# **CBSE | DEPARTMENT OF SKILL EDUCATION**

### **TEXTILE DESIGN (SUBJECT CODE 829)**

### Marking Scheme for Sample Question Paper for Class XII (Session 2020-2021)

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. 1	Answer any 4 out of the given 6 questions on Employability Skills (1 x 4 = 4 ma	arks)	
i.	Which communication allows students to put their ideas on paper		
	A] Writing B] Speaking		
	C] Listening D] None of the above		
	Answer [A] Writing		
ii.	Dreaming big is a	1	
	A] Journey B] Destination		
	C] Fun D] Game		
	Answer [A] Journey		
iii.	Music is the language of	1	
	A] Soul B] Book		
	C] Friends D] Activity		
	Answer [A] Soul		
iv.	Symbol shapes are available on bar	1	
	A] Drawing Bar B] Status Bar		
	C] Formatting Bar D] Graphic Side Bar		
	Answer [A] Drawing Bar		
٧.	leads all other large nations in having an unsupportive business	1	
	environment		
	A] Russia B] India		
	C] USA D] France		
	Answer [A] Russia		
vi.	I L O stands for	1	
	A] International Labour Organisation B] Indian Law Organisation		
	C] Investment Law Organisation D] None of above		
	Answer [A] International Labour Organisation		

Q. 2	Answei	r any 5 out of the given 7 questions (	(1 x 5 = 5 m	arks)	
i	Embroi	dery is an art of			1
	A]	Needle work	B]	Printing	
	C]	Resist technique	D]	Painting	
	Answei	r [A] Needle work			
ii	Chiken	kari is the traditional embroidery of			1
	A]	Punjab	B]	Rajasthan	
	C]	Gujrat	D]	Uttar Pradesh	
	Answei	r [D] Uttar Pradesh			
iii	Sozni is	an example ofembroidery			1
	A]	Kashida	B]	Phulkari	
	C]	Kantha	D]	Chikenkari	
	Answei	r [A] Kashida			

iv	The basic material used in Phulkari is			1
	A] Khaddar	B]	Silk	
	C] Wool	D]	Synthetic	
	Answer [A] Khaddar			
v	The main stitch used in Chikankari is			1
	A] Fly stitch	B]	Chain stitch	
	C] Satin stitch	D]	Herring bone stitch	
	Answer [D] Herring bone stitch			
vi	Phulkari is the art of which Region			1
	A] Northern region	B]	Western region	
	C] Central India	D]	Southern region	
	Answer [A] Northern Region			
vii	Zardozi is the embroidery of			1
	A] Uttar Pradesh	B]	Bihar	
	C] Odisha	D]	Gujarat	
	Answer [A] Uttar Pradesh			

Q. 3	Answ	er any 6 out of the given 7	questions (1 x 6 = 6	marks)	
i	Laura	Ashley usually used	lots of design in th	eir collections	1
	A]	Geometric	B]	Animal	
	C]	Floral	D]	Abstract	
	Answ	er [C] Floral			
ii	The fl	oral prints originated from			1
	A]	East & Asia	B]	Europe	
	C]	Africa	D]	Australia	
	Answ	er [A] East & Asia			
iii	Warle	e print comes under the cate	egory of		1
	A]	Folk print	B]	Animal print	
	C]	Geometric print	D]	Dot print	
	Answ	er [A] Folk print			
iv	Folk c	lesigns are inspired by trad	itional motives asso	ciated with specific	1
	A]	Language	B]	Culture	
	C]	People	D]	None of Above	
	Answ	er [B] Culture			
v	In Flo	ral Print PEONY flower bein	g specific to		1
	A]	China	B]	England	
	C]	India	D]	Japan	
	Answ	er [A] China			
vi		print comes und	er Folk Print		1
	A]	Geometric Print	B]	Floral Print	
	C]	Ethnic Print	D]	Animal Print	
	Answ	er [C] Ethnic Print			

vii	In Textile industry colored directions are provided by					
	A]	Printer	B]	Designer		
	C]	Colorist	D]	Weaver		
	Ans	wer [ c] Colorist				

Q. 4	Answer any 5 out of the given 6 questions	5 (1 x	5 = 5 marks)		
i	Newly constructed Fabric as it comes from	the I	mill is called	1	
	A] Grey cloth	B]	Printed cloth		
	C] Finished cloth	D]	Dyed cloth		
	Answer [A] Grey Cloth				
ii	In case of Wool is also considered as impurities alongwith natural colour				
	A] Dust	B]	Sweat		
	C] Seeds	D]	None of the above		
	Answer [B] Sweat				
iii	Finishing of grey good changes the			1	
	A] Appearance of Fabric	B]	Hand		
	C] Durability	D]	All of above		
	Answer [D] All of above				
iv	Pre-treatment before dyeing and printing	incluc	les	1	
	A] singzing	В	] Desizing		
	C] Bleaching		D] All of the above		
	Answer [D] All of the above				
v	Mercirization is the process done for			1	
	A] Cotton		B] Silk		
	C] Synthetic		D] Wool		
	Answer [A] Cotton				
vi	Degumming is done for			1	
	A] Cotton		B] Silk		
	C] Synthetic		D] Wool		
	Answer [B] Silk				

Q. 5	Answer any 5 out of the given 6	questions (1 x 5 = 5 marks)			
i	is traditional tie and dyed upper garment worn by Muslim women of Gujarat				
	A] Chandrokhi	B] Gharcholu			
	C] Aba	D] Lehriya			
	Answer [C] Aba				
ii	Dyeing of loose fibres are known as				
	A] Piece dyeing	B] Yarn dyeing			
	C] Stock dyeing	D] Dope dyeing			
	Answer [C] Stock Dyeing				

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iii	is a process to produce multi-c	oloured resist.	pattern	1
	A] Lipai	B]	Lehria	
	C] Mothra	D]	Piliya	
	Answer [ A] Lipai			
iv	Tie and Dye is adyeing techniqu	e		1
	A] Discharge	B]	Resist	
	C] Dyed	D]	None of the above	
	Answer [B] Resist			
v	Sulpher dyes are used to dye fa	brics		1
	A] Cotton & Linen	B]	Silk	
	C] Synthetic	D]	Acrylic	
	Answer [A] Cotton & Linen			
vi	Popular Bandhani textile produced in (	Gujarat is called	ł	1
	A] Gharcholu	B]	Lehria	
	C] Piliya	D]	Mothra	
	Answer [A] Gharcholu			

Q. 6	Answer any 5 out of the given 6 questions (2	1 x 5 = 5 ı	marks)	
i	Durability of pigment in printing depends up	on		1
	A] Chemical used	B]	Printing style used	
	C] Binder used	D]	Printing Method used	
	Answer [C] Binder used			
ii	For making blocks wood is used			1
	A] Sagwaan	B]	Rose wood	
	C] Sheesham	D]	None of the above	
	Answer [A] Sagwaan			
iii	Prints in which both sides of the fabric have l	been prin	ted is called	1
	A] Direct printing	B]	Discharged printing	
	C] Duplex printing	D]	Resist printing	
	Answer [C] Duplex printing			
iv	is a village in Rajasthan known for its	mud reisi	it block printing	1
	A] Sanganer	B]	Bagru	
	C] Kalwar	D]	Baseri	
	Answer [B] Bagru			
v	In block printing outline block is known as			1
	A] Rekh	B]	Gad	
	C] Data	D]	None of the above	
	Answer [A] Rekh			
vi	In prints the area will be slightly stiffer	r and thic	ker than non- printed area	1
	A] Resist Prints	B] Dis	charge Prints	
	C] Blotch Prints	D] Du	plex Prints	
	Answer [C] Blotch Prints			

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## **SECTION B: SUBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS**

### Answer any 3 out of the given 5 questions on Employability Skills ( $2 \times 3 = 6$ marks) Answer each question in 20 - 30 words.

Q. 7	Write down any two advantages of active listening	2
	Answer:-	
	1] It helps us built connections	
	2] Help to identify and solve problem	
Q. 8	List out the factors which shapes personality	2
	Answer:-	
	1] Personality is shaped through family, culture, society education and other	
	factors	
Q. 9	Write down the steps to save a Work Book in Computer	2
	Answer:-	
	Select Save option from File Menu or Click the Save icon on the standard Bar	
Q. 10	Explain any two barriers for becoming an entrepreneur	2
	Answer:-	
	1] Unsupportive business	
	2] Employee related difficulty	
	3] Shortage of funds	
	4] Lack of proper technology and practical skill	
Q. 11	Write down the role of Green design professionals	2
	Answer:-	
	1) The green design professionals work in collaboration with green builders. They	
	lay the ideas of how the building will look like after its completion	
	2) They provide artistic beauty to building to make them look innovative and interesting	

### Answer any 3 out of the given 5 questions in 20 - 30 words each (2 x 3 = 6 marks)

Q. 12	What are the main objectives of preparation treatment to Textile material	2
	Answer:-	
	1] To remove all impurities, both natural and added that may interfere in	
	subsequent dyeing or finishing process	
	2] Improve the ability of the Fibre to absorb water, dyes solutions and chemicals	
	3] Impart proper brightness or whiteness to Fabric according to need, especially	
	when brilliant or pastel shades are desired.	
Q. 13	Why Vat dyes are better than Sulphur dyes	2
	Answer:-	
	Vat dyes are the fastest dyes for cotton, linen and Rayon. Vat dyes are not only	
	resistant to light and to acid and alkalies, but are also equally resistant to strong	
	oxidizing bleaches though sulphur dyes are not fast to chlorine washing.	
Q. 14	List the Centers producing Bandhani Fabrics in Gujarat	2
	Answer:-	
	The main centres producing bandhani fabrics in Gujarat are Jamnagar, Bhavnagar,	
	Rajkot and Porbander.	
Q. 15	Write down the colours used in animal print	2
	Answer:-	
	The colours used in animal prints are those found on the animal's body, which	
	generally are shades of brown, blacks and whites.	

Q. 16	From where Chikankari belongs and why it is called as white embroidery	2
	Answer:-	
	Chikankari is white work embroidery practiced in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh. It is	
	known as white embroidery because it is done on fine white cotton fabric with	
	untwisted white cotton or silk thread.	

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

Q. 17	Write down the main objectives of dyeing	3
	Answer:-	
	The main objective of dyeing are	
	1] To impart colour to textile material uniformly	
	2] To achieve acceptable durability of colour to further treatment in production and	
	in normal use.	
	3] To reproduce the required shade from batch to batch	
	4] To provide and use ecofriendly process	
	5] Fixing the colour in the shortest possible time.	
Q. 18	Write down about advantages of screen printing	3
	Answer:-	
	Advantages - [1] Wet on dry prints effect possible	
	2] Better penetration of colour than roller prints	
	<ol><li>Acceptable to all woven and knitted fabric</li></ol>	
	4] Rapid preparation of screens and rapid pattern changes over possible	
	5] Ability to print out the garments parts and small items {Towels, Scarves etc.}	
Q. 19	List the motifs used in Phulkari and write down the style of embroidery	3
	Answer:-	
	Phulkari is an embroidery style that originated in Punjab. The motifs used in Phulkari	
	are inspired by objects of every day used like rolling pins, sword, flowers, vegetables,	
	birds, animals etc. They are generally geometrical and stylized.	
	The two embroidery styles prevalent in Punjab are Bagh and Phulkari	

#### Answer any 3 out of the given 5 questions in 50–80 words each (4 x 3 = 12 marks)

Q. 20	Explain any two special Bandhani from Gujarat	4
	Answer:-	
	The tie and dye from Gujarat is called Bandhej. The special bandhani from Gujarat	
	are	
	1] Chandrokhani: The traditional odhani for Chandrokhani: The traditional odhani for a Muslim bride in red and black colour is called Chandrokhani. It is a tie-dyed textile with a big medallion in the centre surrounded by four smaller medallions and wide borders. Motifs created with small tie dye dots are small paisleys, zig zag lines, sunflowers etc.	
	2] Aba or Abo: The traditional upper garment for Muslim women is called aba or abo. The kurta has an intricate tie-dye pattern shaped like a yoke on the bodice front, which is identical in the front as well as the back.	

Q. 21	Write short note on Elementary processing before Dyeing and Printing? Answer:-	4
	As fabric comes from loom have so many impurities that cannot be removed by	
	single operations. It requires sequences of operations which is called processing.	
	This pretreatment includes sienging, desizing, scouring, bleaching and	
	mercerization. All of these operations have specific objectives i.e. not used for all	
	the fabrics. It depends on the types of fabric, contains of the fabric and the end uses of the fabric.	
Q. 22	Write down about special features of any two	4
	1] Blotch prints 2] Duplex prints	
	3] Resist prints	
	Answer	
	1) Blotch prints –	
	<ul> <li>(i) In this style of printing the complete background has been obtained by printing. It is also called as direct print. The print and pattern design colour are printed on fabric in one printing operation.</li> </ul>	
	(ii) The blotch print background colour is lighter on backside of the fabric.	
	(iii) If pigment is used for printing then fabric very often results stiff hand.	
	<ol> <li>Duplex prints – In this style of prints, fabric is printed on both sides. This generally provides imitate Jacquard and Dobby woven pattern to the fabric. It is very expensive printing.</li> </ol>	
	<ol> <li>Resist prints – In this type of prints the fabric is printed into two steps. In first step the pattern and design is printed on a white fabric with chemical [Wax like resinous substance] that will prevent the penetration of dyes.</li> </ol>	
	In second step the fabric is dyed by piece dyeing method. These are not very popular. It is generally used where removing of background colour is difficult.	
Q. 23	Write short note on animal print and illustrate it.	4
	Answer :-	
	The animal prints on textiles resemble the pattern on the skin or the fur of an animal, such as a Leopard, Cheetah, Zebra, Tiger, Spotted Hyena, Giraffe etc. They are	
	generally expensive and hence they are symbol of wealth and status. They are used	
	for decorations, including rugs, wall papers, or painted surfaces. The colour in these	
	prints are those found on animal's body which generally are shades of brown, black	
	and white. They are used for accessories like hand bags, bags, jewellery and foot wears.	
	ANIMAL PRINT	

Q. 24	Describe Kantha in respect of Region, technique, motifs and end uses. <b>Answer:</b> - Region :- Kantha is an embroidery style that originated in West Bengal Technique:- The embroidery is executed on layers of old white cotton saris that are stitched together with some simple running stitch in white thread. The motifs are traced and embroidered using different coloured threads. The embroidery threads used are drawn from old saris borders. The basic stitch used is running stitch alongwith satin and chain stitch. Motifs:- The motif used in Kantha are Lotus flowers, floral scrolls, tree of life, creepers, animal and bird forms, fishes, sea monsters, mermaids, ships, submarines, domestic articles like mirror, nut cracker, umbrella, musical instrument and human figures like Gods and Goddesses, horse man, fisher women etc. End uses:- Kanthas were mainly used as quilts and also offered to special guests to sit or sleep on it. It was presented to the bride and groom as well as used to wrap valuables and gifts. Other uses of Kantha includes bags for keeping money and book covers.	4

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