

CBSE | DEPARTMENT OF SKILL EDUCATION

FASHION STUDIES (SUBJECT CODE 837)

MARKING SCHEME FOR CLASS XII (SESSION 2022-2023)

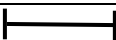
Max. Time: 3 Hours

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.	Obsessive-compulsive	Combined Book	2	11	1
ii.	a. Conscientiousness	Combined Book	2	11	1
iii.	c. Standard bar	Combined Book	3	15	1
iv.	b. Right Aligned	NCERT Textbook	3	44	1
v.	a. Employee related difficulties	Combined Book	4	42	1
vi.	Startup	NCERT Textbook	4	88	1
Q. 2	Answer any 5 out of the given 7 questions (1 x 5 = 5 marks)				
i.	a. Psychologist & Ethnologist	CBSE Study Material	1	1	1
ii.	Kaunakes	CBSE Study Material	1	11	1
iii.	a. distinction and esteem	CBSE Study Material	1	6	1
iv.	a. Bhanu Athaiya	CBSE Study Material	1	28	1
v.	Kani	CBSE Study Material	1	18	1
vi.	a. Coco Chanel	CBSE Study Material	3	80	1
vii.	Knock-offs	CBSE Study Material	3	82	1
Q. 3	Answer any 6 out of the given 7 questions (1 x 6 = 6 marks)				
i.	Front Length	CBSE Study Material	2	42	1
ii.	b. $\frac{1}{4}$ "	CBSE Study Material	2	37	1
iii.	a. 	CBSE Study Material	2	39	1
iv.	a. Mary Quant	CBSE Study Material	3	83-84	1
v.	Rose Bertin	CBSE Study Material	3	86	1
vi.	a. Parallel to the selvedge of the fabric; this has the least amount of stretch.	CBSE Study Material	4	120	1

vii.	sharper, blurred	CBSE Study Material	4	122	1
Q. 4	Answer any 5 out of the given 6 questions (1 x 5 = 5 marks)				
i.	c. Set	CBSE Study Material	2	55	1
ii.	b. Collar stand	CBSE Study Material	2	84	1
iii.	c. U.S	CBSE Study Material	3	85	1
iv.	b. Tearing	CBSE Study Material	4	122	1
v.	Terrycot	CBSE Study Material	4	116	1
vi.	Selvedge	CBSE Study Material	4	120	1
Q. 5	Answer any 5 out of the given 6 questions (1 x 5 = 5 marks)				
i.	Truing	CBSE Study Material	2	64	1
ii.	Rei Kawakubo	CBSE Study Material	3	87	1
iii.	t-shirt	CBSE Study Material	3	93	1
iv.	a. These are easy to handle.	CBSE Study Material	3	109	1
v.	a. Underlining	CBSE Study Material	4	117	1
vi.	porous	CBSE Study Material	4	116	1
Q. 6	Answer any 5 out of the given 6 questions (1 x 5 = 5 marks)				
i.	Draping method	CBSE Study Material	2	34	1
ii.	c. Dart legs	CBSE Study Material	2	38	1
iii.	b. generally has one inch of ease in the crotch area	CBSE Study Material	2	57	1
iv.	Centre Back length	CBSE Study Material	2	44	1
v.	a. Missy	CBSE Study Material	3	106	1
vi.	cotton and linen	CBSE Study Material	4	116	1

SECTION B: SUBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

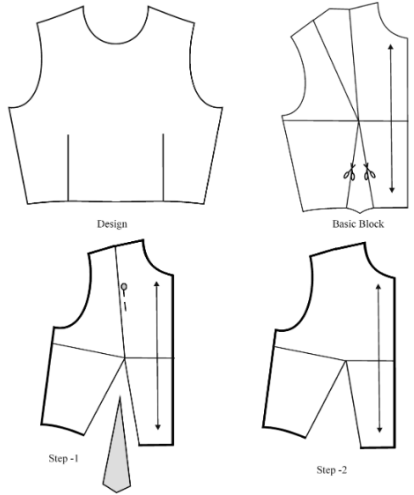
Q. No.	QUESTION	Source Material (NCERT/PSSCIVE/ CBSE Study Material)	Unit/ Chap. No.	Page no. of source material	Marks
Answer any 3 out of the given 5 questions on Employability Skills in 20 – 30 words each (2 x 3 = 6 marks)					
Q. 7	<p>Any Two</p> <p>1. Openness: Individuals with openness to experience are generally, creative, curious, active, flexible and adventurous. If a person is interested in learning new things, meeting new people and making friends, and likes visiting new places, the person can be called open-minded.</p> <p>2. Consciousness: Individuals, who listen to their conscience, are self-disciplined, do their work on time, take care of others before themselves and care about others' feelings.</p> <p>3. Extraversion: Extroverts are individuals, who love interacting with people around and are, generally, talkative. A person, who can easily make friends and make any gathering lively, is confident and an extrovert.</p> <p>4. Agreeableness: Individuals having such a trait are generally, kind, sympathetic, cooperative, warm and considerate. They accommodate themselves in any situation.</p>	NCERT Textbook	2	33-34	2

	<p>For example, people who help and take care of others are, generally, agreeable.</p> <p>5. Neuroticism: Neuroticism is a trait, wherein, individuals show tendency towards anxiety, self-doubt, depression, shyness and other similar negative feelings. People, who have difficulty in meeting others and worry too much about things, show signs of neuroticism.</p>				
Q. 8	<p>Books: Books are said to be best friends. They expand our horizon of thinking. They help us visualize the unknown and uncharted territories beyond our capacities. Books about heroic acts, inspiring lives and stimulating creativity help readers move beyond their routine lives.</p> <p>Music: Music is the language of the soul. A good inspiring piece touches every heart and can help create miracles.</p>	Combined Book	2	10	2
Q. 9	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Select Tools menu - Protect document Choose whether to protect 2. If you select Sheet, the Protect Sheet dialog box appears. 3. Type the password in Password text box. Again, type the password in Confirm text box. Note that the password is case sensitive. 4. Click OK button. 	Combined Book	3	34	2
Q. 10	<p>Persistence: An entrepreneur is never disheartened by failures and keeps trying, adapting and iterating to overcome obstacles that come in the way of achieving goals.</p> <p>Commitment: Entrepreneurs exhibit high level of commitment towards their work and decisions. For an entrepreneur to succeed, they have to stay committed to their venture and their goal.</p>	Combined Book	4	44-45	2
Q. 11	<p>Technical entrepreneurs - The Industrial Revolution gave birth to technical entrepreneurs, who use their technical expertise to create and offer machines, tools and methods. They constantly innovate to make industrial processes seamless and efficient. Technical entrepreneurs use their technical knowledge and skills to innovate.</p> <p>Non-technical entrepreneurs - These entrepreneurs use their expertise in providing services to create a market for technical entrepreneurs. Their expertise is in non-</p>	NCERT Textbook	4	83	2

	technical aspects of a product or service, i.e., they are not concerned with the manufacturing process but have more to do with before and after the manufacturing process.										
Answer any 3 out of the given 5 questions in 20 – 30 words each (2 x 3 = 6 marks)											
Q. 12	In 18 th century Europe, women's skirts expanded tremendously in width. The <i>panier</i> , a lighter supporting frame made of graduated oblong-shaped boned hoops stitched to an underskirt made the skirt so wide on either side of the hips that doors and stairways had to be widened to enable the wearer to pass through.	CBSE Study Material	1	4	2						
Q. 13	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Fitting ease</th> <th>Design Ease</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. It is related to direct contact with the body and is responsible for the comfort factor.</td> <td>1. It is for aesthetic appearance.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. A garment must contain adequate ease beyond the actual measurements of the wearer to allow room for regular movements of walking, sitting, reaching out and even breathing.</td> <td>2. Design ease is the extra fullness added to garment over and above the wearing ease to create a certain silhouette or style.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Fitting ease	Design Ease	1. It is related to direct contact with the body and is responsible for the comfort factor.	1. It is for aesthetic appearance.	2. A garment must contain adequate ease beyond the actual measurements of the wearer to allow room for regular movements of walking, sitting, reaching out and even breathing.	2. Design ease is the extra fullness added to garment over and above the wearing ease to create a certain silhouette or style.	CBSE Study Material	2	55	2
Fitting ease	Design Ease										
1. It is related to direct contact with the body and is responsible for the comfort factor.	1. It is for aesthetic appearance.										
2. A garment must contain adequate ease beyond the actual measurements of the wearer to allow room for regular movements of walking, sitting, reaching out and even breathing.	2. Design ease is the extra fullness added to garment over and above the wearing ease to create a certain silhouette or style.										
Q. 14	Pinning gives the same result and information, that one wants without going to the machine. It is faster and easier to unpin and then re-pin than to rip the stitches and to re-stitch.	CBSE Study Material	2	59	2						
Q. 15	i. They sense the pulse of customers and proactively cater to their desires and lifestyle choices. ii. Nylon, polyester and lycra have become household terms across the world	CBSE Study Material	3	85	2						
Q. 16	Thread Tracing is done on fabrics which are delicate and slippery to mark the seam allowances, grain, dart, centre front, centre back, waist etc. It is to be done on right side of the fabric. Advantage: It has an advantage that it does not leave marks and is very effective for jackets and dark colour fabrics.	CBSE Study Material	4	125	2						

Answer any 2 out of the given 3 questions in 30– 50 words each (3 x 2 = 6 marks)					
<p>Q. 17</p>	<p>a. Shoulder - (any two points)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The shoulders should appear smooth and feel comfortable. Seam should lie on top of the shoulder. 2. In regular styles the armscye seam should fall on edge of the wearer’s shoulder. 3. The shoulders of the garment should be wide enough to let the sleeves hang smoothly. 4. If the shoulders are too narrow, the sleeves will pull across the upper arm and cause wrinkles. 5. The shoulder slope of the garment should match the shoulder slope of the wearer. <p>b. Bust - (any two points)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If the garment is too small, the seams or closures at the centre front or centre back will pull and gape open. 2. A larger bust or highly developed chest often causes the button closure to gape open at the centre front or back. 3. A garment may ride up because the larger bust curves takes up more length. <p>c. Neckline -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Necklines should be large enough to fit without pulling or chafing but not so large that it does not lie flat against the body in front and back. 2. The front of the basic neckline should always be lower than that of the back. 	<p>CBSE Study Material</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>56</p>	<p>3</p>
<p>Q. 18</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Today the global market for children’s wear is determined by the increasing purchasing power and requirements of growing children. The growth in the financial status of the families with double income and more disposable income, the branded apparel market in children’s wear is doing extremely well. 2. With smaller families, there is higher willingness of the parents to spend on expensive labels for their children. There is high demand for branded clothing as gifts for children for every occasion. 3. With the changing socio-economic scenario, children are more aware of the 	<p>CBSE Study Material</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>108</p>	<p>3</p>

	external environment where design, technology and marketing are targeted at them, as compared to the previous generation. Some of the major influences on children's wear can be attributed to cartoon characters, films, bestseller novels for children, toys, sports icons etc. The media, social network sites like Facebook and Twitter, play stations, ease of online shopping and peer groups influences have also increased their awareness and familiarity with current fashion trends.				
Q. 19	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An interfacing is a special type of fabric applied to the inside of a garment to give it shape, body, and support. 2. It can be applied to the entire garment but is usually applied only to parts, such as collars, front or back openings, lapels, and hems, and to such details as pocket flaps. 3. Interfacings are made from many different fibres in several weights and degrees of crispness; they may be woven or non-woven. A comparatively new category of interfacings, fusible interfacings, instead of being stitched to the garment fabric, are ironed onto it. Fusible, too, may be woven or non-woven. 	CBSE Study Material	4	117	3
Answer any 3 out of the given 5 questions in 50– 80 words each (4 x 3 = 12 marks)					
Q. 20	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Eli Whitney invented and patented an automatic Ginning machine which was a simple yet effective way of separating cottonseed from short staple cotton fibre. 2. Joseph Jacquard invented Jacquard loom. This loom could automatically control the warp and weft threads on a silk loom by 'recording' patterns of holes on a string of cards. 3. Issac Singer invented domestic sewing machine. The sewing machine brought the principle of assembly-line which led eventually to mass production, standardization of sizes and ready-to-wear clothing sold in departmental stores. 4. Sir Isaac Newton had earlier isolated the principal colours of the spectrum -red, yellow and blue of which the other tones were only mixtures. 5. Johan Tobias Mayer explained the principles of colour mixing thereby creating 	CBSE Study Material	1	18	4

	<p>new possibilities of colour which provided textile manufacturers with numerous colour combinations. In 1856.</p> <p>6. Sir William Perkin invented the first synthetic dye.</p> <p>(Any 4 points)</p>				
<p>Q. 21</p> <p>Take two dart basic block, slash the new dart position i.e., the waist dart. Fold and close the shoulder dart. Trace the new pattern on separate sheet.</p> 	<p>CBSE Study Material</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>74-75</p>	<p>4</p>	
<p>Q. 22</p> <p>Pattern making is the process of transforming a design into its constituent flat pattern pieces and then drafting them out.</p> <p>Flat pattern making is widely used for following reasons: (any three points)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The basic block includes ease allowance which allows the body to perform a variety of normal body functions requiring movement of various body parts. 2. The method is logical and easy to understand. 3. It brings consistency and accuracy of both size and fit of mass-produced garments. 4. It is also the fastest and most efficient pattern design method even for complicated designs. 	<p>CBSE Study Material</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>33-34</p>	<p>4</p>	
<p>Q. 23</p> <p>Origin of shorts: They started in Europe and were known as Knee breeches. Originally developed for use by the military, shorter pants were a way to keep heavily packed and armed soldiers cool while serving in tropical climates. The style spread to the civilians who began to wear these so-called knee trousers</p>	<p>CBSE Study Material</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>94-95</p>	<p>4</p>	

	<p>as casual wear.</p> <p>Any Three style variations:</p> <p>1. Tennis Shorts were originally worn during tennis matches. These shorts are usually above the knee with pleated waist detail for maximum ease of movement</p> <p>2. Running shorts are short, yet somewhat loose fitting. Made of flexible, lightweight materials allow the wearer to run effortlessly.</p> <p>3. Bermuda shorts taper down to reach the kneecaps. They generally have minimal extraneous detail.</p> <p>4. Cargo Shorts also known as Safari shorts are khaki shorts that have more than four pockets, often with flapped pockets on the sides of the leg. They are practical for camping and wilderness activities where tools such as a compass, pocket knife are required.</p>				
Q. 24	<p>To preshrink washable fabrics, launder and dry it. It is recommended to soak cotton fabric in cold water overnight before cutting. Also, iron fabric well before cutting as any folds retained in the fabric will create a fitting problem later. This technique will take care of shrinkage and also of colour bleeding if required. In case, the colour of the fabric runs, put colour fixer, (a number of brands are available in the market or can be fixed with a home mix of a table spoon of salt and half a cup of vinegar in half a bucket of water) in the same water in which fabric is soaked. This is only required for unblended cotton fabric. Woolens should be dry cleaned if one is not sure that they can be hand washed. Silks too should be dry cleaned until one is absolutely sure about the washability of the fabric. All synthetic fabrics should be pre-soaked in cold water and well ironed to remove all folds and creases before cutting.</p>	CBSE Study Material	4	120	4