

CBSE | DEPARTMENT OF SKILL EDUCATION

TEXTILE DESIGN (SUBJECT CODE 829)

CLASS XI (SESSION 2021-2022)
MARKING SCHEME FOR TERM - II

Max. Time Allowed: 1½ Hours (90 min)

Max. Marks: 30

PART A - EMPLOYABILITY SKILLS (05 MARKS):

UNIT NO.	NAME OF THE UNIT	NO. OF QUESTIONS - VSA (1 MARK EACH)	NO. OF QUESTIONS - SA (2 MARKS EACH)	NO. OF QUESTIONS - LA (4 MARKS EACH)	TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS
4	Entrepreneurial Skills-IV	2	1	-	3
5	Green Skills-IV	2	1	-	3
TOTAL QUESTIONS		4	2	-	06
NO. OF QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED		Any 3	Any 1	-	04
TOTAL MARKS		3 x 1 = 3 Marks	1 x 2 = 2 Marks	-	05 Marks

PART B - SUBJECT SPECIFIC SKILLS (25 MARKS):

UNIT NO.	NAME OF THE UNIT	NO. OF QUESTIONS - VSA (1 MARK EACH)	NO. OF QUESTIONS - SA - I (2 MARKS EACH)	NO. OF QUESTIONS - SA - II (3 MARKS EACH)	NO. OF QUESTIONS - LA (4 MARKS EACH)	TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS
Unit 3	Textile Weaving and Woven Fabrics	4	2	2	2	10
Unit 4	Other Forms of Textiles	3	3	2	1	9
TOTAL QUESTIONS		07	05	04	03	19
NO. OF QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED		05	03	02	02	12
TOTAL		5 x 1 = 05	3 x 2 = 06	2 x 3 = 06	2 x 4 = 08	25
TOTAL MARKS		5 + 25 = 30 MARKS				

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TEXTILE DESIGN (SUBJECT CODE 829)

CLASS XII (SESSION 2021-2022) MARKING SCHEME FOR TERM - II

Max. Time Allowed: 1 ½ Hours (90 min)

Max. Marks: 30

General Instructions:

1. Please read the instructions carefully
2. This Question Paper is divided into 03 sections, viz., Section A, Section B and Section C.
3. Section A is of 05 marks and has 06 questions on Employability Skills.
 - a) Questions numbers 1 to 4 are one mark questions. Attempt any three questions.
 - b) Questions numbers 05 and 06 are two marks questions. Attempt any one question.
4. Section B is of 17 marks and has 16 questions on Subject specific Skills.
 - a) Questions numbers 7 to 13 are one mark questions. Attempt any five questions.
 - b) Questions numbers 14 to 18 are two marks questions. Attempt any three questions.
5. Section C is of 08 marks and has 03 competency-based questions.
 - a) Questions numbers 19 to 21 are four marks questions. Attempt any two questions.
6. Do as per the instructions given in the respective sections.
7. Marks allotted are mentioned against each section/question.

SECTION A

(3+2 = 5 marks)

Answer any 03 questions out of the given 04 questions		1 x 3=3
Q.1	An entrepreneur is a person who tries to meet needs of a customer through new ideas or ways of doing business and makes profit in return.	1
Q.2	protecting, restoring and increasing forest cover	1
Q.3	Farmers produce food and agricultural products for the whole country.	1
Q.4	a. Confidence b. Independence c. Perseverance d. Open mindedness (write any one)	1
Answer any 01 question out of the given 02 questions		2 x 1=2
Q.5	A trading business does not manufacture a good or product but only facilitates the act of bringing the finished goods from the manufacturing unit to the buyer or customer. Any business activity that is intangible, which cannot be seen and felt, but is for the benefit of a buyer is called a service. Services do not have a fixed time and it is flexible as per the demands of the customers. Services do not even need a shop to sell their products.	2

Q.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government missions • Reporting people or groups who break the law • Educating people and creating awareness about green economy activities • Providing information to the government and helping it implement green policies. (any two)	2
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SECTION B

(5+6+6 = 17 marks)

Answer any 05 questions out of the given 07 questions		1 x 5=5
Q.7	The process of manufacturing a fabric from different sets of yarns is termed as weaving.	1
Q.8	Spring-beard, latch, or compound.(any two)	$\frac{1}{2}+1/2=1$
Q.9	Men's shirts, women's tops, curtains, bed spreads, cushion and sofa covers. (any two)	1
Q.10	It lacks the flexibility and elasticity of fabrics made from yarns	1
Q.11	Lace is an open-work fabric with complex patterns or figures, handmade or machine made.	1
Q.12	Jacquard weaves are very intricate, delicate, highly aesthetic and rich in feeling, and hence, costly.	1
Q.13	The size paste adds strength to the warp yarns to withstand the wear and tear during weaving	1
Answer any 03 questions out of the given 05 questions		2 x 3=6
Q.14	In a regular or balanced basket or matt weave, the number of floats in the warp and the weft is equal in all the boxes created; examples are 2X2, 3X3, 4X4 basket weaves, etc. If the warp and weft floats are unequal in the different boxes, then an irregular or unbalanced basket or matt weave results; examples are 2X3, 3X4, 4X2 basket weaves, etc	2
Q.15	Most flatbed knits are 100 or more inches across. These machines are slower than circular machines, but they produce less skew in the fabric and have the ability to fashion or shape garment or product parts.	2
Q.16	By raising any one of the warp or weft set of yarns above the surface level of the fabric. This raising is done mostly during weaving, after shedding and before beat up.	2
Q.17	Fiber orientation describes both the degree of parallelism among fibers in the web and the degree of parallelism between the fibers and the machine direction.	2
Q.18	a. eliminates certain areas of stitching b. Less skilled labour is required c. it increases productivity (any two)	2
Answer any 02 questions out of the given 04 questions		3 x 2=6
Q.19	(i) Shedding: This is the operation that helps in opening up the warp sheet creating the gaps through which the weft yarns will pass. (ii) Picking: This is the operation in which the weft or the pick, also referred as the fill, passes through the open warp sheet. (iii) Beat-up: This is to ensure that the newly introduced weft is closely packed in the body of the fabric.	3

Q.20	<p>a. knit stitch. b. tuck stitch c. float or miss stitch d. purl, or reverse</p> <p>(explain any three)</p>	3
Q.21	<p>Uses: Velvet and velveteen fabrics provide a warm, luxurious hand for such end uses as full -length gowns and jackets for formal wear. They are also popular for home furnishings, particularly in drapery and upholstery. This fabric is recommended for higher – quality applications.</p> <p>Dry cleaning is preferred to laundering because excessive agitation in the laundering process may destruct the pile yarns.</p>	2+1=3
Q.22	<p>a. Yarns are interlaced both diagonally and lengthwise. b. Braid is stretchy and easily shaped. c. Braid can be flat or three-dimensional. d. Braid is used for trim and industrial products.</p> <p>(any three)</p>	3

SECTION C
(COMPETENCY BASED QUESTIONS)

(2 x 4 = 8 marks)

Answer any 02 questions out of the given 03 questions		
Q.23	<p>a. The yarns on one beam are held at regular tension and those on the other beam are held at slack tension. The yarns are wound onto the two warp beams in-groups of 10 to 16 for a narrow stripe. As the reed beats the weft yarn into place, the slack yarns crinkle or buckle to form a puckered stripe, adds the regular - tensioned yarns form the flat stripe. The stripes are always in the warp direction</p> <p>b. slow weaving speed</p> <p>c. summer suiting like dresses, curtains and sportswear.</p>	2+1+1=4
Q.24	<p>warp-faced- when all the warp yarns pass above the weft yarns except for at the points of interlacing. For weft-faced such weave, where all weft yarns pass above the warp yarns except for at the point of interlacing, the term used is 'sateen'.</p> <p>Their tensile and bursting strengths are low due to very less number of interlacing, but their tear strength is highest among all weaves due to high amount of floats present.</p>	2+2=4
Q.25	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The technical face side has a better finish. 2. If two kinds of yarn or fibers are used, the more expensive one is used on the face side. 3. If floats are present, the least snaggable ones are on the face. 4. Finer yarns are on the face. 5. If the two sides differ, the design is on the face side. 6. If the fabric curls, it curls to the technical back side, parallel to the wales. <p>(any four)</p>	4