

# CBSE | DEPARTMENT OF SKILL EDUCATION

## APPAREL (SUBJECT CODE 414)

### MARKING SCHEME FOR CLASS X (SESSION 2022-2023)

Max. Time: 2 Hours

Max. Marks: 50

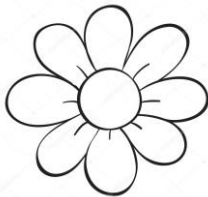
#### General Instructions:

1. Please read the instructions carefully.
2. This Question Paper consists of **21 questions** in two sections – Section A & Section B.
3. Section A has Objective type questions whereas Section B contains Subjective type questions.
4. **Out of the given (5 + 16 =) 21 questions, a candidate has to answer (5 + 10 =) 15 questions in the allotted (maximum) time of 2 hours.**
5. All questions of a particular section must be attempted in the correct order.
6. **SECTION A - OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS (24 MARKS):**
  - i. This section has 05 questions.
  - ii. There is no negative marking.
  - iii. Do as per the instructions given.
  - iv. Marks allotted are mentioned against each question/part.
7. **SECTION B – SUBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS (26 MARKS):**
  - i. This section contains 16 questions.
  - ii. A candidate has to do 10 questions.
  - iii. Do as per the instructions given.
  - iv. Marks allotted are mentioned against each question/part.

### SECTION A: OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

Q. No.	QUESTION	Source Material (NCERT/PSSCI VE/ CBSE Study Material)	Unit/ Chap. No.	Page no. of source material	Marks
Q. 1	Answer any 4 out of the given 6 questions on Employability Skills (1 x 4 = 4 marks)				
i.	Emotional intelligence is the ability to identify and manage one's own emotions, as well as the emotions of others.	Employability skills- NCERT	2. Self-management Skills	43	1
ii.	have a joyful life./ focus and complete tasks on time./ be a happy person as you are stress free./be more energetic and spend quality time with your friends and family.	Employability skills- NCERT	2. Self-management Skills	41	1
iii.	1.self-employment 2. wage employment	Employability skills- NCERT	4.Entrepreneurial skills	100	1
iv.	You can wipe the screen with a soft cloth to remove any finger marks.	Employability skills- NCERT	3.Information & communication technology skills	75	1

v.	Hard Working	Employability skills- NCERT	4.Entrepreneurial skills	89	1
vi.	Apple iOS / Google Android	Employability skills- NCERT	3.Information & communication technology skills	64	1
Q. 2	Answer any 5 out of the given 6 questions (1 x 5 = 5 marks)				
i.	IIIIIIII	Resource Material, Fashion Studies, Class XI	CHAPTER 3: DESIGN FUNDAMENTALS	4	1
ii.	Chikankari	STUDY MATERIAL, TEXTILE DESIGN, CLASS XII	UNIT - 5 EMBROIDERED TEXTILES	89	1
iii.	Men folk of the region.	STUDY MATERIAL, TEXTILE DESIGN, CLASS XII	UNIT - 5 EMBROIDERED TEXTILES	81	1
iv.	West Bengal	STUDY MATERIAL, TEXTILE DESIGN, CLASS XII	UNIT - 5 EMBROIDERED TEXTILES	81	1
v.	Rhythm, Balance, Proportion and Emphasis.  (any two)	Resource Material, Fashion Studies, Class XI	CHAPTER 3: DESIGN FUNDAMENTALS	2	1

vi.	Thread tails, missing stitch, stray threads, thread loops, crooked logo, stains. (any one)	Apparel, Textbook Class IX	Unit-3 Embroidery defects and finishing	72	1
Q. 3	Answer any 5 out of the given 6 questions (1 x 5 = 5 marks)				
i.	from one generation to next generation	STUDY MATERIAL, TEXTILE DESIGN, CLASS XII	UNIT - 5 EMBROIDERED TEXTILES	79	1
ii.	Embroidery hoop (ring).	Apparel, Textbook Class IX	Unit-2 Tools, materials & stitches for hand embroidery	38	1
iii.	pearl cotton, silk threads, metallic thread, fine wool thread, and viscose rayon thread.	Apparel, Textbook Class IX	Unit-2 Tools, materials & stitches for hand embroidery	35	1
iv.	The hoop usually has a nut and a bolt for tightening of the fabric between the two rings of the frame.	Apparel, Textbook Class IX	Unit-2 Tools, materials & stitches for hand embroidery	38	1
v.	Removing colour by means of chemical agent.	Textile design, Class XII	UNIT I TEXTILE CHEMICAL PROCESSING	6	1
vi.		Resource Material, Fashion Studies, Class XI	CHAPTER 3: DESIGN FUNDAMENTALS	28	1

Q. 4 Answer any 5 out of the given 6 questions (1 x 5 = 5 marks)					
i.	The rules that govern how design elements are mixed in the most appropriate way.	Resource Material, Fashion Studies, Class XI	CHAPTER 3: DESIGN FUNDAMENTALS	21	1
ii.	a) embroidery machine b) Embroidery thread c) Embroidery frames d) Needles (any two)	Apparel, Textbook Class IX	Unit-2 Tools, materials & stitches for hand embroidery	27	1
iii.	Common handkerchief item of gift during marriages.	Textile design, class XII	Unit-5 Embroidered Textiles	86	1
iv.	it adds visual as well as tactile interest to the surface appearance.	Resource Material, Fashion Studies, Class XI	CHAPTER 3: DESIGN FUNDAMENTALS	7	1
v.	to transfer the design using light.	Apparel, Textbook Class IX	Unit-1 Basics of Hand Embroidery	22	1
vi.	Trim off the thread remains as near to the article as possible,	Apparel, Textbook Class IX	Unit-3 Embroidery defects and finishing	72	1
Q. 5 Answer any 5 out of the given 6 questions (1 x 5 = 5 marks)					
i.	the quality of the fabric, threads, the intricacy of the design, the closeness of the stitches, and the colour combinations.	Apparel, Textbook Class IX	Unit-2 Tools, materials & stitches for hand embroidery	27	1
ii.	Different types of embroidery take different time to complete, which directly affects embroidery costing.	Apparel, Textbook Class IX	Unit-3 Embroidery defects and finishing	76	1

iii.	when the fabric gaps are visible through the embroidery design in the background, either in the middle part of the design or on the edges.	Apparel, Textbook Class IX	Unit-3 Embroidery defects and finishing	64	1
iv.	incorrect tracing of the design.	Apparel, Textbook Class IX	Unit-3 Embroidery defects and finishing	64	1
v.	a) Good intricate design b) colours c) fabric quality	Apparel, Textbook Class IX	Unit-2 Tools, materials & stitches for hand embroider	Pg 32	1
vi.	lotus flowers, floral scrolls, tree of life, creepers; animal and bird forms; fish, sea-monsters, mermaids, ships, submarine scenes;	Textile design, class XII	Unit-5 Embroidered Textiles	86	1

**SECTION B: SUBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS**

Q. No.	QUESTION	Source Material (NCERT/ PSSCIVE/ CBSE Study Material)	Unit/ Chap. No.	Page no. of source material	Marks
Answer any 3 out of the given 5 questions on Employability Skills in 20 – 30 words each (2 x 3 = 6 marks)					
Q. 6	a. Avoid delay or postponing any planned activity b. Organise your room and school desk c. Develop a 'NO DISTURBANCE ZONE', where you can sit and complete important tasks d. Use waiting time productively e. Prepare a 'To-do' list f. Prioritise g. Replace useless activities with productive activities (any four)	Employability skills- NCERT	2. Self-management Skills	60	2

Q. 7	<p>Internal Motivation: LOVE We do things because they make us happy, healthy and feel good. For example, when you perform on your annual day function and you learn something new, such as dancing, singing, etc., you feel good.</p>	<p>External Motivation: REWARD We do things because they give us respect, recognition and appreciation. For example, Suresh participated in a 100m race and won a prize. This motivated him to go for practice every morning.</p>	Employability skills-NCERT	2. Self-management Skills	51	2
Q. 8	<p>a. Keeping a device clean. b. Prepare a maintenance schedule c. Back up your data d. Scanning and cleaning viruses e. Increasing computer performance f. Removing spam from your computer</p>		Employability skills-NCERT	3.Information & communication technology skills	77	2
Q. 9	<p>Entrepreneurs have a positive relationship with society. They make profits through activities that benefit society. Some entrepreneurs work towards saving the environment, some give money to build schools and hospitals. This way, the people and area around them becomes better.</p>		Employability skills-NCERT	4.Entrepreneurial skills	86	2
Q. 10	<p>a.every business idea needs to be unique or special. b. a person needs a lot of money to start a business. c.only a person having a big business is an entrepreneur. d.entrepreneurs are born, not made.</p>		Employability skills-NCERT	4.Entrepreneurial skills	98	2
<p>Answer any 4 out of the given 6 questions in 20 – 30 words each (2 x 4 = 8 marks)</p>						
Q. 11	<p>Shapes can be divided into three categories based on the nature of their forms:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Organic shape Geometric shape Abstract shape</p>		Resource Material, Fashion Studies, Class XI	CHAPTER 3: DESIGN FUNDAMENTALS	6	2

Q. 12	Ans. Kasuti is a world-famous embroidery of Karnataka. “Kai” means hand and “Suti” means cotton thread. Hence, Kasuti means hand work made of cotton thread. This art passed from generation to generation. Two to four strands are used for fine and coarse work. Motifs are based on mythological stories, creepers, animals and birds.	Textile design, class XII	Unit-5 Embroidered Textiles	81	2
Q. 13	Embroidery in India includes dozens of embroidery styles that vary by region and clothing styles. Design 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. It travels from one generation to another, e.g., Kashidakari, chikankari etc.	Textile design, class XII	Unit-5 Embroidered Textiles	79	2
Q. 14	Following steps should be taken while doing embroidery:  a) Wash your hands with soap so that fabric or the material remains clean. b) Ensure that the embroidery ring is fitted properly before starting the embroidery work. c) Collect all the appropriate tools and materials required for doing embroidery work. d) Thread the needle with required strands of the thread.	Apparel, Textbook Class IX	Unit-2 Tools, materials & stitches for hand embroidery	43	2
Q. 15	Costing is the method of eliminating and evaluating the total cost of producing a product or garment together with the cost of raw materials, ornamentation or embroidery done on it, labour charges, marketing and transportation.	Apparel, Textbook Class IX	Unit 3: Embroidery Defects and Finishing	74	2

Q. 16	Phulkari refers to folk embroidery of Punjab. Although, phulkari means floral work but it also covers motifs and geometrical shapes. On a coarse cloth of khaddar, patterns are made using darn stitch. Chope, chamba, ghunghat bagh are examples of phulkari. Shawl, suit, dupatta, dress materials are made using phulkari fabric. Bright red, orange and blue colours are used. It gives a vibrant and joyous touch to phulkari.	Textile design, class XII	UNIT - 5 EMBROIDERED TEXTILES	83	2
Answer any 3 out of the given 5 questions in 50– 80 words each (4 x 3 = 12 marks)					
Q. 17	Almost every embroidered garment has to undergo at least one or more finishing process before it is sold. The 4 finishing techniques are:  a) Bleaching- Bleaching is the process in which colour is removed with the help of chemical agents. b) Singeing: Singeing is the process of burning-off fibres which remain in the borer holes after boring. It is an expensive procedure. c) Rinsing: In order to eliminate all chemical residues from the fabric. d) Dyeing: dyeing the material by soaking it in a colouring solution.	Textile design, class XII	UNIT I TEXTILE CHEMICAL PROCESSING	6	4
Q. 18	Kantha originated in West Bengal. It is executed on layers of old white sarees that are stitched together with simple running stitch. The motifs are traced and embroidered with different coloured threads. The motifs are lotus, tree of life, animal, birds, fish and goddess etc. Kantha are used to make quilts, bags, dress material etc.	Textile design, class XII	UNIT - 5 EMBROIDERED TEXTILES	86	4
Q. 19	First of all, select the stencil for the transfer of design and place it on the right side of the 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 according to the requirement of the embroiderer.	Apparel, Textbook Class IX	Unit 1: Basics of Hand Embroidery	14	4



	<p>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.</p> <p>Satin, chain, lazy daisy, shade work, cut work, etc can be used for corner and center design.</p>				
Q. 20	<p>The value of embroidered product can be increased by improving the quality of embroidery in the following ways:</p> <p>a) Print a template(s) of your embroidery design so you plan the embroidery layout. Place it on the item (garment, home décor, craft or quilt) and critique its placement and size.</p> <p>b) Build a test stash- Keep a test polo T-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 than you will 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 will be using for the final project.</p> <p>c) 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 for the final project.</p> <p>d) Hoop on a flat, sturdy surface, not on 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.</p> <p>e) Select the right hoop for the job- The best hold is achieved with the smallest hoop for the design. For instance, a 4" × 4" hoop is the best choice for a 2 1/2" × 3" design.</p> <p>f) Insert a fresh needle when starting a new embroidery project.</p>	Apparel, Textbook Class IX	Unit-3 Embroidery Defects and Finishing	72	4

Q. 21	<p>The quality of embroidery depends not only on the workmanship but also the quality of the fabric, threads, the intricacy of the design and closeness of the stitches and colour 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 material, the required fineness of the embroidered 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.</p> <p>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 colour, texture, length, thickness and suitability to the final effect of the embroidery pattern.</p> <p>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 tread and viscose rayon thread- the list is endless.</p>	Apparel, Textbook Class IX	Unit-2 Tools, materials & stitches for hand embroidery	26	4
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