

CBSE | DEPARTMENT OF SKILL EDUCATION

TEXTILE DESIGN (SUBJECT CODE-829)

MARKING SCHEME FOR CLASS XI (SESSION 2025-2026)

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.	Marks
Q. 1	Answer any 4 out of the given 6 questions on Employability Skills (1 x 4 = 4 marks)			
i.	a. Cut= Ctrl+ X b. Copy= Ctrl + C	CBSE	3 (PART A)	1
ii.	Goals	CBSE	2 (PART A)	1
iii.	Three (Manufacturing, Trading and Services)	CBSE	4 (PART A)	1
iv.	GIM = Green India Mission	CBSE	5 (PART A)	1
v.	Networking	CBSE	2 (PART A)	1
vi.	Facial expressions, gestures/ body language, Touch, space, eye contact, paralanguage (any 2)	CBSE	1 (PART A)	1
Q. 2	Answer any 5 out of the given 7 questions (1 x 5 = 5 marks)			
i.	TPI is the measure of turns per inch in a yarn	CBSE	2 (PART B)	1
ii.	1 Hank = 840 yards	CBSE	2 (PART B)	1

iii.	Hand	CBSE	1 (PART B)	1
iv.	bale	CBSE	2 (PART B)	1
v.	Finishing- It is the final stage of chemical or combination of mechanical and chemical processes to make a fabric ready for the product conversion operations like apparel, home furnishings and industrial products.	CBSE	1 (PART B)	1
vi.	low	CBSE	3 (PART B)	1
vii.	Roving	CBSE	2 (PART B)	1
Q. 3	Answer any 6 out of the given 7 questions (1 x 6 = 6 marks)			
i.	Z- twist	CBSE	2 (PART B)	1
ii.	Viscose Rayon	CBSE	1 (PART B)	1
iii.	Knitting is the formation of a fabric by the interlocking of one or more sets of yarns.	CBSE	4 (PART B)	1
iv.	Resilience- is the ability of a fabric to return to its original shape after bending, twisting or crushing.	CBSE	1 (PART B)	1
v.	Cut/ gauge indicated the fineness of stitches in a knitted fabric.	CBSE	4 (PART B)	1
vi.	Spun yarn is produced by overlapping a series of individual fibers or filaments upon one another and binding with a twist. Example: cotton and wool.	CBSE	2 (PART B)	1
vii.	Acrylic and rayon	CBSE	1 (PART B)	1
Q. No.	QUESTION	Source Material (NCERT/PSSCIVE/ CBSE Study Material)	Unit/ Chap. No.	Marks
Q. 4	Answer any 5 out of the given 6 questions (1 x 5 = 5 marks)			
i.	Float is defined as the path of a yarn, either warp or weft when it travels over or under more than one consecutive yarns of the other set without interlacement.	CBSE	3 (PART B)	1
ii.	Knitted fabrics' stretchability is due to its looped construction.	CBSE	4 (PART B)	1
iii.	A textile fiber may be defined as a thin, fine and hair-like substance (strand), natural or manufactured, with a high length- to- width ratio and with appropriate properties for being processed into a fabric.	CBSE	1 (PART B)	1

iv.	Corduroy= corded weft pile fabric, produced by extra weft yarns. -It may have 'v' or 'w' interlacing; ground cloth may be twill or plain weave construction -It is heavier, have stiffer drape and rough hand than velvet and velveteen. -Easily laundered and may be ironed. (Any 1)	CBSE	3 (PART B)	1
v.	Carding is done for individualisation of fibers and removal of fine trash particles.	CBSE	2 (PART B)	1
vi.	Basket weave can be used for- hand made towels and kitchen wipes (any 1)	CBSE	3 (PART B)	1
Q. 5	Answer any 5 out of the given 6 questions (1 x 5 = 5 marks)			
i.	Characteristics of braids (any 2) - -yarns are interlaced both diagonally and lengthwise -stretchy and easily shaped -flat or 3D -trim and industrial products	CBSE	4 (PART B)	1
ii.	GSM= Grams per Square meter	CBSE	3 (PART B)	1
iii.	Loom	CBSE	3 (PART B)	1
iv.	Fruit and vegetable packing nets, bird nets, plastic fencing for snow and hazards. (any 1)	CBSE	4 (PART B)	1
v.	Staple fibre length ranges from 2 to 46 cm	CBSE	1 (PART B)	1
vi.	Barbed needles	CBSE	4 (PART B)	1
Q. 6	Answer any 5 out of the given 6 questions (1 x 5 = 5 marks)			
i.	Polyethylene, hydrolysed ethylene vinyl acetate Plasticised polyvinyl chloride Polyamides (any 1)	CBSE	4 (PART B)	1
ii.	Purl knit fabric looks like the technical back of jersey basic knit (jersey stitch)	CBSE	4 (PART B)	1
iii.	Formal apparel and furnishings (any one)	CBSE	1 (PART B)	1
iv.	Dobby weave	CBSE	3 (PART B)	1
v.	-Thicker, heavier and coarser -Differ in count, less flexible than single yarn -Affect drape of fabric -may differ in amount of twist and	CBSE	2 (PART B)	1

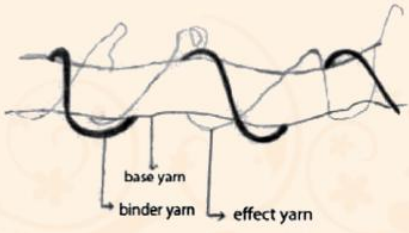
	direction (any 2)			
vi.	-Wool fibers are carded and combed, laid down in a thick bat, sprayed with water and run through hot agitating plates that can cause the fibres to become entangled. -felt has no grain; it does not fray or ravel - felt has poor pliability, strength and stretch recovery - felt is used in apparel accessories and industrial matting (any 2)	CBSE	4 (PART B)	1

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)				
Q. 7	1. Click on File and then click Save or Save As . This will open a dialog box. 2. Browse to the desired folder, type the filename in the name textbox and click on Save .	CBSE	3 (PART A)	2
Q. 8	Any 2 of the following- Quality- of product/ service may be improved for the customer. Scaling up- means growing the business to attract customers. Adding substitutes- Adding products/ services that are similar to what is already being sold	CBSE	4 (PART A)	2
Q. 9	Communication means sharing of information between two or more individuals or within the group to reach a common understanding. Communication is needed to- Inform, influence and express feelings, any other (any two)	CBSE	1 (PART A)	2
Q. 10	-The government makes policies and provides fund for implementing plans and policies - It makes legislations such as the Environment protection Act 1986 to protect the environment and take action against law breakers -It sets of missions such as the green India mission and national Solar Mission to act on Green economy projects -It works with scientist and educates the public on environmentally safe practices.	CBSE	5 (PART A)	2

	(any 2)			
Q. 11	Team work- The process of working together in a group. T- Together E- Everyone A- achieve M - More Benefits of teamwork- - Everyone has a role to play in a team, so the pressure to succeed is not on one individual. - It helps you to have a support system, as all team members help to fix any mistake made by one team member. - You feel good when the team achieves success and it builds your confidence. - The work gets done.	CBSE	2 (PART A)	2
Answer any 3 out of the given 5 questions in 20 – 30 words each (2 x 3 = 6 marks)				
Q. 12	Features of satin weave- - Large number of floats - Least number of interlacings. - Can be warp/ weft faced - High drape - Low tensile and bursting strength - Highly lustrous	CBSE	3 (PART B)	2
Q. 13	a. Rayon is highly flammable so not used in children's sleepwear. b. Spandex can stretch upto 500% elongation before break thus has excellent elasticity.	CBSE	1 (PART B)	2
Q. 14	a. Properties influenced by yarn twist-hand, appearance, texture, drape, durability b. 100 s- Super fine yarn- End uses can be very light weight shirring's, sheets, voile, percale. (any 2)	CBSE	2 (PART B)	2
Q. 15	The technical face of a knitted fabric- -has a better finish -if two types of yarns are used in a fabric, more expensive one is used on the face -least snaggable floats are present on the face -finer yarns are on the face -if the two sides differ, finer design is on the face If the fabric curls, it curls on the technical	CBSE	4 (PART B)	2

	back side (any 2)																																				
Q. 16	a. Dobby weave b. Twill weave c. Satin weave d. Plain weave	CBSE	3 (PART B)	2																																	
Answer any 2 out of the given 3 questions in 30– 50 words each (3 x 2 = 6 marks)																																					
Q. 17	Types of needles used in knitting- Spring beard needles Compound needles Latch needles	CBSE	4 (PART B)	3																																	
Q. 18	Classification of natural fibers on the basis of Origin <table><tr><td></td><td>Fiber Type</td><td>Origin</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="8">Cellulosic/Vegetable Fibers</td><td>Cotton</td><td>Cotton boll/Seed hair</td></tr><tr><td>Hemp</td><td>Hemp or Abaca stalk/Bastfiber</td></tr><tr><td>Jute</td><td>Jute stalk/Bastfiber</td></tr><tr><td>Flax</td><td>Flax stalk/Bastfiber</td></tr><tr><td>Ramie</td><td>Rhea or China Grass/Bastfiber</td></tr><tr><td>Pina</td><td>Pineapple leaf/Leaf Fiber</td></tr><tr><td>Sisal</td><td>Agava leaf/Leaf fiber</td></tr><tr><td>Coir</td><td>Coconut hush/Nut hush fiber</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="3">Animal/Protein Fibers</td><td>Silk</td><td>Cultivated, wild silk worms</td></tr><tr><td>Wool</td><td>Sheep</td></tr><tr><td>Specialty Hair Fibers</td><td>Camel and goat family animal</td></tr><tr><td>Mineral Fibers</td><td>Asbestos</td><td>Varieties of rock Silicate of magnesium and calcium</td></tr><tr><td>Rubber Fibers</td><td>Natural Rubber</td><td>Rubber plant</td></tr></table>		Fiber Type	Origin	Cellulosic/Vegetable Fibers	Cotton	Cotton boll/Seed hair	Hemp	Hemp or Abaca stalk/Bastfiber	Jute	Jute stalk/Bastfiber	Flax	Flax stalk/Bastfiber	Ramie	Rhea or China Grass/Bastfiber	Pina	Pineapple leaf/Leaf Fiber	Sisal	Agava leaf/Leaf fiber	Coir	Coconut hush/Nut hush fiber	Animal/Protein Fibers	Silk	Cultivated, wild silk worms	Wool	Sheep	Specialty Hair Fibers	Camel and goat family animal	Mineral Fibers	Asbestos	Varieties of rock Silicate of magnesium and calcium	Rubber Fibers	Natural Rubber	Rubber plant	CBSE	1 (PART B)	3
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Q. 19	Basic Motions of the Loom- 1. Shedding- This motion divides the warp (longitudinal) threads into two layers to create an opening, called a shed. This allows the weft (crosswise) yarn to pass through. 2. Picking (or Filling Insertion): This is the process of inserting a weft yarn across the open shed. Different mechanisms, like shuttles, rapiers, or jets, are used to propel the weft yarn from one side to the other. 3. Beat-up (or Battening): After the weft is inserted, the reed moves forward to push the new weft yarn against the previously woven edge of the fabric, called the fell. This compacts the weft threads, creating an even fabric	CBSE	3 (PART B)	3																																	
Answer any 3 out of the given 5 questions in 50– 80 words each (4 x 3 = 12 marks)																																					
Q. 20	Direct numbering system- -Fineness of yarn is measured in weight per unit length -Can be measured in Denier or Tex Indirect Numbering System- -Fineness of yarn is measured in length per	CBSE	2 (PART B)	4																																	

	unit weight. -Measured in in Cotton Count (Ne) and Metric Count (Nm)			
Q. 21	Types of looms based on picking mechanism- - Shuttle looms- Picking is done by wooden shuttles. - Projectile looms- picking is done using a mechanical device called projectile. - Rapier looms- picking is done by a rod like mechanical device that carries weft at its tip and enters the shed when it is open, withdrawing after delivering the weft end at the other end as the shed closes. - Air jet looms- picking is done using compressed air. - Water jet looms- picking is done using compressed water jets.	CBSE	3 (PART B)	4
Q. 22	Construction of novelty yarns- ♦ Base yarn - to control length and stability ♦ Effect yarn - to add texture and aesthetic value ♦ Binder yarn - to hold effect yarn with the base yarn  base yarn binder yarn effect yarn Characteristics of novelty yarns- (any 3) -Enhance texture and design to fabric -Produces surface interest, variation in styling and unusual appearance in fabric -Hand varies from soft to light and Harsh to rough -Strength varies in different parts of the fabric -Non uniform thickness throughout the fabric -Uneven performance in wear, reduced abrasion resistance -Pilling and snagging is critical problem	CBSE	2 (PART B)	4
Q. 23	Man made polyamide fiber with exceptional strength and durability- Nylon Care Properties- (any 3) -Easy to launder or dry clean -Dries quickly	CBSE	1 (PART B)	4

	-Machine dry at low temperature -Safe ironing temperature limit is 122°C			
Q. 24	Non wovens- Non-woven refers to a fabric made by bonding fibers together through mechanical, thermal, chemical, or solvent means, rather than weaving or knitting them. Categories of non wovens- (any3) -Needle punched - Spun laced -Bonded web -Spun bonded -Melt blown -Fusible	CBSE	4 (PART B)	4