

CBSE – DEPARTMENT OF SKILL
EDUCATION

APPAREL (SUBJECT CODE 414)

Sample Question Paper with Marking Scheme

Class X (Session 2019–2020)

Time: 2 Hours

General Instructions:

1. This Question Paper consists of two parts viz. Part A: Employability Skills and Part B: Subject Skills.

Part A: Employability Skills (10 Marks)

1. Answer any 4 questions out of the given 6 questions of 1 mark each.
2. Answer any 3 questions out of the given 5 questions of 2 marks each.

Part B: Subject Skills (40 Marks):

3. Answer any 10 questions out of the given 12 questions of 1 mark each.
 4. Answer any 4 questions from the given 6 questions of 2 marks each.
 5. Answer any 4 questions from the given 6 questions of 3 marks each.
 6. Answer any 2 questions from the given 4 questions of 5 marks each.
2. This question paper contains 39 questions out of which 27 questions are to be answered.
3. All questions of a particular part/section must be attempted in the correct order.
4. The maximum time allowed is 2 hrs.

Max. Marks: 50

PART A: EMPLOYABILITY SKILLS (10 MARKS)

Answer any 4 questions out of the given 6 questions of 1 mark each:

1.	Communication becomes complex as the number of people we are communicating with increases. (True/False) Answer- (True)	(1)
2.	_____ is a life skill and must be necessarily developed. Answer – self motivation	(1)
3.	Windows 7 is an operating system developed by _____. Answer - Microsoft	(1)

4.	Entrepreneurs are not job seekers but they create opportunities of employment for people. (True/False) Answer - True	(1)
5.	Sustainable development includes: a. Recycling and reuse of waste materials b. Plant less trees c. Use of non-biodegradable material Answer- Recycling and reuse of waste materials	(1)
6.	_____ may have aspirational financial stress. Answer - youngsters	(1)

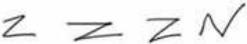
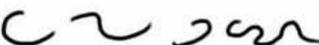
Answer any 3 questions out of the given 5 questions of 2 marks each:

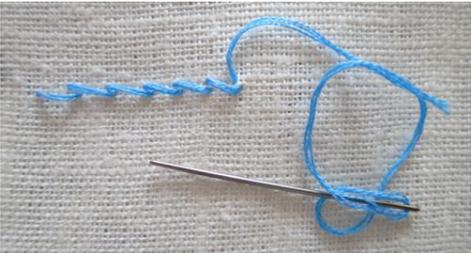
7.	You are a manager in a company and working with a team of people. Which practices you will follow for effective communication with your team? Mention at least two. Answer – As a manager, for the effective communication with the team following practices will be followed : a) Engage in face to face interaction with my team members. b) Try to assess the needs of the receiver. c) Actively listen to the problems of my team members. d) Soften my tone and language so that everyone would be comfortable with me in sharing their ideas and problems. (Any other type of practice)	(2)
8.	What are the benefits of working independently advocate? Answer- Ensures greater learning. Individuals feel more empowered and responsible, failure and success of the task assigned are accounted by individuals	(2)
9.	Write down the full form of:- a) DOS b) GUI Answer – a) Disk Operating System b) Graphical User Interface	(2)
10.	Your friend wants to study Entrepreneurship subject but he is confused about the job opportunities as an entrepreneur. Suggest him the ways by which government and other institutes are encouraging youth to choose entrepreneurship as a career. Answer- 1. Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship was set up by the Government of India in 2014. 2. Educational institutes are providing courses on entrepreneurship. (Any other suggestion relating to the same)	(2)

11.	<p>Define the term sustainable development.</p> <p>Answer- It is defined as 'development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.'</p>	(2)
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PART B: SUBJECT SKILLS (40 MARKS)

Answer any 10 questions out of the given 12 questions:

12.	<p>Make a diagram to show different types of lines.</p> <p>VERTICAL </p> <p>HORIZONTAL </p> <p>ZIG ZAG </p> <p>DIAGNAL </p> <p>CURVED </p>	(1)
13.	<p>Write short note on shapes used in embroidery.</p> <p>Shapes are made by connecting lines. Shapes can be two dimensional, as a drawing or a print on paper or fabric.</p>	(1)
14.	<p>Enlist different types of colors.</p> <p>Types of colors are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary color • Secondary color • Tertiary color 	(1)
15.	<p>Write short note on Importance of embroidery.</p> <p>Contemporary embroidery artists believe hand embroidery has grown in popularity as a result of an increasing need for relaxation and digitally disconnecting practices. Along with technological advancements and social media, people are getting more aware of the need for digital detox and hand embroidery (just like other hand work such as knitting and crocheting) allows for that.</p>	(1)
16.	<p>What are textures in embroidery?</p> <p>Texture is the sensory impression of sight and touch and refers to the tactile and visual qualities of the material. Each material has a distinctive texture (whether textile or otherwise).</p>	(1)
17.	<p>What are principles of design?</p> <p>Principles of design are the rules that govern how design elements are mixed in the most appropriate way.</p>	(1)

18.	Define color scheme & color wheel? The common color wheel shows colors in their purest form and fullest intensity. In color theory, a color scheme is the choice of colors used in design for a range of media.	(1)
19.	Define Primary & Secondary colors. Primary colors: These cannot be produced by mixing any other color. These are red, yellow and blue. Secondary colors: These are made by mixing two primary colors – orange, green and violet.	(1)
20.	What are types of contrasting color schemes? Contrasting schemes can be the following: Complementary harmony refers to a harmony using two hues that lie directly opposite to one another on the Color Wheel. Double complementary has two pairs of complements, generally neighbors on the Color Wheel.	(1)
21.	Explain stem stitch.  Stem stitch is used frequently in surface embroidery, freeform embroidery, white work, red work, and more. This stitch creates a thin line and can be used to outline embroidered shapes, to form flower and plant stems and a variety of other applications	(1)
22.	What is satin stitch? Satin stitch is made by working parallel or radiating stitches close together to completely cover the design, from the front and back side of the fabric. Satin stitch looks similar on both the sides of the fabric.	(1)
23.	Enlist various tools & equipment used for embroidery work. Basic tools and raw materials used are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scissors • Embroidery machine • Fashion maker machine • Tracing table 	(1)

Answer any 4 questions out of the given 6 questions of 2 marks each:

24.	What is applique work? Write its uses. Appliqué work is a basic thread and needlework in which fabrics cut in different shapes and sizes is sewn together on a large base fabric to form a pattern or design. It is commonly used for decoration as patchwork, on garments. This technique is accomplished by hand embroidery or by machine. Appliqué is an ancient sewing craft, where the designs are achieved by layering small pieces of fabric onto a separate base fabric to form beautiful designs.	(2)
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25.	<p>Write steps to make long & short stitches?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Make an outline of the design with a running stitch. 2. Make the design by making one stitch long and the next one short. Carry this out using a single colored thread. 3. The other shade of the color should be used in such a way so that it intermingles correctly with the previous shade of the same color. There should be no gaps remaining between the two colors of stitches. 4. Continue embroidering the design in this way. 5. Take stitches very close to one another so that they intermingle. 	(2)
26.	<p>Differentiate between Lucknow stitch & knotted stitches.</p> <p>A knotted stitch is any embroidery technique in which the yarn or thread is knotted around itself.</p> <p>Lucknow stitch, also known as Chikan is a traditional embroidery style from Lucknow, India. Literally translated, the word means embroidery, and it is one of Lucknow's best-known textile decoration styles. The market for local chikan is mainly in Chowk, Lucknow.</p>	(2)
27.	<p>Write a short note on:</p> <p>a) Fishbone stitch b) Mirror Work</p> <p><u>Fishbone:</u> This stitch resembles the backbone of a fish; therefore, it is called fishbone stitch. This is a type of filling and flat stitch, which is suitable for making leaves or feathers. The vein of the leaf is used as the center and the stitches are taken alternately to its left and right. Usually oval and narrow shaped designs are selected for the fishbone stitch.</p> <p><u>Mirror Work:</u> Shisha work adds that sparkle in your clothes which gives it a royal distinction. In earlier days royalty had diamonds added to their clothes, while the common man added these shishas to make their clothes sparkle. It is an affordable and easy way of adding glamour to your dresses.</p>	(2)
28.	<p>Explain traditional Indian embroidery.</p> <p>Embroidery in India includes dozens of embroidery styles that vary by region and clothing styles. Designs in Indian embroidery are formed on the basis of the texture and the design of the fabric and the stitch. The dot and the alternate dot, the circle, the square, the triangle, and permutations and combinations of these constitute the design.</p>	(2)
29.	<p>Write precautions and safety measures which must be taken care of while doing applique work.</p> <p>Precautions for applique:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be sure to check your printer settings. Remember that your finished appliqué will be a mirror image of your template. • Reduce or enlarge your template on your printer to create a suitably sized appliqué for your project. • 100% cotton fabrics work best for appliqué. • Use a bobbin thread that matches the color of your garment or base fabric. • Use top threads in colors that coordinate with your appliqué pieces. • Use the best quality sewing cotton you can. 	(2)

Answer any 4 questions out of the given 6 questions of 3 marks each:

<p>30.</p>	<p>Write short notes on design & color of kantha saree, placement of design on various garment areas, layout & design of bedsheet shade work.</p> <p>Kantha (also spelled Kanta, and Qanta) is a type of embroidery craft in the eastern regions of the Indian subcontinent, specifically in Bangladesh and in the Indian states of West Bengal, Tripura and Odisha.</p> <p>Placement of design on various garment areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Border design• Corner design• Center design• Spray design <p>Layout & design of bedsheet shade work:</p> 	<p>(3)</p>
<p>31.</p>	<p>Enlist few important tips for good advanced hand embroidery stitch.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Before starting embroidery work, wash hands with soap so that the fabric or the material used remains as clean as new.• Ensure that the embroidery hoop (ring or frame) is fitted properly before starting the embroidery work.• For holding the fabric tight and stretched, wrap a ribbon around the inner ring, if the outer ring is loose.• The thread should not be very long (i.e. not more than 17 inches). A very long thread pulled too often through the fabric tends to coil or fray towards the end.	<p>(3)</p>
<p>32.</p>	<p>What are the different types of thread used for machine & hand embroidery?</p> <p>The threads have mostly six separate strands which can be used together, or separated and used singly or in groups. These threads, often referred to as 'stranded silk' though they are actually mercerized cotton, are lustrous and suitable for most types of embroidery.</p> <p>Types of threads:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pearl cotton• Metallic threads• Satin and rayon threads• Overdyed threads• Wool threads• Novelty threads	<p>(3)</p>

33. Write steps to perform corner & center design trace on bedsheet. What all stitches are used for it? (3)

First of all, select the stencil for the transfer of design and place it on the right side of fabric. Then, use a transfer pencil or pen to trace the design in the cutout areas of the stencil. Stencils of different designs and sizes are available in the market. They are made of different materials like metal, plastic, thick paper, etc. Stencils may be selected according to the requirement of the embroiderer.

To get the best results, it should be taken care that the fabric should be clean, starch-free, stain-free or protective coating-free, because these coatings can interfere with the ink or chalk transferring to the fabric.

Satin, chain, lazy daisy, shade work, cut work, etc. can be used for corner & center design.

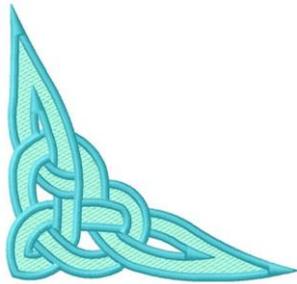


Fig: Cut work corner design



Fig: Satin work center design

34. With the help of neat diagram, draw 5-6 stitches which uses kantha, long & short stitch, running stitch. How can you draw Nature Scenery by shade work? (3)



Fig: Kantha, long & short, running stitch



Fig: Nature Scenery by Shade work

Steps to make Nature Scenery by Shade work:

The shade work is done with the help of small stitches. To make this, a stitched large and a stitched is taken small. Similarly, the second round is done. This stitched mix makes it known that where the round began and where it ended. Only the shade of both should be

	<p>seen. When making shade work, you should take care of meeting colors. Should be shed in the order of shed i.e. the shade should be found.</p> <p>Things to keep in mind:</p> <p>(1) Colors must be combined in sequence.</p> <p>(2) Flowers or leaves should always start from the middle.</p> <p>(3) Stitches should not be too large.</p>	
35.	<p>What things should be taken care of while purchasing fabric?</p> <p>Embroidery will enhance the beauty of the fabric only when it is done on a suitable fabric using appropriate design, needle, thread, backing and other materials. The fabric should be chosen according to the use of the end product, for example, for garments, medium or lightweight fabrics are suitable, such as cotton, silk, georgette, terry-cot, chiffon, satin, organdy, etc. Fabrics used for home furnishings are heavier than the fabrics used for garments, such as cambric, glazed cotton, raw silk, jute, velvet, etc. The stitches of embroideries are used according to the weight and thickness of the fabric. Mostly, running stitch, stem or satin stitch, lazy-daisy, etc., are used on medium-weight fabrics, while herringbone, chain stitch, jaali work, etc., are used on lightweight and thin fabrics. Button-hole stitch, blanket stitch, cross stitch, running stitch (long stitches), etc., are mostly used on heavy fabrics. There is no rigid rule to select the stitches according to the fabric but the hand embroiderer should select the fabric according to the end use of the fabric, design and stitches of the embroidery, construction of the fabric, thickness, crispness, softness, and weight of the fabric.</p>	(3)

Answer any 2 questions out of the given 4 questions of 5 marks each:

36.	<p>Write methods to perform finishing on embroidered garments.</p> <p>Finishing is nay of a number of procedures like thread trimming, removal of excess backing or topping, spot or soil removal or steaming that are performed between completion of embroidery and packaging.</p> <p>Almost every embroidered goods have to undergo at least one or more finishing processes before being ready for sale because stitching errors or other errors have to be eliminated. Bands and motifs have to be cut. Sometimes chemical finishing processes add new and improved characteristics to embroidered goods.</p> <p>Following methods can be used to perform finishing on embroidered garments:</p> <p><u>Washing</u> By washing dirt as oil particles are removed.</p> <p><u>Singeing</u> Singeing is the burning-off of fibers which remained in the borer holes after boring. Nowadays singeing is no longer used as it is quite expensive.</p> <p><u>Bleaching</u> Bleaching is the removing of the color by means of chemical agents.</p> <p><u>Rinsing</u> In order to eliminate all chemical residues from the fabric.</p> <p><u>Optical Brightening</u> Optical brightening agents have the characteristic to change the wavelength of the light. Thus, the embroidery receives a fluorescent shining.</p> <p><u>Dyeing</u> The color (a material), especially by soaking in a coloring solution.</p>	(5)
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<p>37.</p>	<p>What is the importance of embroidery garments? Write their benefits. How can their value be increased?</p> <p>The embroidery is a traditional decoration of the clothes for thousands of years. Nowadays the embroidery has been changed to various technologies and various materials. At the beginning time of the embroidery, humans were embroidering their dresses for only the top-level people like the king, queen or any other honorable person. It was very expensive and rare decorations at that time. But now we can see the embroidery or embroidered dresses on everyone's dresses. There are no beautiful ladies' dresses that you will not see any embroidery. Almost 95% of the dresses we like to decorate with embroidery elements. That's because of the machine embroidery technologies. For the sake of the human kind, we have discovered computerized embroidery machine and designs to decorate clothes and other materials with embroidery. So, in a short sentence, we can say that embroidery is the most popular decoration of the clothes and garments. The embroidery is not only the works with the thread and needle. There are many kinds of embroidery available in the last few years. You can get a lot of various kinds of embroidery techniques and beautifications for your clothes.</p> <p>Value of embroidery item can be increased by improving the quality of embroidery in following ways:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Print a template(s) of your embroidery design so you can plan the embroidery layout. Place it on the item (garment, home décor, craft or quilt) and critique its placement and size. 2. Build a test stash. Keep a test polo shirt, stretchy t-shirt, terry cloth towel and common items that you embroider on all the time in your test stash. Use this resource when testing a design for a final project. Fill every available inch with test designs then toss it when there's no more room for additional tests. If you're stitching on plain fabric, always buy more than you'll need so you have material to use for a test stitch-out. So many problems can be avoided by stitching a test of the design with the fabric, stabilizer and thread combo that you'll be using for the final project. 3. Press the fabric— use starch and steam to get the fabric to behave. Press the stabilizer if it's wrinkled so it will lay flat behind the fabric. 4. Hoop on a flat, sturdy surface, not your lap. Ironing boards work in a pinch, but best results are achieved when hooping on a solid surface, such as a cutting table and mat. Use the lines on the mat to square the fabric in the hoop. 5. Select the right hoop for the job. The best hold is achieved with the smallest hoop for the design. For instance, a 4" x 4" hoop is the best choice for a 2 ½" x 3" design. 6. Insert a fresh needle when starting a new embroidery project. 	<p>(5)</p>
<p>38.</p>	<p>Explain costing of embroidered garments such as Bedsheet & pillow cover sets, cushion cover, table set, sofa cover etc.</p> <p>Cost is the financial value acquired by the resources which are used to prepare a product. Costing is the method of estimating and then evaluating the total cost of producing a product or garment, together with the cost of raw materials, the ornamentation or embroidery done on it, labour charges, marketing and transportation, as well as the general expenses of operating the business. Merchandisers should have a thorough knowledge of costing.</p> <p>Since embroidery is mostly done for garments, the cost of the garment must be kept in mind, which depends on —</p>	<p>(5)</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Fabric (ii) Trimmings (iii) Garment design (iv) Surface Embellishments: printing, embroidery, appliqué, etc. (v) Cost of Transportation (vi) Production time (vii) Labor (viii) Estimated profit of the manufacturing organization <p>All the costing depends upon parameters which are unique and fluctuate often. Finally, the finished products are labelled with its cost and are checked with buyer's specifications.</p> <p>Key factors that directly affect embroidery costing, are —</p> <p>(a) Quantity of embroidery work It is a key point, which affects embroidery costing to a great extent. Every embroiderer should accurately know the quantity of work to be done in an article, otherwise embroidery takes more cost. Before fixing the cost of embroidery, the quantity of embroidery should be evaluated. This includes considering where would the embroidery be placed on the fabric, how many times it will be repeated, is it a big-sized embroidery or a smaller one, etc.</p> <p>(b) Completion time Time plays an important role in fixing embroidery cost. Different types of embroidery take different time to complete, which directly affects embroidery costing.</p> <p>(c) Quality of raw materials Embroidery is produced by using various types of thread and other raw material. The cost of raw materials may not always be the same at all places. Also, bulk purchase of raw material is likely to be cheaper. That affects the cost of embroidery too. If we use expensive raw materials, embroidery cost increases and vice versa. For example, metallic and silk embroidery threads are costlier than cotton thread work.</p> <p>(d) Nature of embroidery It is another important point which should be kept in mind during the costing of embroidered fabric. Each embroidery type needs different amount of costing i.e. the cost of chain stitch embroidery is not the same as that of zardozi work. This is because the raw material used in zardozi includes the use of dabka, stones, thread as well as chain, compared to chain stitch.</p> <p>(e) Nature of workmanship Costing is greatly dependent on the workmanship. Intricate work needs heavily skilled craftsmanship, more time, and more efforts of the worker whereas a regular article can be produced by using lesser efforts in less time.</p> <p>(f) Customer's specification Sometimes costing of any work depends on the customer's requirements. Just as in the garment industry, the customer's specifications are of importance, similarly in an embroidery unit too.</p>	
39.	<p>What is the impact of good quality fabric, thread & needles on embroidery?</p> <p>The quality of embroidery depends not only on the workmanship, but also the quality of the fabric, threads, the intricacy of the design, the closeness of the stitches, and the color combinations. Almost all types of fabric can be used for hand embroidery. However, the commonly used fabrics for hand embroidery are linen, satin, cotton, silk, crepes, georgette, chiffon, velvet, tricot, polyester, etc.</p> <p>The selection of the size of the needle is done based on the weight or thickness of the</p>	(5)

material, the required fineness of the embroidery and the kind of thread to be used, e.g., if silk thread is being used on chiffon or silk-like soft material, a very fine and high numbered needle would be required.

Like the selection of fabric, needle and style of design, it is important to learn about the selection of thread used for embroidering a particular design. The factors to keep in mind while selecting a thread are color, texture, length, thickness and suitability to the final effect of the embroidery pattern.

Threads are one of the basic materials needed for embroidery. The most commonly used threads are stranded cotton threads. These threads have mostly six separate strands which can be used together, or separated and used singly or in groups. The benefit of stranded cotton thread is that the strands can be separated and recombined in any number to achieve differing thickness and effects. Sometimes, different brands offer different numbers to the thread. The embroiderer can select the threads according to his/her requirements. Wonderful effects can be achieved by using different threads, like pearl cotton, silk threads, metallic thread, fine wool thread, and viscose rayon thread—the list is endless.