

CBSE | DEPARTMENT OF SKILL EDUCATION

TEXTILE DESIGN (SUBJECT CODE- 829)

CLASS XI (SESSION 2021-2022)
BLUE-PRINT FOR SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER FOR TERM -1

Max. Time Allowed: 1½ hours

Max. Marks: 30

PART A - EMPLOYABILITY SKILLS (05 MARKS):

UNIT NO.	NAME OF THE UNIT	NO. OF QUESTIONS (1 MARK EACH)
1	Communication Skills-III	2
2	Self-Management Skills-III	2
3	Information and Communication Technology Skills-III	2
TOTAL QUESTIONS		6 Questions
NO. OF QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED		Any 5 Questions
TOTAL MARKS		1 x 5 = 5 marks

PART B - SUBJECT SPECIFIC SKILLS (25 MARKS):

UNIT NO.	NAME OF THE UNIT	NO. OF QUESTIONS (1 MARK EACH)
Unit 1	Overview of Textile industries and Textile Fibers	17
Unit 2	Textile Spinning and Yarn	15
TOTAL QUESTIONS		32 Questions
NO. OF QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED		25 Questions
TOTAL MARKS		1 x 25 = 25 MARKS

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Max. Time Allowed: 1½ hours

Max. Marks: 30

General Instructions:

1. Please read the instructions carefully
2. This Question Paper is divided into 03 sections, viz., Section A, Section B and Section C.
3. Section A is of 05 marks and has 06 questions on Employability Skills.
4. Section B is of 20 marks and has 25 questions on Subject specific Skills.
5. Section C is of 05 marks and has 07 competency-based questions.
6. Do as per the instructions given in the respective sections.
7. Marks allotted are mentioned against each section/question.
8. All questions must be attempted in the correct order

SECTION A

Answer any 5 questions out of the given 6 questions on Employability Skills (1 x 5 = 5 marks)

1.	While buying a dress, you want to negotiate with a shopkeeper to reduce the price. Which communication skill is needed here? a. Inform b. Influence c. Express feeling d. Commanding	1
2.	Speaking in front of a large group makes most people nervous. But the use of 3Ps method will help in getting over fears, and become a confident and effective speaker. What are these Ps? a. prepare, Practice, Post b. prepare, Practice, Put c. prepare, Practice, Patience d. prepare, Practice, Perform	1
3.	We can use the SMART model to set goals. SMART stands for: a. Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic, Time bound b. Secure, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic, Time bound c. Specific, Measurable, Acceptable, Realistic, Time bound d. Specific, Measurable, Acceptable, Remarkable, Time bound	1

4.	Undo, cut, copy and paste are _____ commands. a. View b. Edit c. Styles d. Fonts	1
5.	The process of working together in a group is_____. a. Networking b. Building relationship c. Team work d. Understanding	1
6.	Rahul wants to change the spelling of a word in the entire document. Which option will he use? a. Copy b. Align Left c. Find & Replace d. Paste	1

SECTION B

Answer any 20 questions out of the given 25 questions

(1 x 20 = 20 marks)

7.	It is a chemical process of applying design to the fabrics for further enhancement of aesthetic features by using various techniques. a. Printing b. Weaving c. Dyeing d. Embroidering	1
8.	Select the factors on which properties and characteristics of yarn depend on. a. Count , single or plied, Direction of yarn twist b. Cost , single or plied, Direction of yarn twist c. Count , end use, Direction of yarn twist d. Count , single or plied, weight of yarn	1
9.	During the processing of cotton fibre, what is exactly done in 'blow room process'? a. intensive cleaning through individualization of fibres b. attenuating drawn slivers c. heating cotton fibre d. sorting, opening, separating, cleaning, and blending of fibres	1
10.	Where are absorbent fibers mainly used? a. children's sleepwear and firefighters' clothing b. skin-contact apparel, towels and diapers c. home furnishing, children's sleepwear d. children's sleepwear and home furnishing	1

11.	<p>What is a difference between woolen and worsted yarn?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Woolen yarn is an uneven yarn with more imperfections/irregularities and more hairiness. Worsted yarn has more uniformity/ less imperfections and irregularities. Woolen and Worsted yarns both are even but woolen yarn has more imperfections than worsted yarns. Both woolen and worsted yarns are exactly same. Woolen yarn is thermoplastic in nature while worsted yarn is not. 	1
12.	<p>Define the term 'drape'.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> It is the way a fabric falls over a three-dimensional form like a body or table. It describes the nature of the fiber surface. It is the way a fabric feels to the skin It describes the weight of the fabric 	1
13.	<p>Cotton count-Ne is defined as number of hanks weighs in 1 pound weight of yarn. So, which is one out of the following is accurate?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Hank = 885 yards 1 Hank = 840 yards 1 Hank = 940 yards 1 Hank=1040 yards 	1
14.	<p>Filaments may be smooth or bulky. Smooth filaments are used to produce silk like fabrics whereas bulky filaments are used in more _____.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> cotton like or acrylic-like fabrics. cotton like or rayon-like fabrics. cotton like or polyester-like fabrics. cotton like or wool-like fabrics. 	1
15.	<p>Shikha wants to buy good quality carpet for her living room. What yarn count is preferred for carpets etc.?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1040 600- 840 250 -520 300-320 	1
16.	<p>Novelty Yarns are single or plied yarn structures characterized by intentionally introduced irregularities in size, twist and multi coloured effects. What is the purpose of effect yarn in its construction?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> to control length and stability to add texture and aesthetic value to hold effect yarn with the base yarn to control weight of the yarn 	1
17.	<p>_____ with pile fibers held between plied core yarns producing a hairy or velvety effect.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Chenille Yarn Boucle Yarn Nub Yarn Filling yarn 	1

18.	Which is an important fibre property in products like carpets? a. Short fibers that resist crushing b. Coarse fibres that resist crushing c. Large fibres that allows shape and stiffness d. Large fibers that resist crushing	1
19.	Z - Twist, when held in vertical position and twist flows upwards in_____. a. left hand direction b. right hand direction c. downward direction d. upward direction	1
20.	It is a two-ply yarn consisting of one slack twisted and one hard-twisted fine yarn where the different size yarns are twisted together at a different rate with the thinner yarn twisting around the thicker yarn. Identify the type of novelty yarn a. Corkscrew Yarn b. Flake Yarn c. Napped Yarn d. Pile yarn	1
21.	Identify the category of fibres that are difficult to elongate, but have good elasticity. a. Oriented and opaque fibers b. Oriented and crystalline fibers c. Disoriented and crystalline fibres d. Disoriented and opaque fibres	1
22.	It is composed of staple fibers. It is made from natural cotton, flax, or wool staple fibers, also from natural silk or manmade filaments which are cut into short lengths. a. Spun yarn b. Filament yarn c. Combed yarn d. Coarse yarn	1
23.	From where do silk fibre derive its cross sectional shape? a. The shape of the orifice through which the fiber is extruded. The shape of manufactured fibers is controlled by the shape of the spinneret opening and the spinning method. b. The shape of the hair follicle and the formatting of protein substances in animals c. The way the cellulose is built up during plant growth d. The shape is achieved during weaving process	1
24.	The amount or degree of yarn twist is measured in number of TPI. Give full form of TPI a. Texture per inch b. Turns per inch c. Thickness per inch d. Texture per inch	1

25.	Carded slivers are subjected to combing process, which is further delivered to _____ and here diameter of material is reduced and length of the material is increased. a. Roving frame b. Ring spinning frame c. Drawing frame d. Spinneret	1
26.	Recommend the fibre to be added in swimwear, innerwear and active sportswear with a means to provide fitting to clothes with comfort and freedom of movement. a. Polyester b. Acrylic c. Spandex d. Rayon	1
27.	Yarns are composed of two or more filament strands twisted together to form one yarn. When untwisted, each filament can be counted. Which yarn is being referred here? a. Combed yarn b. Mono filament yarn c. Multi filament yarn d. Crushed yarn	1
28.	It is defined as number of units weigh in 1 kilo gram weight of yarn. a. Metric count-Nm b. Cotton count-Ne c. Metric count-Mm d. Cotton count- Cc	1
29.	Filaments emerge from the spinnerets and are passed directly into a chemical bath where they are solidified or regenerated. Which is this process? a. Dry Spinning Process b. Wet Spinning Process c. Melt Spinning Process d. Heat spinning process	1
30.	Differentiate between Hydrophilic fibers, Hydrophobic fibers and Hygroscopic fibers. a. Hydrophilic fibers absorb moisture readily. Hydrophobic fibers have little or no absorbency. Hygroscopic fibers absorb moisture without feeling wet. b. Hydrophilic fibers does not absorb moisture readily. Hydrophobic fibers have little or no absorbency. Hygroscopic fibers absorb moisture without feeling wet. c. Hydrophilic fibers absorb moisture readily. Hydrophobic fibers have good absorbency. Hygroscopic fibers absorb moisture without feeling wet. d. All three types of fibres are same.	1
31.	Heavy weight fabrics like denim & canvas are coarser in nature. What is their cotton count? a. 41s - 100s b. More than 100 c. 1s -20s d. Less than 100	1

SECTION C
(COMPETENCY BASED QUESTIONS)

Answer any 5 questions out of the given 7 questions

(1 x 5 = 5 marks)

This is a natural animal fiber composed of protein. Most of these fibers are between 2 - 20cm staple lengths. The surface of this fiber is covered with scales.

32.	Which fibre is being discussed here? a. Acrylic b. Wool c. Viscose Rayon d. Silk	1
33.	Why is fabric made from this fibre warm to wear? a. Because it traps air and has insulating behaviour. b. Because it does not wrinkle easily c. Because it has excellent strength. d. Because it has low strength	1
34.	Why is dry cleaning preferred for this fabric? a. Because it dries quickly b. Because it has highest safe ironing temperature 234 C c. Because it results in progressive shrinkage when subjected to the tumbling action of a washing machine. d. Because it is inexpensive.	1
35.	What is the consumer use of this fibre? a. In apparel, it is used in outer wear for its warmth and durability. b. In apparel, it is used in outer wear for its light weight and durability. c. In apparel, it is used in outer wear for its warmth and lustre. d. In apparel, it is used in outer wear for its light weight and luster.	1
36.	The natural colour of this fibre is : a. White, green, brown and black b. Blue, gray, brown and black c. White, gray, brown and black d. Cream, beige, brown and black	1
37.	It is relatively weak fibre, but still how can strong yarns be produced? a. strong yarns can be produced due to strong fibers. b. strong yarns can be produced due to long staple fibers. c. strong yarns can be produced by making it good pilling resistant d. strong yarns can be produced by adding certain chemicals.	1
38.	What is the man made substitute of this fibre? a. Acrylic b. Polyester c. Viscose d. Spandex	1