

CBSE | DEPARTMENT OF SKILL EDUCATION

FASHION STUDIES (SUBJECT CODE - 837)

MARKING SCHEME FOR CLASS XI (SESSION 2024-2025)

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.	<p>Explain any one value which makes an entrepreneur successful.</p> <p>Ans. (any One)</p> <p>Trust: An entrepreneur must trust their own vision or goal, develop mutual trust with employees, make customers trust his product/service, develop a trustworthy relationship with vendors etc.</p> <p>Honesty: It is very important for an entrepreneur to be honest and ethical. Honesty is must financing the business, managing the assets of the firm, taking decisions that involve risks and making choices that are hard. An ethical entrepreneur is always driven by honesty.</p> <p>Vision: - Vision guides the entrepreneur through the business planning process, clarifying the opportunity and setting goals for the organization. Vision allows the entrepreneur to see past his or her current p</p>	CBSE Study Material - Combined book	Unit 4	58	1

ii.	List any 2 sectors of the green economy that affect your daily life. Ans- (any Two) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green Buildings • Green Transport • Water Management • Waste Management 	CBSE Study Material - Combined book	Unit 5	64 - 65	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
iii.	Which form of communication allows students to put their feelings and ideas on paper? Ans - Writing	CBSE Study Material - Combined book	Unit 1	6	1
iv.	Dressing appropriately, looking decent and positive body language create _____ Ans- Positive first impression.	CBSE Study Material - Combined book	Unit 2	19	1
v.	Neha's teacher told her that there are two scroll bars in Word Processor window. Name the scrollbar present at the bottom of the document window. Ans- Vertical and Horizontal.	CBSE Study Material - Combined book	Unit 3	26	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
vi.	Name any 2 important factors which influence team building. Ans- (any two) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work Team Structure • Work Team Process • Diversity 	CBSE Study Material - Combined book	Unit 2	21	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
Q. 2	Answer any 5 out of the given 7 questions (1 x 5 = 5 marks)				
i.	Who had undertaken an intensive process of authentic historical research before designing the costumes for Sir Richard Attenborough's for movie ' <i>Gandhi</i> '? Ans- Bhanu Athaiya	CBSE Study Material	Unit 1	12	1
ii.	What does the acronym CSR stand for? Ans- Corporate Social Responsibility	CBSE Study Material	Unit 1	10	1
iii.	Define the word signature style of a designer in one sentence. Ans- The personal style statement of an individual	CBSE Study Material	Unit 1	17	1
iv.	Which report Popularized the term "sustainable development"? Ans - The Brundtland Report in 1987	CBSE Study Material	Unit 1	9	1
v.	What is prototype? Ans- Making the first sample prototype which incorporates the entire design process from sketch to final product.	CBSE Study Material	Unit 1	55	1
vi.	Which class of dye can be used for natural protein fibres? Ans- Acid dyes, Reactive dyes, Mordant dyes, Metal-complex dyes.	CBSE Study Material	Unit 2	17	1
vii.	Name 2 high performance fibres. Ans- (any two) Carbon fibres, Ultra high molecular weight polyethylene fibres and Aramid fibres	CBSE Study Material	Unit 2	9	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
Q. 3	Answer any 6 out of the given 7 questions (1 x 6 = 6 marks)				

i.	Which feature of the polyester enables polyester fabric to dry quickly? Ans- Hydrophobic nature	CBSE Study Material	Unit 2	7	1
ii.	Nylon absorbs around _____% moisture on its dry weight. Ans- 4%	CBSE Study Material	Unit 2	8	1
iii.	_____fibres are slightly wavy and this gives bulk to acrylic fibres just like wool. Ans- Acrylonitrile	CBSE Study Material	Unit 2	8	1
iv.	What are the sources of natural protein fibres? Ans- Silk, Wool, Camel hair, Angora rabbit hair, Cashmere goat hair, etc.	CBSE Study Material	Unit 2	2	1
v.	Dyeing is the process of coloration of textile materials by immersing them in an _____of dye. Ans- Aqueous solution	CBSE Study Material	Unit 2	17	1
vi.	This silk gum can be easily removed by a process called_____. Ans- 'Degumming'	CBSE Study Material	Unit 2	6	1
vii.	Viscose rayon is a manmade regenerated _____fibre. Ans- Cellulosic fibre.	CBSE Study Material	Unit 2	7	1
Q. 4	Answer any 5 out of the given 6 questions (1 x 5 = 5 marks)				
i.	Which colour symbolizes happiness and luxury? Ans – Yellow	CBSE Study Material	Unit 3	18	1
ii.	What is used to attract attention of the observer in one area of a design? Ans- Emphasis	CBSE Study Material	Unit 3	24	1
iii.	Visual equality of positive and negative spaces in a design is called _____. Ans – Balance	CBSE Study Material	Unit 3	23	1
iv.	Explain the symbolic meaning of <i>point</i> in context with Indian culture. Ans - Bindi or Bindu	CBSE Study Material	Unit 3	4	1
v.	_____is not the real, three-dimensional texture but the visual impression of a texture. Ans- Implied Texture	CBSE Study Material	Unit 3	7	1
vi.	Visual weight of the design is unevenly distributed in a manner that a particular portion of the design grabs more attention than the resto create an _____. Ans- Emphasis	CBSE Study Material	Unit 3	33	1
Q. 5	Answer any 5 out of the given 6 questions (1 x 5 = 5 marks)				
i.	What type of thread is used to stitch knit and lycra-based fabrics? Ans- Polyester and Terylene thread	CBSE Study Material	Unit 4	6	1
ii.	What is Buttonhole Twist? Ans- The orange colour thread used for top stitching on denim jeans is a buttonhole twist thread.	CBSE Study Material	Unit 4	7	1
iii.	Name the machine used globally for sewing garments. Ans- The single needle lock stitch is the most	CBSE Study Material	Unit 4	1	1

	used machine in the industry globally.				
iv.	Who has designed a machine with a foot treadle? Ans- Isaac Singer	CBSE Study Material	Unit 4	1	1
v.	What dose SPI stand for? Ans - Stitch per Inch	CBSE Study Material	Unit 4	7	1
vi.	The power sewing machine is much faster as it stitches an average of _____stitches per minute. Ans – 5000	CBSE Study Material	Unit 4	2	1
Q. 6	Answer any 5 out of the given 6 questions (1 x 5 = 5 marks)				
i.	State the stage in which dyeing can be done? Ans - Dyeing can be done in fibre stage, yarn stage, fabric stage or even garment dyeing can be done.	CBSE Study Material	Unit 2	18	1
ii.	Name any 2 types of needles used in a sewing machine? Ans- Regular sharp needle, Ball-point needle and Wedge point needle	CBSE Study Material	Unit 4	5	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
iii.	_____from Maharashtra are made of processed buffalo leather. Ans - Kohlapuri 'chappals'	CBSE Study Material	Unit 4	17	1
iv.	Name the element where different shapes are used in approximately the same size. Ans - Shape Contrast	CBSE Study Material	Unit 3	25	1
v.	Explain the Triadic Color Scheme? Ans- Any three colors with a balanced triangular relationship collectively make Triadic Color Scheme. The basic triad consists of three colors equidistant on the color wheel. The best known of all color schemes are: the primary colors, red, yellow, and blue; the secondary colors, orange, green and violet.	CBSE Study Material	Unit 3	13	1
vi.	_____colour is achieved by mixing one primary and one secondary colour in equal proportion. Ans - Tertiary Colours	CBSE Study Material	Unit 3	12	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	What is the Green Economy? The India government has promoted and initiated number of policies to promote sustainable development. List down the names of any two policies.	CBSE Study Material - Combined book	Unit 5	63 – 66	$1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 2$

	<p>Ans- Green economy is defined as low carbon, resource efficient and socially inclusive. In a green economy, growth in employment and income are driven by public and private investment into such economic activities, infrastructure and assets that allow reduced carbon emissions and pollution, enhanced energy and resource efficiency, and prevention of the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services.</p> <p>(Any 2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WILDLIFE PROTECTION ACT, 1972 • THE WATER PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION ACT, 1974, amended 1988 • ESTABLISHMENT OF CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD • FOREST CONSERVATION ACT, 1980 				
Q. 8	<p>Write the meaning of the following values of an entrepreneur:</p> <p>a. Independence b. Honesty</p> <p>Ans- Independence - Entrepreneurs need to be independent. The feeling of being independent creates a positive and strong ego and enables the entrepreneur to develop a mission towards their goal. Honesty -Honesty is must financing the business, managing the assets of the firm, taking decisions that involve risks and making choices that are hard. An ethical entrepreneur is always driven by honesty.</p>	CBSE Study Material - Combined book	Unit 4	57 – 58	1+1 = 2
Q. 9	<p>Define communication.</p> <p>Ans- Communication is the act of conveying meanings from one entity or group to another through the use of mutually understood signs, symbols, and semiotic rules.</p>	CBSE Study Material - Combined book	Unit 1	1	2
Q. 10	<p>Define 2 Important factors that influence time management.</p> <p>Ans- (any Two)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting and prioritizing goals - We have option to steer our life or to let it run on its own. If we take charge of our life and 	CBSE Study Material - Combined book	Unit 2	21 – 22	1+1 = 2

	<p>our goals, we will be able to lead a meaningful life. For leading a successful life, we should create our targets and aims.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating a schedule - Creating a schedule instills discipline and punctuality and ensure efficient utilization of our time. • Making lists of tasks - This should be our first to-do thing every morning. List of tasks shall be prioritized for making our day worthwhile. • Balancing work and leisure - Work is important and equally important is leisure activity to help us unwind and recharge for the important tasks. • Breaking large tasks into smaller tasks - We should break large tasks into smaller ones. Smaller tasks can be finished in lesser time. When we will finish few small tasks, we feel motivated to complete others too. 				
Q. 11	<p>Write the keyboard shortcut for the following commands:</p> <p>a. Copy b. Cut c. Paste d. Undo</p> <p>Ans-</p> <p>a. Ctrl + C b. Ctrl + X c. Ctrl + V d. Ctrl + Z</p>	CBSE Study Material - Combined book	Unit 3	32 – 33	2
Answer any 3 out of the given 5 questions in 20 – 30 words each (2 x 3 = 6 marks)					
Q. 12	<p>What do you understand by the word Peak in a Fashion cycle?</p> <p>Ans –The Peak of popularity, when the style is widely worn in society. It is the phase when the majority of consumers demand and accept variations of the style at different price points. At this stage, most fashion-conscious consumers who were the early</p>	CBSE Study Material	Unit 1	27	2

	adopters, discard the style because it is widely worn in society.				
Q. 13	<p>What is warp and weft in a woven fabric?</p> <p>Ans –</p> <p>Warp - The set of thread that run down the fabric in the longitudinal direction is termed as 'warp'</p> <p>Weft- The set of threads that is inserted in the fabric in the horizontal direction is termed as the 'weft'.</p>	CBSE Study Material	Unit 2	11	1+1 = 2
Q. 14	<p>What is the function of thickener in printing?</p> <p>Ans –</p> <p>Thickener: The purpose of the thickener is to produce a medium for the dye paste. The viscosity of the printing paste is very important as it affects the clarity and depth of the printed pattern. The physical and chemical properties of the thickener should be such that it should not crack immediately after printing.</p> <p>Thickeners can be any of the following: (Optinal)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural gums such as gum Acacia, gum Arabic or gums from starches • Manmade natural polymer based gums like carboxymethyl cellulose, sodium alginate, or • Manmade synthetic compounds such as polyvinyl alcohol. 	CBSE Study Material	Unit 2	20	2
Q. 15	<p>Reflect on the role and functions of Pressure Foot and Feed Dog in sewing.</p> <p>Ans –</p> <p>Presser Foot: A foot which is used to hold the fabric while stitching. It is detachable and different types of foot are available for different functions e.g. zipper foot, plastic foot.</p> <p>Feed Dog: A small metal device under the presser foot that has teeth which carries the material along as it is stitched. It moves the</p>	CBSE Study Material	Unit 4	3	1+1 = 2

	material forward by one stitch length after each stitch has been drawn.				
Q. 16	Differentiate between a Designer and an Artist. Ans- Designer: A designer not only improves the outside beauty and aesthetics of the object but most importantly improves the use and functioning of the object. Artist: An artist's work has aesthetic appeal, has beauty, interpreted and expressed in his own way through colors and shapes in the form of paintings.	CBSE Study Material	Unit 3	1	2

Answer any 2 out of the given 3 questions in 30– 50 words each (3 x 2 = 6 marks)

Q. 17	Explain the 3 basic operations during weaving. Ans – Shedding: Separating the warp threads into two layers to form a tunnel known as shed. Picking: Passing of the weft thread through the shed. The weft threads are the yarn which traverses down the width of the fabric, perpendicular to the warp. Beating: This is pushing the newly inserted length of weft, known as pick to the already oven fabric at a point known as the fell.	CBSE Study Material	Unit 2	11	1 + 1+ 1 = 3
Q. 18	Differentiate between real and implied textures with suitable examples? Ans- Real Texture: A real texture is the actual texture of a form. Usually artists create real textures in art forms to impart visual interest. A piece of pottery can have a rough texture to depict its natural character or be given a smooth texture by glazing technique. Implied Texture: It is not the real texture (three dimensional textures) it is a visual impression of a texture. For example a sketch of a tree bark may look real but actually the rough texture of the bark has been created by shading on a piece of paper.	CBSE Study Material	Unit 3	7	1 ½ + 1 ½ =3

<p>Q. 19</p>	<p>While working on the machine safety is important for everyone. List down any 6 Safety Rules</p> <p>Ans –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Always inspect the machine before starting the work. Be sure it is clean and threaded correctly, with no loose threads on the pulley belt and all guards in place. • When sewing on a power machine, wear low shoes and well-fitting clothing. Avoid loose-fitting sleeves, jewellery, ties and ribbons when operating the machine. If your hair is long, tie it at the back. • Turn the motor off before removing or replacing the pulley belt and run the machine out. Wait until all motion has stopped. • When operating the machine, keep your hands, scissors and other sharp objects away from the belt. • Know the location of the main power switch, outlets and fuses in case of an emergency. • Always place the pressing iron on the iron pad to avoid burning the ironing board cover. 	<p>CBSE Study Material</p>	<p>Unit 4</p>	<p>7 – 8</p>	<p>$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ $+ \frac{1}{2} +$ $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ $+ \frac{1}{2} =$ 3</p>
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Answer any 3 out of the given 5 questions in 50– 80 words each (4 x 3 = 12 marks)

<p>Q. 20</p>	<p>Briefly describe the 4 methods of textile printing</p> <p>Ans. –</p> <p>Block Printing: Block printing is one of the traditional styles of printing in which wooden blocks are carved according to the design. Then the blocks are placed on the print paste and stamped on the fabric to be printed. To reduce the size of the print, the size of the block need to be changed. It is a manual method of printing which is still practiced in India</p> <p>Screen Printing: In screen printing a screen is first prepared using a porous mesh. The area through which the print paste has to</p>	<p>CBSE Study Material</p>	<p>Unit 2</p>	<p>Page no 21-22</p>	<p>1 + 1 +1 + 1 = 4</p>
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	<p>pass is kept open in the screen and the remaining areas are blocked in the screen as per the print design. The print paste is then applied on the fabric by using a squeegee. Print paste is applied on the screen and the squeegee then moves across the screen, forcing the print paste through the screen and into the fabric. Rotary screen printing is the most popular method.</p> <p>Transfer Printing: Transfer printing is the process of transferring an image to fabric by the process of sublimation transfer, melt transfer or film-release method. In this method the image is generally printed on a paper carrier using volatile dyes. When heat and pressure are applied to this paper the dyes are transferred to the fabric.</p> <p>Digital Printing: Digital printing is the latest advancement in the method of printing, in which digital inkjet printing machines are used to print the design on the fabric. The fabrics are generally pretreated, and placed in the machine for printing, the dyes are fixed usually by steaming in a separate machine, washed off and dried.</p>				
<p>Q. 21</p>	<p>State the advantages and limitations of natural Dyes.</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>Advantages of Natural dyes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Natural dyestuff can produce a wide range of colours 2. A small variation in the dyeing technique or the use of different mordants (e.g copper sulphate, ferrous sulphate, alum, etc) with the same dye can shift the colours to a wide range or create totally new colours, which are not easily possible with synthetic dyestuffs. 3. Unlike non-renewable basic raw materials for synthetic dyes, the natural dyes are usually renewable, being agro-renewable/vegetable based and at the same time biodegradable. 4. In some cases like harda, indigo etc., the 	<p>CBSE Study Material</p>	<p>Unit 2</p>	<p>16</p>	<p>2 + 2 = 4</p>

	<p>waste in the process becomes an ideal fertilizer for use in agricultural fields. Therefore, no disposal problem of this natural waste.</p> <p>5. Many plants thrive on wastelands. Thus, wasteland utilization can be an added advantage if natural dyes are extracted from plants in waste lands.</p> <p>Limitations of Natural dyes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is difficult to reproduce shades by using natural dyes/colourants, as these are agro products. 2. Colorant varies from one crop season to another crop season, place to place and species to species, maturity period etc. 3. Natural dyeing requires skilled workmanship and is therefore expensive. Low colour yield of source natural dyes thus necessitates the use of more dyestuffs, larger dyeing time and excess cost for mordants and mordanting. 4. Scientific backup is necessary and research and development in this field is still required. 5. Lack of availability of precise technical knowledge on extraction and dyeing techniques. 				
<p>Q. 22</p>	<p>What are the initiatives taken by the government of India in order to increase the Indian share for textiles and clothing in the global market?</p> <p>Ans</p> <p>The Government of India has taken several initiatives including a number of export promotion policies with incentives to broad-base coverage of market-linked product scheme in order to increase the Indian share for textiles and clothing in the global market as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welfare schemes to weavers and artisans • E-marketing platforms and other 	<p>CBSE Study Material</p>	<p>Unit 1</p>	<p>51</p>	<p>4</p>

	<p>marketing initiatives to promote niche handloom and handicraft products through different events</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skill development of people across all sub-sectors • Financial packages to help handloom sector weavers and cooperative societies • Textile Parks which facilitate employment to several millions of textile workers in the apparel, hosiery, silk, processing, technical textiles including carpet and power loom areas. Such industries are supported in the following aspects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land • Common infrastructure like compound wall, roads, drainage, water supply, power plant for electricity supply, telecommunication lines etc. • Factory buildings for production purpose • Machinery • Buildings for common facilities like testing laboratories, design centre, training centre, warehousing facility, packaging unit, offices of service providers, marketing support system etc. 				
<p>Q. 23</p>	<p>Give any 4 differences between Power and Domestic sewing machines.</p> <p>Ans – any 4</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The power machine is much faster. It stitches an average of 5000 stitches per minute. Whereas an average home machine stitches no more than 800 stitches and a hand sewing machine would stitch a maximum of 300 stitches per minute. 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>CBSE Study Material</p>	<p>Unit 4</p>	<p>16 – 20</p>	<p>1 + 1 +1 + 1 = 4</p>

	<p>3. The throat plate in a home sewing machine is often marked with seam guides, which is not there on industry machines.</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>				
Q. 24	<p>Reflect on the Color Psychology of the following Colors:</p> <p>a. White b. Red c. Green d. Violet</p> <p>Ans</p> <p>WHITE: White is the color of heaven, a quiet silence, peace, purity and the presence of God. White stands for clarity, simplicity, innocence and delicacy. The color white has different or opposite connotations in different communities. A Christian bride wears a white wedding gown for her wedding symbolizing purity and innocence. White color among Hindus is the color of mourning and death. A Hindu widow often wears white.</p> <p>RED: Red symbolizes the heart, the strong-willed and strong emotions. The color red is bold and an attention-getter which is why we find it being used on window displays and at the traffic signals. It instantly makes us act and react. Red is the color of blood and bloodshed. The color red is the most sensual amongst all the colors. It is the most passionate, provocative and romantic color. Hence, we find red used extensively in ladies cosmetics, clothes and packaging. Red is the color of festivity,</p>	CBSE Study Material	Unit 3	17 – 20	1 + 1 +1 + 1 = 4

celebration, adventure and youth. In India, red is considered auspicious hence we see this color used in bridal wear and wedding decorations.

GREEN: Green is the most soothing color to the eye. There are numerous shades of green we see in nature. The fresh green of leaves, tender shoots and grass symbolize new, refreshing, growth, organic, youth, health, relaxing, stress-free. The dark green of the forest symbolizes strength, trustworthy, determination and prosperity. The olive green and the mossy green symbolize military, safari and camouflage.

VIOLET: Violet is associated with words like magical, blooming, mysterious allure and feminine. It ranges from ethereal lavender, mauve, purple to deep violet. The lighter tints symbolize aging and femininity while the darker shades symbolize royalty and exclusivity. We find various violet flowers and foods in nature like orchids, irises, berries, grapes and plums known for their unique appearance and taste, therefore the notion of exclusivity always accompanies color violet.