.	Which method is commonly used for Data Interpretation? A. Story writing B. Graphs and Charts * C. Music and Videos D. Games	1
11.	What is the purpose of keeping strong passwords in data management? A. To share data easily B. To decorate files C. To enhance data security and protect privacy * D. To improve data entry	
	SECTION - B	
12	What are organisational skills? Answer: It is the ability to plan and organise a given task in an effective manner. Good organisational abilities will prevent difficulty in your work and disorder in your daily life. For example, A student needs to have necessary material for the assigned activity, stay in their seat, and finish required work before going to the next assignment.	2
13	Define Interests. Answer: nterests are the activities or topics that you enjoy doing or learning about. They show what you like and help guide your choices in hobbies, studies, or career.	2
14	What is light pen? Answer: A light pen is a pointing device shaped like a pen and is connected to a VDU. The tip of the light pen contains a light-sensitive element which, when placed against the screen, detects the light from the screen enabling the computer to identify the location of the pen on the screen. We generally use it to make a selection or draw anything on a screen	2

15	What is Operating System? Answer: An Operating System is a system software which acts as an interface between the user and the computer. It is an important component of a computer system which controls all other components of the computer system. It helps us to communicate with the computer without knowing its language. Example Windows, Linux, Unix	2
16	What is the purpose of data processing? Answer: Data processing involves tasks to refine raw data for analysis or application, including cleaning, organising, transforming, and summarising information. It ensures data accuracy, relevance, and accessibility for effective decision-making and analysis.	2
17	Write any two factors why data literacy is essential. Answer: It enables individuals to make informed decisions by understanding and interpreting data accurately. It enhances critical thinking skills, allowing individuals to question assumptions and analyze data effectively.	2
	SECTION – C	
18	List any three positive result of self-management. Answer: It helps in the overall development of a person. It polishes your skills and enhances your employability with better career prospects. It makes you realize your potential and maximizes your productivity that helps you grow personally and professionally. It brings strong organizational skills that help you streamline your work	3
19	What are the different parts of an email address? Explain them. Answer: Username: It is a unique name which is not case sensitive and spaces are not allowed. • @sign: It works as a separator of the username and domain name in an email address. • Domain name: It is the name of the email service provider. For example— gmail, yahoo, hotmail, etc. For example: orangebooks@gmail.com authors_orange@hotmail.com	3
20	Differentiate between Quantitative Data and Qualitative Data. Quantitative Data Data is depicted in numerical terms. Can be shown in numbers and variables like ratio, percentage, and more. Examples: 100%, 1:3, 123 Qualitative Data Data is not depicted in numerical terms. Could be about the behavioural attributes of a person, or things. Examples: loud behaviour, fair skin, soft quality, and more.	3

21	Meena is preparing a sales report for her company. She collects raw sales data from different branches, organizes it using a spreadsheet, and uses bar charts to show monthly sales performance. She also ensures that sensitive sales data is password-protected.
	Questions:
	  1. Which stage of the data pyramid is Meena working on when she organizes and presents the data using bar charts? (1 mark)
	  2. Why should Meena protect her sales report with a password? (1 mark)
	  3. Name any one method of data interpretation Meena is using in her report. (1 mark)
	
	Answer:
	1. **Information** – because she is converting raw data into organized, meaningful information.
	2. To maintain **data security and privacy**, preventing unauthorized access to sensitive sales data.
	3. **Bar charts** (a type of graph).	