

MARKING SCHEME (2018-19)

PRINTED TEXTILE (778)

CLASSS-XII

TIME – 2:5 HRS

Marks- 50

1. Fill in the blanks. (Do any 10)

(1x10=10)

- (a) The dye is applied with a mechanized _____ which blows or sprays color on the fabric.
- (b) In Greece, animal figure were painted on clothing using _____ dyes.
- (c) The fabric is coated with a chemical that is sensitive to light and then any _____ may be printed on it.
- (d) Polka dots comes under the category of _____ prints.
- (e) In Textile Industry _____ is employed to provide coloured direction
- (f) East India Company was given permission to import ____ & ____ .
- (g) _____ is the oldest form of printing.
- (h) Flax in 5000 B.C. was used by the early _____ cultures along the Nile to make linen like fabric.
- (i) _____prints are suitable for wallpaper
- (j) _____prints are an example of Nautical prints
- (k) _____ was a prominent traditional printing technique in ancient India.
- (l) Botanical prints have been used a lot by designers like _____ in their collections.

ANS:- 1 (a) Air Brush

(b) Pigment Dyes

(c) Photo printing

(d) Dot Print

- (e) Colorist
- (f) Calicoes & Chintz
- (g) Block Printing
- (h) Egyptian
- (i) Toile Prints
- (j) Boats, Ropes Sails & Shells
- (k) Bagru , Kalamkari
- (L) Matthew Willamson, Alexander McQueen

Write very short answers. (Do any 5)

(2x5=10)

2. Give two differences between Design and art?

ANS: 2 Design: - Design can be defined as relating and visually arranging components or elements to create effects.

Arts:- The activity or skill of producing things such as painting, designs etc.

3. Write a brief note on design layout

ANS:-3 Layout is the process of planning the repeats to create continuous flow in all directions. Student should select the layout depending on the design requirement, e.g. for home furnishing, a large repeat size needs to be planned for an effective layout.

4. Define motif prints and the products made from them?

ANS:- 4 Motif in a motif print is simply repeated to create a pattern or design. Motif prints have a very graphic and illustrative look. Motif prints are used in aprons, dining table covers, napkins, kid's clothing's & cushion covers etc.

5. Name the motif used in folkloric prints and how they are associated with culture?

ANS:-5 The motifs in folkloric prints include forms of plants, flowers, birds, animals, human figures, scenic and geometric patterns, stylized according to the specific culture. Traditional techniques specific to some cultures are block printing, stenciling, batik, and tie and dye etc.

6. Distinguish between conversational prints and scenic prints?

ANS:-6 Conversational prints convey and communicate. They nearly speak to us. Any print with recognizable pictures in it like ducks, frogs, fairies, castle, which can begin a conversation, is a conversational print. Scenic or landscape are designs in which the motifs are placed in a horizontal layout and when combined with the subject matter, suggests a scene from nature. Rural subjects such as trees birds, animals, water and clouds as well as cityscapes are illustrated.

7. Describe impressionism movement?

ANS:-7 Impressionism a school of late 19th century French painters who pictured appearances by strokes of unmixed colors to give the impression of reflected light.

8. Write a brief note on art movement?

ANS:-8 An Art movements is a tendency or style in art with a specific common philosophy by a group of artists during a restricted period of time. Study of Art movements is important for understanding art development over various periods.

Write short answers in 50-70 words. (Do any 5) (3x5=15)

9. What are the modified used in symbolism?

ANS: - 9 Symbolism- an artistic movement in the late 19th century that tried to express abstract or mystical ideas through the symbolic use of images.

10. Write brief note on special effects of printing?

ANS: - 10 Special Effects Printing

Duplex Printing- In this method printing is done on both sides of the fabric either through roller printing machine in two operations or a duplex printing machine in a single operation.

Airbrush (Spray) Painting – in this method, the dye is applied with a mechanized airbrush which blows or sprays color on the fabric.

Photo Printing- In this method the fabric is coated with a chemical that is sensitive to light and then any photograph may be printed on it.

Jet Spray Printing – In this method the designs are imparted on to the fabric by spraying colors in a controlled manner through nozzles.

11. Describe basic requirements for textile design development.

ANS:- 11 The designer has to regularly look out for references to “ ideate” and “be inspired”. Every design student should record relevant information for present and future use. Research provides creative investigation which leads to ideation and inspiration. Students can regularly update their knowledge by reading Newspapers, Magazines, Books, visiting Museum, Gallery, Exhibitions, Websites and collecting regional fabric swatches.

12. Write a short note on foil printing.

ANS:- 12 Foil Printing :- The process creates a shiny surface. The pattern is printed by a foil/transfer adhesive on the fabric, and then pressed with foil paper using hot steel roller. The pressure is generally 5-6 bars on printed portion and at 190 degree Celcius on fusing machine for 8-12 seconds. In foil printing, the quality of the adhesive is very important.

13. Difference between stencil printing and digital printing?

ANS-13 – Stencil printing is one of the oldest methods of printing. First stencil is prepared by cutting out a design from a flat sheet of paper, metal or plastic sheet. Colours are applied by brushing or spraying on the paper. Cutting stencil is laborious and takes time.

Digital printing is the latest method with the invention of digital design, digital printing methods also become popular.

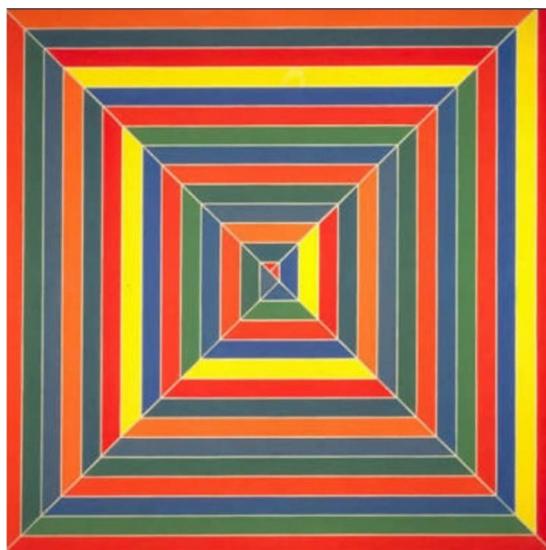
Digital designs are made by using computer.

Colors are applied by using tools in computer.

In less time more accurate printing.

14. Explain the Minimalism Art movements of design with help of Illustration.

ANS-14- Minimalism- an art movement in sculpture and painting that began in the 1950s and emphasized extreme simplification of form and color.



15. Describe the style of printing with a suitable example?

ANS-15-

S.NO	Style of printing	identification
1	Resist Style	Clear boundaries; and distinct special effects.

2	Dyed Style	Tints and shades of single colours are visible
3	Discharge Style	The background colour is as prominent as on the face of the fabric; In case of thicker fabric, hints of original colour are visible on the back of the fabric even after discharge.
4	Direct Style	Mostly the background is white/light colour In case of thicker fabric, the print is prominent of surface then the back of the fabric.

SECTION-B

Answer in 100-150 Words:- (Do any 3)

(5x3=15)

16. Discuss any one of the following in details:

i. Block Printing

ii. Screen Printing

ANS-16- (1) Block Printing- Block printing is the oldest form of printing where-in a wooden block with a raised pattern on the surface is dipped into the printing colorant and then pressed down on to fabric to achieve design on the fabric. In Block printing , the pattern is generated by repeating the process of block application on the fabric. For a design of four colours, four separate blocks are developed. Due to manual process, this printing is time consuming and provide flexibility of changing the pattern placement.

(2) Screen Printing:- This style of printing is popular because of wider scope for achieving desired results. In this technique, the printing paste passes through a fine fabric stretched on a wooden or metal frame. The design is created in reverse on the screen by blocking areas of the screen with light sensitive chemical. The screen is then placed over the fabric and the printing paste is forced through the open areas of the screen using a flexible synthetic rubber or steel blade. It is done either with flat or cylindrical screens made of mild threads, nylon, polyester, or metal. Based on the type of the screen used, it is known as 'Flat Screen Printing' or ' Rotary Screen Printing'.

17. Distinguish between the direct style and discharge style of printing?

ANS-17- The discharge Style- in the early part of the nineteenth century it was discovered , that it was possible by chemical means to bleach out or 'discharge' a pattern from an already piece-dyed cloth . This discharging process enabled fairly intricate and fine patterns to be printed, giving the effect of resist dyeing.

The direct style-- Until the advent of chemically produced dyestuffs there was very little direct printing. The exceptions were almost all pigment colours. These colours, unlike dyestuffs which stain the fibre of the cloth, merely coat the outside of each warp and weft thread, which comes in contact while printing.

18. Explain any one of the following with its advantage and disadvantage:

i. Transfer Printing

ii. Roller Printing.

ANS—18-(1) Transfer printing—In this indirect style of printing, dyes are transferred from paper to a thermoplastic fabric under controlled conditions of temperature, time and pressure. The image is first engraved on a copper plate and then pigment is applied on these plates. The image is then transferred to a piece of paper. The paper is then placed on the fabric and heat pressure is applied to fix the image on the fabric.

Advantage –

- Simple operation
- No after treatment of fabric required
- Excellent print quality
- Excellent design possibility

(2) Roller printing – In this method engraved copper cylinders or rollers are used in place of hand carved blocks. The required designs are engraved on the surface of copper roller, to which dye is applied and excess colour is scraped off the roller's surface, leaving dye in the engraved sections. When rollers come in contact with a fabric, the dye on the roller gets transferred to the fabric surface.

Advantage:-

- Large quantity of fabric can be produced using this method of printing.
- Due to precision achieved in aligning the roller, repeats marks are not visible and hence clear designs are achieved.

19. Describe the role of layout setting in design development?

ANS—19—Layout is the process of planning the repeats to create continuous flow in all directions. Students should select the layout depending on the design requirement, e.g. for home furnishings, a large repeat size needs to be planned for an effective layout. Through experience, students can learn to put design in interesting layouts to convert a good idea into a good design. The design can be put in All-over, Tossed, Free Flowing, Stripes, Border, Set, Scenic and Patchwork layouts.

20. Describe the characteristic of orientation prints.

ANS—20 – Oriental prints take their inspiration from Asian countries like China, Japan, Indonesia, Thailand, Tibet, Bhutan and Mongolia. The motifs, designs and layouts are specific to each region. Motifs like clouds, Buddha, dragons, cherry blossoms, pagodas, regional scripts, bamboo etc. are used. The uniqueness of these prints is that they are so intricate and detailed that they look like paintings. Colours used in these prints are usually specific to each region. These prints were traditionally seen on kimonos, Chinese jackets, skirts and wall panels.

