

CBSE | DEPARTMENT OF SKILL EDUCATION

FASHION STUDIES (SUBJECT CODE-837)

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

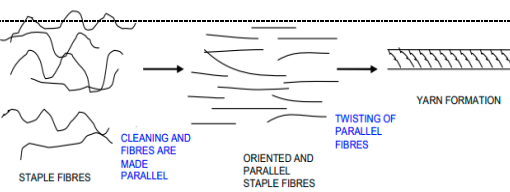
Q. No.	QUESTION	Source Material (NCERT/PSSCIVE/ CBSE Study Material)	Unit/ Chap. No.	Marks
Q. 1	Answer any 4 out of the given 6 questions on Employability Skills (1 x 4 = 4 marks)			
i.	Confidence means to believe in one's self and one's approach.	CBSE	4	1
ii.	1. Agriculture 2. Energy Resources 3. Construction 4. Fisheries 5. Forestry 6. Tourism 7. Transport 8. Water Management 9. Waste Management 10. Manufacturing Industry	CBSE	5	1
iii.	Replace all	CBSE	3	1
iv.	Self motivation	CBSE	2	1
v.	Writing	CBSE	1	1
vi.	M - Measurable	CBSE	2	1
Q. 2	Answer any 5 out of the given 7 questions (1 x 5 = 5 marks)			
i.	Zeitgeist	CBSE	1	1
ii.	Glocal means global thinking with local flavour.	CBSE	1	1
iii.	AEPC: Association of Export Promotion Council .	CBSE	1	1

iv.	Symbiosis Institute of Design	CBSE	1	1
v.	Ritu Kumar	CBSE	1	1
vi.	(Any1) Banarasi brocades, Kanjeevaram silk, Baluchari silk, Chanderi cotton/silk, Maheshwari cotton, Jamdani cotton/silk, Kashmiri woollen shawls	CBSE	2	1
vii.	molecule	CBSE	2	1
Q. 3	Answer any 6 out of the given 7 questions (1 x 6 = 6 marks)			
i.	Natural	CBSE	2	1
ii.	This silk gum can be easily removed by a process called 'degumming' to give silk a smooth handle and bright lustre.	CBSE	2	1
iii.	Fibre/filament	CBSE	2	1
iv.	Take-up	CBSE	2	1
v.	4%	CBSE	2	1
vi.	Dye	CBSE	2	1
vii.	Block	CBSE	2	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.	Creative	CBSE	3	1
ii.	Flowing rhythm	CBSE	3	1
iii.	Yellow	CBSE	3	1
iv.	Emphasis	CBSE	3	1
v.	Triadic Colour Scheme	CBSE	3	1
vi.	Texture	CBSE	3	1
Q. 5	Answer any 5 out of the given 6 questions (1 x 5 = 5 marks)			
i.	Polyester and Terylene thread	CBSE	4	1
ii.	Sewing	CBSE	4	1
iii.	Stitch Per Inch.	CBSE	4	1
iv.	Tracing wheel	CBSE	4	1
v.	floor covering	CBSE	4	1
vi.	mashak	CBSE	4	1
Q. 6	Answer any 5 out of the given 6 questions (1 x 5 = 5 marks)			
i.	Rotary screen printing	CBSE	2	1
ii.	geometric	CBSE	3	1
iii.	Table Cover:	CBSE	4	1
iv.	Colour	CBSE	3	1
v.	Home	CBSE	4	1
vi.	croqui	CBSE	3	1

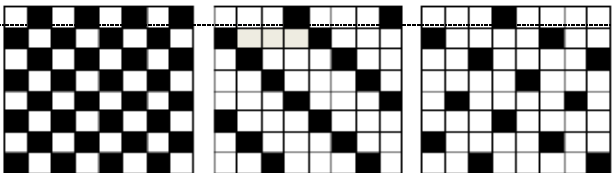
SECTION B: SUBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

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	Sustainable means what is good for the economy as well as the future of the environment. For example, natural farming without using chemical fertilisers which permanently harm the soil.	CBSE	5	2
Q. 8	Manufacturing Business A manufacturing business is one that converts raw material(s) into finished product(s) to meet the demands of the customer. Services Business Any business activity that is	CBSE	4	2

	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.			
Q. 9	a. Ctrl + C b. Ctrl + X c. Ctrl + V d. Ctrl + Z	CBSE	3	2
Q. 10	Communication skills are needed to • Inform – for example, communicating the time of a meeting. • Influence – for example, negotiating with a shopkeeper to reduce the price. • Express feelings – for example, to say or show that you are excited about your success or about a given task.	CBSE	1	2
Q. 11	• 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 our goals, we will be able to lead a meaningful life. For leading a successful life, we should create our targets and aims. • 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 • 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.	CBSE	2	2
Answer any 3 out of the given 5 questions in 20 – 30 words each (2 x 3 = 6 marks)				
Q. 12	Phase 5 marks Obsolescence when the style is considered to be passé i.e. outdated and is therefore rejected.	CBSE	1	2
Q. 13	Warp - The set of thread that run down the fabric in the longitudinal direction is termed as 'warp' Weft- The set of threads that is inserted in the fabric in the horizontal direction is termed as the 'weft'.	CBSE	2	2
Q. 14	The circular shape of a dot may be an inspiration for designing electric bulbs. It is also used in Indian culture in the form of traditional auspicious symbol known as bindi or bindu.	CBSE	3	2

Q. 15		CBSE	2	2
Q. 16	Bobbin: A small metal spool that holds the lower thread supply. Bobbin case: The metal case that holds the bobbin. It has tension springs that control the pressure on the bobbin thread.	CBSE	4	2
Answer any 2 out of the given 3 questions in 30– 50 words each (3 x 2 = 6 marks)				
Q. 17	Needles are available in three different tips/ points: • Regular sharp needle: This is ideal for mostly all woven fabrics because it helps produce even stitching with minimum puckering. • Ball-point needle: The slightly rounded tip is recommended for all knit and lycra fabrics as the needle pushes between the fabric yarns instead of piercing them. • Wedge point needle: This needle is specially designed for leather and vinyl, as it easily pierces these fabrics to make a hole that closes back upon itself. This avoids unattractive holes in the garment and also reduces the risk of stitches tearing the fabric.	CBSE	4	3
Q. 18	• Hue: The purest form of any colour is defined as hue. • Tint: Tint is created by adding white to a hue. It is called light value of a hue. For example, mauve is a tint of violet and pink is a tint of red. • Shade: Shade is created by adding black to a hue. It is the dark value of a hue. For example, maroon is a shade of red, and olive is a shade of green. • Tone: Tone is created by adding grey (combination of white and black) to a hue. It is the saturated form of a hue. For example, dull rose is a tone of red, and dull blue is a tone of blue.	CBSE	3	3
Q. 19	Dyeing is the process of coloration of textiles by immersing in an aqueous solution of dye known as dye bath. The dye molecules must diffuse from the dye bath to the fibre. The dye molecules must penetrate inside the fibre structure in the amorphous regions to give the required fastness. To improve the effectiveness of dyeing, electrolyte (e.g. salt, soda ash), dye auxiliaries (e.g. levelling agents) and heat is required to assist the process of dye diffusion.	CBSE	2	3
Answer any 3 out of the given 5 questions in 50– 80 words each (4 x 3 = 12 marks)				
Q. 20	The Government of India has taken several	CBSE	1	4

	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: • Welfare schemes to weavers and artisans • E-marketing platforms and other marketing initiatives to promote niche handloom and handicraft products through different events. • 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: • 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.			
Q. 21	PLAIN WEAVE: Plain weave is the simplest interlacing pattern. It is produced by alternatively lifting and lowering one warp thread across one weft thread. TWILL WEAVE : Twill is a weave that repeats on three or more ends and picks and produces diagonal lines on the face of a fabric. The direction of the diagonal lines on the surface of the cloth is generally viewed along the warp direction. Denim and jeans fabrics are common examples of twill weave. SATIN AND SATEEN WEAVE: Satin is a warp-faced weave in which the binding points are arranged to produce a smooth fabric surface free from twill lines. A satin is frequently described as a 'warp satin'. Sateen, also referred to as 'weft satin' is a weft-faced weave to give a smooth and shiny appearance.	CBSE	2	4

	 Plain-weave Twill-weave Satin-weave			
Q. 22	Contrast can be achieved in the following ways: Size Contrast: Elements of same shape are used in different sizes. Texture Contrast: Elements of same shape and same size are used with different textures. Shape Contrast: Elements of different shapes are used in approximately the same size. Colour Contrast: Elements of same shape are used in different colours. Value contrast: Elements of the same shape are used in different values of same colour. Position Contrast: The elements of same shape are used in different positions or angles.	CBSE	3	4
Q. 23	Apron: A garment worn while cooking over the clothes to avoid soiling them . Bread basket: They are generally square shaped and used to serve bread at the table . Pot holder: A small, square, quilted piece for holding the pot while serving hot beverage . Tea Cozy: An inverted U-shaped and often quilted covers used for covering the tea pot. It too helps to keeps the beverage hot for longer time.	CBSE	4	4
Q. 24	The role of the different ingredients used in printing of textiles. • Dye/pigment: The main colouring compound in the printing process. • Water: A small amount of water is required in printing to dissolve the dye into the print paste. Water is a convenient and easily available medium to mix and disperse the dye molecules in the thickener. • 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. • Steam: After printing the next process is generally steaming. Steaming ensures adequate penetration of the dye molecules in the fibre. • Dry heating: Dry heating softens the fibre and allow the dye molecules to enter into the amorphous region of the fibre structure. • Washing off: Washing is done to remove the thickener and other printing paste from the surface of the fabric after the printing process.	CBSE	2	4