

CBSE | DEPARTMENT OF SKILL EDUCATION

FASHION STUDIES (SUBJECT CODE 837)

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

Max. Time Allowed: 1½ Hours (90 min)

Max. Marks: 30

PART A - EMPLOYABILITY SKILLS (05 MARKS):

UNIT NO.	NAME OF THE UNIT	NO. OF QUESTIONS - VSA (1 MARK EACH)	NO. OF QUESTIONS - SA (2 MARKS EACH)	NO. OF QUESTIONS - LA (4 MARKS EACH)	TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS
4	Entrepreneurial Skills-IV	2	1	-	3
5	Green Skills-IV	2	1	-	3
TOTAL QUESTIONS		4	2	-	06
NO. OF QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED		Any 3	Any 1	-	04
TOTAL MARKS		3 x 1 = 3 Marks	1 x 2 = 2 Marks	-	05 Marks

PART B - SUBJECT SPECIFIC SKILLS (25 MARKS):

UNIT NO.	NAME OF THE UNIT	NO. OF QUESTIONS - VSA (1 MARK EACH)	NO. OF QUESTIONS - SA - I (2 MARKS EACH)	NO. OF QUESTIONS - SA - II (3 MARKS EACH)	NO. OF QUESTIONS - LA (4 MARKS EACH)	TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS
3	Design Fundamentals	2	2	2	1	7
4	Materials Tools And Processes of Product Making	5	3	2	2	12
TOTAL QUESTIONS		07	05	04	03	19
NO. OF QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED		05	03	02	02	12
TOTAL		5 x 1 = 05	3 x 2 = 06	2 x 3 = 06	2 x 4 = 08	
TOTAL MARKS		25 + 5 = 30 MARKS				

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CLASS XI (SESSION 2021-2022)
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER FOR TERM - II

Max. Time Allowed: 1 ½ Hours (90 min)

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.
 - a) Questions numbers 1 to 4 are one mark questions. Attempt any three questions.
 - b) Questions numbers 05 and 06 are two marks questions. Attempt any one question.
4. Section B is of 17 marks and has 16 questions on Subject specific Skills.
 - a) Questions numbers 7 to 13 are one mark questions. Attempt any five questions.
 - b) Questions numbers 14 to 18 are two marks questions. Attempt any three questions.
5. Section C is of 08 marks and has 03 competency-based questions.
 - a) Questions numbers 19 to 21 are four marks questions. Attempt any two questions.
6. Do as per the instructions given in the respective sections.
7. Marks allotted are mentioned against each section/question.

SECTION A

(3+2 = 5 marks)

Answer any 03 questions out of the given 04 questions		1 x 3 = 3
Q.1	An entrepreneur is a person who tries to meet needs of a customer through new ideas or ways of doing business and makes profit in return.	1
Q.2	Sustainable means what is good for the economy as well as the future of the environment.	1
Q.3	National Action Plan on Climate Change	1
Q.4	<ol style="list-style-type: none">a) Confidenceb) Independencec) Perseveranced) Open-mindedness (any two)	1

Answer any 01 question out of the given 02 questions		2 x 1=2
Q.5	A manufacturing business is one that converts raw material(s) into finished product(s) to meet the demands of the customer. In this form of business, the finished product can be directly sold to the customer. A trading business does not manufacture a good or product but only facilitates the act of bringing the finished goods from the manufacturing unit to the buyer or customer	2
Q.6	a) Government b) NGO c) Business & industry d) Farmers e) Women f) Workers & trade unions g) Native tribes h) Scientific & technological community i) Children & Youth (any four)	2

SECTION B

(5+8+9 = 22 marks)

Answer any 05 questions out of the given 07 questions		1 x 5=5
Q.7	Contrast is defined as the principle that guides the arrangement of opposing elements in a design.	1
Q.8	Chainstitch machine or Overedge machine	1
Q.9	Emphasis communicates varying degrees of visual dominance in a design.	1
Q.10	Size-18	1
Q.11	Sewing can be defined as a craft of attaching or fastening fabrics or other materials with help of needle and thread.	1
Q.12	Mercerized cotton or silk threads.	1
Q.13	Stitch Per Inch	1
Answer any 03 questions out of the given 05 questions		2 x 3=6
Q.14	Design concepts can be presented on paper to represent the designer's vision incorporating the elements and principles of design.	2
Q.15	An inverted U-shaped and often quilted covers used for covering the tea pot. It helps to keeps the beverage hot for longer	2

Q.16	Mashak. Kohlapuri 'chappals' - from Maharashtra 'Mojri'-from Jaipur	2						
Q.17	The ability to draw the human body of women, men and children is considered to be fundamental to the profession of a fashion designer. The ability to draw the human body enables the designer to portray one's design concepts.	2						
Q.18	Puckering will mean that either the choice of the needle is not correct or there are too many stitches per inch. Adjust the tension of the machine and test till satisfied with the quality of the stitch	2						
Answer any 02 questions out of the given 04 questions		3 x 2=6						
Q.19	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Regular</th> <th>Flowing</th> <th>Progressive</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A design is governed by principle of regular rhythm when an element or a set of elements is repeated at regular intervals</td> <td>It is defined as visual movement relates to continuance of an element used in design creation. This kind of visual rhythm is often more organic in nature.</td> <td>progressive rhythm encompasses visual sequencing of forms through progression of steps. This effect is often achieved by increasing or decreasing occurrence of design elements</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Regular	Flowing	Progressive	A design is governed by principle of regular rhythm when an element or a set of elements is repeated at regular intervals	It is defined as visual movement relates to continuance of an element used in design creation. This kind of visual rhythm is often more organic in nature.	progressive rhythm encompasses visual sequencing of forms through progression of steps. This effect is often achieved by increasing or decreasing occurrence of design elements	3
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Q.20	Wipe up any oil spilled on the floor immediately to prevent anyone from slipping/ Do not tilt your chair forward or backward while operating the machine./Use both hands to raise and lower the machine head./ Always keep your head above the table./ Keep your feet off the treadle when you are not operating the machine./Keep your feet off the treadle when you are setting or threading the needle./Turn the motor off when you are not stitching./Turn the motor off before cleaning, oiling or adjusting the machine./Turn the motor off before removing or replacing the pulley belt and run the machine out. Wait until all motion has stopped. (any three)	3						
Q.21	The intersection or conjoining of one or more lines with other lines, forms an enclosed space thus creating a shape. A shape is an element of design which is defined by its closed contours or outline. In a composition, the filled or solid portion is called positive space while space around the positive space is called negative space.	2+1=3						
Q.22	Paper shears/ scissors: A cutting instrument ranging in size from 8" to 12" blades. It is used to cut paper patterns. Tailor's shears: A cutting instrument ranging in size from 12" to 16" blades. It is used to cut fabric and muslin. Pin cushion: It is used to hold pins, needles for easy accessibility and storage	3						

SECTION C
(COMPETENCY BASED QUESTIONS)

(2 x 4 = 8 marks)

Answer any 02 questions out of the given 03 questions		
Q.25	<p>1. The power sewing machine is much faster as it stitches an average of 5000 stitches per minute. An average home sewing machine makes no more than 800 stitches while a hand sewing machine would stitch a maximum of 300 stitches per minute.</p> <p>2. The presser foot in a power machine is controlled with a knee lift, but in a home sewing machine it is operated manually using a lever at the back of needle bar.</p> <p>3. The throat plate in a home sewing machine is often marked with seam guides which an industry machine does not have.</p> <p>4. In the industrial sewing machine or power machine the presser foot has a narrow opening between the two toes and it holds fabric more securely and firmly.</p> <p>5. The industrial sewing machine or power machine has a small and round needle hole on the throat plate than the home sewing machine, which is large and oval. This reduces stitching problems.</p> <p>(Any 4 points)</p>	4
Q.26	<p>a) Size Contrast: Elements of same shape are used in different sizes</p> <p>b) Texture Contrast: Elements of same shape and same size are used with different textures</p> <p>c) Shape Contrast: Elements of different shapes are used in approximately the same size.</p> <p>d) Colour Contrast: Elements of same shape are used in different colours.</p>	4
Q.27	<p>a. Duvet Cover: These are quilt covers usually made of varied fabrics and embellished with placement prints, embroideries etc.</p> <p>b. Bedcover: These are placed over the bedsheet for decorative purposes.</p> <p>c. Throws: These are long rectangular sheet-like products that adorn the couches or beds. They can be woven or knitted.</p> <p>d. Quilts: These are padded and stitched bedsheet sized fabrics filled with cotton or polyfil. In order to keep the filling in place, the quilts are stitched by hand or machine.</p>	4