

# CBSE | DEPARTMENT OF SKILL EDUCATION

## TEXTILE DESIGN (SUBJECT CODE 829)

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

Max. Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 60

#### General Instructions:

1. Please read the instructions carefully.
2. This Question Paper consists of **24 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 (6 + 18 =) 24 questions, a candidate has to answer (6 + 11 =) 17 questions in the allotted (maximum) time of 3 hours.**
5. All questions of a particular section must be attempted in the correct order.
6. **SECTION A - OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS (30 MARKS):**
  - i. This section has 06 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 (30 MARKS):**
  - i. This section contains 18 questions.
  - ii. A candidate has to do 11 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/PSSCIVE/ 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.	A flagship initiative of the Government of India, is intended to build an ecosystem for the growth of business	Class XII employability book	CH-4 Entrepreneurs hip skills	89	1
ii.	Result Orientation	Class XII employability book	CH-2 Self management skills	28	1
iii.	Worksheet	Class XII employability book	CH-3 ICT	42	1
iv.	The ability to act in a situation before others do.	Class XII employability book	CH-4 Entrepreneurs hip skills	81	1
v.	Anxious Avoidant Dependent Paranoid Anti social (Any two)	Class XII employability book	CH-2 Self management skills	36	1
vi.	Cntrl+u	Class XII employability book	CH-3 ICT	55	1

<b>Q. 2 Answer any 5 out of the given 7 questions (1 x 5 = 5 marks)</b>					
i.	Newly constructed fabric as it comes from the mill is called gray good.	Online text book	Unit-1 TEXTILE CHEMICAL PROCESSING	2	1
ii.	1960's	Online text book	Unit-4 Introduction to print designs and techniques.	64	1
iii.	Ajanta paintings	Online text book	Unit-2 Textile dyeing	10	1
iv.	India	Online text book	Unit-3 Textile Printing	30	1
v.	Chintz	Online text book	Unit-3 Textile Printing	30	1
vi.	1970	Online text book	Unit-4 Introduction to print designs and technoques.	58	1
vii.	Duplex	Online text book	Unit-3 Textile Printing	44	1
<b>Q. 3 Answer any 6 out of the given 7 questions (1 x 6 = 6 marks)</b>					
i.	Ideate	Online text book	Unit-4 Introduction to print designs and techniques.	49	1
ii.	Geru or Neel	Online text book	Unit-2 Textile dyeing	11	1
iii.	Rekh	Online text book	Unit-3 Textile Printing	32	1
iv.	by reading Newspapers, Magazines, Books, visiting Museum, Gallery, Exhibitions, Websites and collecting regional fabric swatches.	Online text book	Unit-4 Introduction to print designs and techniques.	53	1
v.	Chikankari	Online text book	Unit-5 Embroidered Textiles	80	1
vi.	to provide colour directions and further color-ways for the textile pattern .	Online text book	Unit-4 Introduction to print techniques.	57	1
vii.	Chandrokhani	Online text book	Unit-2 Textile dyeing	13	1

<b>Q. 4</b>	<b>Answer any 5 out of the given 6 questions (1 x 5 = 5 marks)</b>				
i.	Waxes	Online text book	Unit-1 Textile chemical processing	2	1
ii.	Gharcholu	Online text book	Unit-2 Textile dyeing	12	1
iii.	Flowers Nuts Berries		Unit-2 Textile dyeing	19	1
iv.	Warp printing	Online text book	Unit-3 Textile Printing	45	1
v.	Provides colour directions	Online text book	Unit-4 Introduction to print designs and techniques.	57	1
vi.	Rugs	Online text book	Unit-5 Embroidered Textiles	83	1
<b>Q. 5</b>	<b>Answer any 5 out of the given 6 questions (1 x 5 = 5 marks)</b>				
i.	Basic dye	Online text book	Unit-2 Textile dyeing	20	1
ii.	Nazarbuti	Online text book	Unit-5 Embroidered Textiles	84	1
iii.	type of fabrics, contains of the fabric and the end uses of the fabric.	Online text book	Unit-1 Textile chemical processing	3	1
iv.	Direct print	Online text book	Unit-3 Textile Printing	41	1
v.	Andhra Pradesh	Online text book	Unit-5 Embroidered Textiles	81	1
vi.	Sikar & Bikaner	Online text book	Unit-2 Textile dyeing	15	1
<b>Q. 6</b>	<b>Answer any 5 out of the given 6 questions (1 x 5 = 5 marks)</b>				
i.	Lipai	Online text book	Unit-2 Textile dyeing	14	1
ii.	55"	Online text book	Unit-3 Textile Printing	31	1
iii.	depict the natural elements which includes the rich flora and fauna of the region of Kashmir.	Online text book	Unit-5 Embroidered Textiles	81	1
iv.	Marco Polo	Online text book	Unit-5 Embroidered Textiles	80	1

v.	wealth and status	Online text book	Unit-4 Introduction to Print & techniques	62	1
vi.	to reduces the breakage of yarn	Online text book	Unit-1 TEXTILE CHEMICAL PROCESSING	2	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
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**Answer any 3 out of the given 5 questions on Employability Skills in 20 – 30 words each (2 x 3 = 6 marks)**

Q. 7	Steps to overcome personality disorders • Talk to someone. Most often, it helps to share your feelings. • Look after your physical health. A healthy body can help you maintain a healthy mind. • Build confidence in your ability to handle difficult situations. • Engage in hobbies, such as music, dance and painting. These have a therapeutic effect. • Stay positive by choosing words like 'challenges' instead of 'problems'	Class XII employability book	Ch-2 Self- management skills	37	2
Q. 8	'Five Factor Model'  Openness  Consciousness  etc	Class XII employability book	Ch-2 Self- management skills	Pg 33-34	2
Q. 9	A long-term goal is something you want to do in the future. Long-term goals are important for a successful career. A long-term goal is something you want to accomplish in the future. Long-term goals require time and planning.	Class XII employability book	Ch-2 Self- management skills	29	2

	Long-term goals are those that are distant in terms of time period. An entrepreneur focusses more on what is to be achieved in distant future rather than in near future. The person will plan and work patiently to achieve the long-term goals.				
Q. 10	1. Click on Slide. 2. Select New Slide from the drop-down as shown in Figure 3.43. 3. You can also press Ctrl+M on the keyboard. 4. This will add a blank New Slide to the presentation. 5. The layout or arrangement of textboxes, etc., will be similar to the previous one.	Class XII employability book	Ch-3 ICT	69	2
Q. 11	An attitude is a way of thinking or feeling about something. It can be positive or negative, good or bad. We shall learn about positive attitudes of entrepreneurs.	Class XII employability book	Ch-4 Entrepreneurs hip skills	96	2
<b>Answer any 3 out of the given 5 questions in 20 – 30 words each (2 x 3 = 6 marks)</b>					
Q. 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To remove all the impurities, both natural and those added during production that may interfere in subsequent dyeing or finishing process.</li> <li>• Improve the ability of the fibers to absorb water, dyes solutions and chemicals.</li> <li>• Impart proper brightness or whiteness to fabrics according to need, especially when brilliant or pastel shades are desired.</li> </ul>	Online text book	Unit-1 TEXTILE CHEMICAL PROCESSING	3	2
Q. 13	Sulfur dyes, first made in 1879, are used for cotton and linen. These dyes are fast to washing, light, and perspiration, but they have one weakness: excessive chlorine bleaching will strip the color. Sulfur dyes are insoluble in water and must be made soluble with the aid	Online text book	Unit-2 Textile dyeing	25	2

	<p>of caustic soda and sodium sulfide. (one or two manufactures produce sulfur dyes that have been made water-soluble.) Sulfur dyeing is done at high temperature and with a large quantity of salt, which helps to drive the color into the fabric. Sulfur dyes penetrate more thoroughly than any other dye because of the high temperature and the alkalinity of the dye bath. They are excellent for khaki and for the heavy piece goods used in work clothes. Sulfur dyes produce dull colors, such as navy, brown, and black. They are used for black more than any other dye. If stored for a great length of time, fabrics become tender.</p>				
Q. 14	<p>Technique: The base material for Kashida is cotton, wool or silk in a variety of colors like white, blue, yellow, purple, red, green and black. The embroidery threads used to execute Kashida are wool, silk or cotton depending on the product to be embroidered. The main stitches employed for Kashida are darning stitch, stem stitch, satin stitch and chain stitch</p>	Online text book	Unit-5 Embroidered Textiles	81	2
Q. 15	<p>A.Sabyasachi Mukherjee or Laura Ashley .</p> <p>b.The layouts of the floral prints are found in striped format, scattered, bunches and bouquets.</p>	Online text book	Unit-4 Introduction to Print & techniques	60	2

Q. 16	<p>Advantages: • 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. • Due to engraving, sharp outlines can be obtained which is extremely difficult to achieve in Block printing. Disadvantages • Not economical for short run of Fabric • Repeat of the design is limited to circumference of the roller and width of the roller. • Setup cost of roller, engraving and printing machine is high.</p>	Online text book	Unit-3 Textile Printing	39	2
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Answer any 2 out of the given 3 questions in 30– 50 words each (3 x 2 = 6 marks)

Q. 17	<p>Natural Impurities: - Natural impurities are generally presents in the natural fibers in the form of oil, waxes, natural color, vegetable matters (such as leaves particles, Seed particles, etc.), Dust particle. In case of wool sweat is also considered as impurities which are deposited on the sheep"s or goat"s hair. Added Impurities:- These type of impurities are manually added to the yarn or fibres during the manufacturing process to increase the efficiency of the weaving process such as, Sizing materials (which includes starches, or polyvinyl alcohol are applied on the surfaces of the yarn to reduces the breakage of yarn during the weaving operation and increase the weaving efficacy.) Spin finishes are another example of the added impurities. These types of impurities are generally added to synthetic yarns which contain Antistatic 3 agents and Lubricants.</p>	Online text book	Unit-1 TEXTILE CHEMICAL PROCESSING	2	3
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	Which reduces the static charge buildup and friction during the weaving operation. These impurities make fabric hydrophobic in nature and limit the fabric for further processing.				
Q. 18	Region Technique Motif Style	Online text book	Unit-3 Textile Printing	35	3
Q. 19	Region Technique Motif Style	Online text book	Unit-5 Embroidered Textiles	89	3
<b>Answer any 3 out of the given 5 questions in 50– 80 words each (4 x 3 = 12 marks)</b>					
Q. 20	Region Technique Motif Style	Online text book	CH-5	Pg 83,84	4
Q. 21	1.5000 B.C., Egypt- Flax 2.3000 B.C. in India and in Peru 3.2640 B.C. in China- Silk 4.1500 B.C. in Mexico; Peru, Tie-dyeing, batik 5.450 B.C. in Greece, Animal figures were painted on clothing using pigment dyes.	Online text book	CH-4	Pg 50,51,52	4



	<p>6. 500-600 in Persia, Patterned cloth was printed in red, black, and powdered gold.</p> <p>7. 1100 in Europe- Fabric printing</p> <p>8. In seventeenth century Europe, the design and manufacture of woven or embroidered designs.</p> <p>9. European companies started trading with Asian countries including hand painted designs from India known as "Calicos" or "Chintz". volumes.</p> <p>10. Twenty-first centuries: Digital revolution was considered far more significant than the invention of writing or printing. Digital technique provided</p> <p>ANY 4 points</p>				
Q. 22	<p>These dyes were originally developed for the dyeing of cellulose acetate but now days, they are used to dye nylon, cellulose triacetate and acrylic fibres too.</p> <p>These dyes were largely used for dyeing of polyester material. Disperse dyes are Non-ionic aromatic compounds with relatively low molecular weight and has an extremely low solubility in water. These dyes are available in the form of powders, granular, liquid or paste form. These dyes can be sublimizing at higher temperature and this sublimation properties of Disperse dyes at high temperature is used in the transfer printing and rapid dyeing process.</p> <p>Dyeing of polyester is generally carried out at high temperature and high pressure. These dyes are also used for heat transfer printing. Disperse dyes produces very good</p>	Online text book	Unit-2 Textile dyeing	26	4

	<p>range of shades except dark blue and black. These dyes are having good - excellent fastness to perspiration, crocking and dry cleaning and Fair-Good fastness to light and washing. When these dyes are used on acetate, it exhibit poor fastness to light and subject to gas fading.</p>				
Q. 23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The term “textile printing” indicates the patterning of cloth by means of printing, dyeing or painting. The printed fabrics are categorized in four different classes or styles: the “resist” style, the “dyed” style, the “discharge” style and the “direct” style. The resist style and dyed style are the oldest form of decorating textiles.</li> <li>• History of printing</li> <li>• Present day printing techniques</li> </ul>	Online text book	Unit-3 Textile Printing	29	4
Q. 24	<p>The basic steps of creating a bandhani textile are as follows: Pre-preparation of fabric:</p> <p>The fabric generally used for tie and dye is finer variety of cotton and silk, so that dye can penetrate deep into the layers of tied fabrics. It is soaked in water overnight and washed thoroughly to remove the starch in order to improve its dye uptake. The fabric is bleached by drying it in the sun.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tracing of design</li> <li>• Tying of fabric:</li> </ul>	Online text book	Unit-2 Textile dyeing	9	4

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Dyeing of fabric in the lightest colour:</li><li>• Renewal of tying and dyeing in next-darker colour:</li><li>• Washing: Following the final dyeing, the textile is washed to remove excess dye and starched.</li><li>• Opening the ties:</li></ul> <p>Above points to be elaborated</p>				
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