

CBSE | DEPARTMENT OF SKILL EDUCATION

APPAREL (SUBJECT CODE- 414)

MARKING SCHEME FOR CLASS X (SESSION 2025-2026)

Max. Time: 2 Hours

Max. Marks: 50

General Instructions:

1. Please read the instructions carefully.
2. This Question Paper consists of **21 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 (5 + 16 =) 21 questions, a candidate has to answer (5 + 10 =) 15 questions in the allotted (maximum) time of 2 hours.**
5. All questions of a particular section must be attempted in the correct order.
6. **SECTION A - OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS (24 MARKS):**
 - i. This section has 05 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 (26 MARKS):**
 - i. This section contains 16 questions.
 - ii. A candidate has to do 10 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.	Marks
A1.	Answer any 4 out of the given 6 questions on Employability Skills (1 x 4 = 4 marks)			
i.	Speaking	Employability skills book- class x	Unit 1	1
ii.	Operating system	Employability skills book- class x	Unit 3	1
iii.	Stress management is the practice of using strategies to control and reduce stress for better mental and physical well-being.	Employability skills book- class x	Unit 2	1
iv.	Solar energy	Employability skills book- class x	Unit 5	1
v.	Letters, numbers and special characters	Employability skills book- class x	Unit 3	1
vi.	A person who starts, organizes, and manages a business, taking on financial risks with the aim of making a profit.	Employability skills book- class x	Unit 4	1
A2.	Answer any 5 out of the given 6 questions (1 x 5 = 5 marks)			
i.	Shape	Study material (Teachers Note)- class x	Unit 1- Elements and	1

			principles of design	
ii.	Chikankari embroidery	Study material (Teachers Note)-class x	Unit 3- Traditional Hand Embroidery	1
iii.	A type of chain stitch embroidery done with a hooked needle.	Study material (Teachers Note)-class x	Unit 3- Traditional Hand Embroidery	1
iv.	Use of colourful threads and nature inspired motifs.	Study material (Teachers Note)-class x	Unit 3 Traditional Hand Embroidery	1
v.	Blunt point and large eye	Apparel Book- Class ix	Unit 3 Embroidery Defects and Finishing	1
vi.	Improves the garment's appearance and durability.	Apparel Book- Class ix	Unit 3 Embroidery Defects and Finishing	1
A3.	Answer any 5 out of the given 6 questions (1 x 5 = 5 marks)			
i.	Stem stitch	Apparel Book- Class ix	Unit 2 Tools, Materials and stitches for Hand Embroidery	1
ii.	Petal or leaf shape	Apparel Book- Class ix	Unit 2 Tools, Materials and stitches for Hand Embroidery	1
iii.	The visual distribution of weight in a design.	Study material (Teachers Note)-class x	Unit 1- Elements and principles	1
iv.	To reduce eye strain and see embroidery details clearly.	Apparel Book- Class ix	Unit 3 Embroidery Defects and Finishing	1
v.	Creating designs without using pre-drawn templates or guides.	Study material (Teachers Note)-class x	Unit 4 Application of Embroideries	1
vi.	The brightness or dullness of a colour	Study material (Teachers Note)-class x	Unit 1- Elements and principles of design	1
Q. No.	QUESTION	Source Material (NCERT/PSSCIVE/	Unit/ Chap. No.	Marks

		CBSE Study Material)		
A4.	Answer any 5 out of the given 6 questions (1 x 5 = 5 marks)			
i.	Colour	Study material (Teachers Note)- class x, Apparel	Unit 1- Elements and principles of design	1
ii.	Satin stitch	Apparel Book- Class ix	Unit 2 Tools, Materials and stitches for Hand Embroidery	1
iii.	cotton fabric	Study material (Teachers Note)- class x	Unit 4 Application of Embroideries	1
iv.	Whipstitch and running stitch.	Study material (Teachers Note)- class x	Unit 4 Application of Embroideries	1
v.	refers to the small unwanted spaces or openings that appear between stitches where the fabric shows through.	Apparel Book- Class ix	Unit 3 Embroidery Defects and Finishing	1
vi.	Backing	Apparel Book- Class ix	Unit 3 Embroidery Defects and Finishing	1
A5.	Answer any 5 out of the given 6 questions (1 x 5 = 5 marks)			
i.	causes the fabric around the embroidery to become hazy or wrinkled.	Apparel Book- Class ix	Unit 3 Embroidery Defects and Finishing	1
ii.	Metallic gold and silver threads	Study material (Teachers Note)- class x, Apparel	Unit 3 Traditional Hand Embroidery	1
iii.	Complementary colour scheme	Study material (Teachers Note)- class x, Apparel	Unit 1- Elements and principles of design	1
iv.	Adding fragrance to drawers or closets.	Study material (Teachers Note)- class x, Apparel	Unit 4 Application of Embroideries	1
v.	The opening allows the fabric to be turned inside out so that the seams remain hidden, giving the cuff a neat finish.	Study material (Teachers Note)- class x	Unit 4 Application of Embroideries	1

vi.	On sherwanis and kurta collars	Study material (Teachers Note)- class x, Apparel	Unit 4 Application of Embroideries	1
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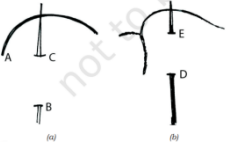
SECTION B: SUBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

Q. No.	QUESTION	Source Material (NCERT/PSSCIVE/ CBSE Study Material)	Unit/ Chap. No.	Marks
Answer any 3 out of the given 5 questions on Employability Skills in 20 – 30 words each (2 x 3 = 6 marks)				
A6.	Hard working, Optimistic, Independent, Energetic, Self confident (any two)	Employability skills book- class x	Unit 4	2
A7.	is to show whether the message has been received, understood, and interpreted correctly by the receiver.	Employability skills book- class x	Unit 1	2
A8.	McAfee virus scan, Norton Antivirus, Quick Heal, Windows defender (any two)	Employability skills book- class x	Unit 3	2
A9.	reduces stress, improves confidence, helps in better decision making, increases motivation to achieve goals (any two)	Employability skills book- class x	Unit 2	2
A10.	Green skills help in reducing pollution by promoting eco-friendly practices like using clean energy and managing waste properly.	Employability skills book- class x	Unit 5	2
Answer any 4 out of the given 6 questions in 20 – 30 words each (2 x 4 = 8 marks)				
A11.	Rhythm is the repetition or movement of design. It can be achieved by repeating colours, shapes or lines at regular intervals in design.	Study material (Teachers Note)- class x, Apparel	Unit 1- Elements and principles of design	2
A12.	(1) includes intricate geometric patterns made with vibrant coloured threads. (2) often uses mirror work to enhance the decorative appeal of the design.	Study material (Teachers Note)- class x, Apparel	Unit 3 Traditional Hand Embroidery	2
A13.	Gift tags are small labels attached to gifts that can be used multiple times. To create them with embroidery, cutout small pieces of fabric and embroider personalized messages or designs on them.	Study material (Teachers Note)- class x, Apparel	Unit 4 Application of Embroideries	2

A14.	Weight, thickness, construction, appearance of the fabric and design and stitches of the embroidery.	Apparel Book- Class ix	Unit 2 Tools, Materials and stitches for Hand Embroidery	2
A15.	Use of thimble, first aid kit, good lighting and magnifying glass, fire safety, hand care, clean and ventilated environment, proper posture (any four)	Apparel Book- Class ix	Unit 3 Embroidery Defects and Finishing	2
A16.	(1) Bright, colourful silk threads are used on coarse cotton fabric called Khaddar. (2) Mainly used darning stitches to create floral and geometric patterns.	Study material (Teachers Note)- class x, Apparel	Unit 3 Traditional Hand Embroidery	2
Answer any 3 out of the given 5 questions in 50– 80 words each (4 x 3 = 12 marks)				
A17.	Raw material- fabric used is Khans(used as blouse pieces) and Irkal sarees. cotton threads, mercerized cotton thread, pure silk threads are used. Motifs- Temple Architecture- Gopurams, Rathes, and Palanquins Animals- Nandi Bull, Elephants, Deer Birds- Peacock, Swan, Squirrel, Parrot Everyday objects- Cradles, Chess Squares, Anklets, Bells, Flower pots, Rudrakshas Colours- Orange, green, purple, red colours and white is prominent on the black and dark background	Study material (Teachers Note)- class x, Apparel	Unit 3 Traditional Hand Embroidery	4
A18.	The value of embroidered product can be increased by improving the quality of embroidery in the following ways: a) Print a template(s) of your embroidery design so you plan the embroidery layout. Place it on the item (garment, home décor, craft or quilt) and critique its placement and size. b) Build a test stash- Keep a test polo T- shirt, stretchy T-shirt, terry cloth towel and common	Apparel Book- Class ix	Unit-3 Embroidery Defects and Finishing	4

	items that you embroider on all the time in your test stash. Use this resource when testing a design for a final project. Fill every available inch with test designs then toss it when there's no more than you will need so you have material to use for a test stitch-out. So many problems can be avoided by stitching a test of the design with the fabric, stabilizer and thread combo that you will be using for the final project. c) Press the fabric – Use starch and steam to get the fabric to behave. Press the stabilizer if it's wrinkled so it will lay flat for the final project. d) Hoop on a flat, sturdy surface, not on your lap- Ironing boards work in a pinch, but best results are achieved when hooping on a solid surface such as a cutting table and mat. Use the lines on the mat to square the fabric in the hoop. e) Select the right hoop for the job- The best hold is achieved with the smallest hoop for the design. For instance, a 4" × 4" hoop is the best choice for a 2 1/2" × 3" design. f) Insert a fresh needle when starting a new embroidery project.			
A19.	Fly stitch-It is also a type of loop stitch. The formed stitch resembles the wings of a fly, and is therefore known as fly stitch. Its variation can be made by adjusting the lengths of the loop. It involves making a single loop with the thread and then tacking it down. It helps in forming designs like small plants, birds and grass, etc. French knot- It is a favourite with embroiderers because of its rounded, raised look that makes the design look elevated. It is mostly used to create the centre of a flower and the eyes in an embroidered figure. Figures with	Apparel Book- Class ix	Unit 2 Tools, Materials and stitches for Hand Embroidery	4

	outlines, birds, animals, flowers and leaves are selected for the French knot. Outlines of animals and birds can be made more delicate by using only one strand of the thread. The method to embroider the French knot and the bullion stitch is almost the same. Thus, sometimes they can be used to substitute each other. French knots are used in garments like bibs, frocks, skirts, etc. It is also made on handkerchiefs, pillow covers, bed sheets, etc.			
A20.	Fabric gapping- This defect occurs when the fabric gaps are visible through the embroidery design in the background, either in the middle part of the design or on the edges. Missed trims- When threads are left on the front side in the embroidery design between the designs, it is called missed trims. Improper placement of embroidery design- This is a result of the incorrect tracing of the design. Bunching at the corners- When the corners of the embroidery design are not crisp because of gathering up of the thread at a point, it is known as bunching.	Apparel Book- Class ix	Unit 3 Embroidery Defects and Finishing	4
A21.	Blanket stitch It is similar to the buttonhole stitch and is mainly used to finish the blanket's edges. It is one of the simplest ways of decorating or holding a garment's hem or edge. After following the general steps for embroidering, follow the steps for making a blanket stitch: 1. Slant the needle to the left for the first stitch and then insert it in the same place for the second, but slant it to the right. 2. Two rows of blanket stitch, one	Apparel Book- Class ix	Unit 2 Tools, Materials and stitches for Hand Embroidery	4

	straight and one slanting are worked to get a coloured binding on the edge of the fabric. 3. The straight stitches are only half the width of the binding. 4. Make a loop and pull the thread from the loop to end the stitch on the backside of the fabric.  Making a blanket stitch  Blanket stitch—final look			
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