文A 56 languages >

Read Edit View history Tools



Join our NYC Wiki-Picnic at Washington Square Park on Sunday, July 20!

Search

Skill

Article Talk

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

For other uses, see Skill (disambiguation).

Q Search Wikipedia

"Mastery" redirects here. For other uses, see Mastery (disambiguation).

A **skill** is the learned or innate [1] ability to act with determined results with good execution often within a given amount of time, energy, or both. [2] Skills can often [quantify] be divided into domain-general and domain-specific skills. Some examples of general skills include time management, teamwork^[3] and leadership,^[4] and self-motivation.^[5] In contrast, domain-specific skills would be used only for a certain job, e.g. operating a sand blaster. Skill usually requires certain environmental stimuli and situations to assess the level of skill being shown and used. [6]

A skill may be called an **art** when it represents a body of knowledge or branch of learning, as in the art of medicine or the art of war. [1] Although the arts are also skills, there are many skills that form an art but have no connection to the fine arts. [8]

People need a broad range of skills to contribute to the modern economy. [citation needed] A joint ASTD and U.S. Department of Labor

study showed that through technology, the workplace is changing, and identified 16 basic skills that employees must have to be able to change with it. [9] Three broad categories of skills are suggested: technical, human, and conceptual. [10] The first two can be substituted with hard and soft skills, respectively.[11]

Hard skills, also called technical skills, are any skills relating to a specific task or situation. It involves both understanding and

Hard skills [edit]

proficiency in such specific activity that involves methods, processes, procedures, or techniques. [12] These skills are easily quantifiable unlike soft skills, which are related to one's personality. [13] These are also skills that can be or have been tested and may entail some professional, technical, or academic qualification.^[14] Holistic competency [edit]

Holistic competencies is an umbrella term for different types of generic skills (e.g., critical thinking, problem-solving skills, positive

values, and attitudes (e.g., resilience, appreciation for others)) which are essential for life-long learning and whole-person development.[15][16] Labor skills [edit]

brewers, coopers, printers and other occupations that are economically productive. Skilled workers were often politically active through their craft guilds.[17]

Main article: Life skills

Main article: Skill (labor)

See also: List of construction trades

Life skills [edit]

An ability and capacity acquired through deliberate, systematic, and sustained effort to smoothly and adaptively carry out complex

Skilled workers have long had historical import (see division of labour) as electricians, masons, carpenters, blacksmiths, bakers,

activities or job functions involving ideas (cognitive skills), things (technical skills), and/or people (interpersonal skills). [18] [19]

People skills [edit]

Main article: People skills

According to the *Portland Business Journal*, people skills are described as: [20] understanding ourselves and moderating our responses

- building relationships of trust, respect and productive interactions.
- A British definition is "the ability to communicate effectively with people in a friendly way, especially in business." [21] The term is

talking effectively and empathizing accurately

already listed in major US dictionaries.[22]

The term *people skills* is used to include both psychological skills and social skills but is less inclusive than life skills.

Social skills [edit]

Social skills are any skills facilitating interaction and communication with others. Social rules and relations are created,

communicated, and changed in verbal and nonverbal ways. The process of learning such skills is called socialization. [23]:5[24]

Main article: Social skills

Soft skills [edit] Main article: Soft skills

Soft skills are a combination of interpersonal people skills, social skills, communication skills, character traits, attitudes, career

attributes and emotional intelligence quotient (EQ) among others. [25]

Development and maintenance [edit]

In his 2008 book *Outliers*, Canadian journalist Malcolm Gladwell proposed the "10,000 hour rule", that world-class skill could be

developed by practicing for 10,000 hours. This principle was disputed by other commentators, pointing out feedback is necessary for improvement, and that practice is no guarantee of success.

cardiovascular endurance or agility—which are known to decrease about 10% per decade. [26]

Development of a very high level of skill is often desirable for economic, social, or personal reasons.

In his 2019 book Range: Why Generalists Triumph in a Specialized World, David Epstein argues that a period of sampling different activities (whether musical instruments, sports, or professions) can be helpful before choosing a specialization. Epstein argues that many tasks require a variety of skills which tend to be possessed by more well-rounded people, and finding a task which is a better fit

to one's personality and interests can overcome the advantage otherwise provided by having more practice earlier in life and

disciplines is known as a polymath, or in musical performance, a multi-instrumentalist. A long-standing question is to what extent skills can be learned versus the degree that innate talent is required for high-caliber performance. Epstein finds evidence for both sides with respect to high-performance sport in his 2013 book *The Sports Gene*. For thinking tasks, the heritability of IQ has been extensively studied to try to answer this question, though does not necessarily map directly onto skill level for any given thinking task.

A study of professional and master tenpin bowlers found that average scores declined less than 10% from age 20 to age 70. [26] This

decline in a sport focusing on skill and technique is considerably smaller than that of events dominated by muscular strength,

attempting peak performance as a younger person. Someone who has demonstrated a high level of knowledge or skill in multiple

See also [edit] Communication skills

Deskilling

- DISCO European Dictionary of Skills and Competences Dreyfus model of skill acquisition
- Forecast skill Game of skill List of educational software
- Online skill-based game Object skill Procedural knowledge

Competence (human resources)

• Transferable skills analysis References [edit]

Using Digital Technology to Enhance Human Ability ≥. A Gower Book (reprint ed.). London: CRC Press. p. 15. ISBN 9781317145219. Retrieved 26 November 2024. "The skills

that any given individual has can be classified into two basic types: innate and acquired. An innate skill is one which someone possesses as a natural consequence of his/her existence. Examples of innate skills include: the ability to observe one's environment using visual techniques; the recognition of pleasant and unpleasant aromas using one's sense of smell, the sensing of different acoustic stimuli; tactile sensing; and the generation of sonic utterances of various sorts." 2. ^ Compare: "skill" . Oxford English Dictionary (Online ed.). Oxford University Press. (Subscription or participating institution membership

required.) " 6.a. Capability of accomplishing something with precision and certainty; practical knowledge in combination with ability; cleverness, expertness. Also, an ability to perform a function, acquired or learnt with practice [...].

3. A Hepp, Nicolas; Starling, Riley Lynn; Elbracht, Greta; Miriam

Sneha Rajkumar; Win Khant; Wang, Pengji (4 August 2023).

1. A Barker, Philip (29 April 2016) [2010]. "Introduction". In Barker,

Philip; van Schaik, Paul (eds.). Electronic Performance Support:

- "Contemporary Employability Norms for Guest-Facing Hospitality Workers: Some Empirical Evidence During Covid-19". In Eijdenberg, Emiel L.; Mukherjee, Malobi; Wood, Jacob (eds.). Innovation-Driven Business and Sustainability in the Tropics: Proceedings of the Sustainability, Economics, Innovation, Globalisation and Organisational Psychology Conference 2023 (SEIGOP 2023) ☑. Singapore: Springer Nature. p. 338. ISBN 9789819929092. Retrieved 26 November 2024. "If the emotional dynamics of a team can be considered part of teamwork as a skill, then there is strong support for teamwork as
- the top quality in the employability framework." 4. ^ Northouse, Peter G. (29 November 2023). "Understanding Leadership". Introduction to Leadership: Concepts and Practice ✓ (6 ed.). Thousand Oaks, California: SAGE Publications. pp. 2–3. ISBN 9781071884966. LCCN 2023038761 2. Retrieved 26 November 2024. "[...] six distinct ways of conceptualizing leadership are discussed, including leadership as a trait, an ability, a skill, a behavior, a relationship, and an influence

process. [...] Conceptualized as a skill, leadership is a

leaders are competent people who know the means and methods for carrying out their responsibilities." 5. ^ Lussier, Robert N. (26 November 2015). "Motivating for High Performance". Management Fundamentals: Concepts, Applications, and Skill Development ≥ (7 ed.). Thousand Oaks, California. p. SAGE Publications. ISBN 9781506303291.

competency developed to accomplish a task effectively. Skilled

- Retrieved 26 November 2024. "Company recruiters value the skill of self-motivation and drive to succeed." 6. ^ White, Melissa (June 2007). "Book Reviews: Chris Warhurst, Irena Grugulis and Ewart Keep (eds) The Skills That Matter Basingstoke: Palgrave MacMillan, 2004, 272 pp. ISBN: 1—4039
- doi:10.1177/09500170070210021205 ℃. ISSN 0950-0170 ℃. 7. ^ "art" . *Merriam-Webster.com Dictionary*. Merriam-Webster. 8. ^ King, Catherine R. P.; McCall, Madelon (2 April 2024). "How the

—0639—4" **6**. Work, Employment and Society. **21** (2): 381–382.

Higher Education Quarterly. 78 (3): 1162–1174. doi:10.1111/hequ.12521 6. ISSN 0951-5224 2.

International Publishing House Pvt Ltd. p. 225. ISBN 9789380578385. "Both technical and human skills can be substituted by hard and soft skills respectively in the present context."

9. ^ "Publications and Research Search Results, Employment &

Department of Labor. Archived ✓ from the original on 28 April

10. ^ Sommerville, Kerry (2007). Hospitality Employee Management

NJ: John Wiley & Sons, Inc. p. 328. ISBN 9780471745228.

11. ^ Rao, M.S. (2010). Soft Skills - Enhancing Employability:

Connecting Campus with Corporate ∠. New Delhi: I. K.

and Supervision: Concepts and Practical Applications. Hoboken,

Training Administration (ETA)" ∠. wdr.doleta.gov. U.S.

2018. Retrieved 28 April 2018.

ISBN 9783319985893.

- 12. A DuBrin, Andrew (2008). Essentials of Management. Mason, OH: South-Western Cengage Learning. p. 16. ISBN 9780324353891. 13. ^ Connett, Wendy (31 March 2023). "Hard Skills: Definition,
- Examples, and Comparison to Soft Skills" ∠. Investopedia. Archived

 from the original on 7 May 2023. Retrieved 17 August

 Archived

 from the original on 7 May 2023. Retrieved 17 August 2023. 14. ^ Carter, Jenny; O'Grady, Michael; Rosen, Clive (2018). Higher Education Computer Science. Cham: Springer. p. 223.
- 15. ^ Chan, Cecilia K.Y.; Fong, Emily T.Y.; Luk, Lillian Y.Y.; Ho, Robbie (November 2017). "A review of literature on challenges in the development and implementation of generic competencies in higher education curriculum". International Journal of Educational Development. **57**: 1–10. doi:10.1016/j.ijedudev.2017.08.010 ♂.

16. A Chan, Cecilia K. Y.; Yeung, Nai Chi Jonathan (27 May 2020).

"Students' 'approach to develop' in holistic competency: an

- adaptation of the 3P model". Educational Psychology. 40 (5): 622-642. doi:10.1080/01443410.2019.1648767 2. S2CID 201383143 2. 17. ^ Cowan, Ruth Schwartz (1997). A Social History of American Technology. New York: Oxford University Press. p. 179. ISBN 0-
- 19-504605-6. 18. ^ "Partners in Life Skills Education : Conclusions from a United Nations Inter-Agency Meeting" (PDF). World Health Organization. 1999. Retrieved 15 July 2018. 19. A WHO 1993, p. 14 ii: "decision-making - problem-solving;
- interpersonal relationships; "self-awareness empathy; "coping with - emotions and stressors. 20. ^ Rifkin, H. (18 July 2008). "Invest in people skills to boost bottom line" ☑. Portland Business Journal. Archived from the original ☑ on 18 July 2008. Retrieved 14 October 2009.
- 21. ^ "Macmillan Dictionary" 2 Archived 5 November 2009 at the Wayback Machine Retrieved on 2009-08-18

°creative thinking - critical thinking; °communication -

- 22. ^ Dictionary.com definition . Retrieved on 2009-08-18 23. ^ Clausen, John A. (ed.) (1968) Socialisation and Society,
- 24. ^ Macionis, John J. (2013). Sociology (15th ed.). Boston: Pearson. p. 126. ISBN 978-0133753271. 25. A Robles, Marcel M. (12 August 2016). "Executive Perceptions of

Boston: Little Brown and Company

the Top 10 Soft Skills Needed in Today's Workplace". Business Communication Quarterly. 75 (4): 453-465. doi:10.1177/1080569912460400 2. S2CID 167983176 2.

26. ^ a b DeVan, Allison Elizabeth; Tanaka, Hirofuni (16 October

2007). "Declines in ten-pin bowling performance with advancing

age Get access Arrow". Age and Ageing. 36 (6): 693–694. doi:10.1093/ageing/afm129 2.

Australian National Training Authority (archived 11 June 2009)

- External links [edit]

NCVER's Review of generic skills for the new economy (PDF)

Authority control databases: National ✓ Germany 🗷 • Czech Republic 🗹

related to Skill.

Wikimedia Commons has media related to Skills.

Wikiquote has quotations

Categories: Skills | Learning | Knowledge

Powered by

MediaWiki

profit organization.