

CBSE | DEPARTMENT OF SKILL EDUCATION

FASHION STUDIES (SUBJECT CODE-837)

MARKING SCHEME FOR CLASS XII (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.	We listen to obtain information.	CBSE	1	1
ii.	Positive attitude	CBSE	2	1
iii.	Narcissistic personality disorder	CBSE	2	1
iv.	When a single cell is selected, it is called Active cell.	CBSE	3	1
v.	Industrial Entrepreneurship	CBSE	4	1
vi.	Reduce, Reuse, Recycle	CBSE	5	1
Q. 2	Answer any 5 out of the given 7 questions (1 x 5 = 5 marks)			
i.	Poulaine shoe	CBSE	1	1
ii.	b. Cotton broadcloth	CBSE	1	1
iii.	Sir William Perkin	CBSE	1	1
iv.	b. Nylon	CBSE	1	1
v.	b. Bhagalpur	CBSE	1	1
vi.	It serves as a reference point for when the pattern was made.	CBSE	2	1
vii.	The size is suffixed with S or T in U.K. that denotes whether it is for short or tall person.	CBSE	2	1
Q. 3	Answer any 6 out of the given 7 questions (1 x 6 = 6 marks)			
i.	Nylon, Polyester and Lycra (any two)	CBSE	3	1
ii.	c. knee caps.	CBSE	3	1
iii.	India	CBSE	3	1
iv.	b. 1/2"	CBSE	2	1
v.	Roll line	CBSE	2	1

vi.	b. 1/2 "	CBSE	2	1
vii.	Basting stitch	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.	Cutting on the prominent line method.	CBSE	4	1
ii.	a. Levi Strauss	CBSE	3	1
iii.	The French curve is used for drawing a curve seam lines on the pattern.	CBSE	2	1
iv.	c. Lower than the back neckline.	CBSE	2	1
v.	c. 5 ½	CBSE	2	1
vi.	Flat	CBSE	2	1
Q. 5	Answer any 5 out of the given 6 questions (1 x 5 = 5 marks)			
i.	French nationality	CBSE	3	1
ii.	c. Scallop edge	CBSE	3	1
iii.	b. Bias tape	CBSE	4	1
iv.	Velcro tape and snap buttons	CBSE	3	1
v.	c. Mercerized cotton	CBSE	4	1
vi.	scottish	CBSE	3	1
Q. 6	Answer any 5 out of the given 6 questions (1 x 5 = 5 marks)			
i.	To give shape, body, and support	CBSE	4	1
ii.	Mexico	CBSE	3	1
iii.	To give support and strength to the plackets because it holds the buttons.	CBSE	4	1
iv.	Fabric grain is the direction in which the yarns are woven.	CBSE	4	1
v.	b. Japanese	CBSE	4	1
vi.	The fabric rolls towards the right side when stretched crosswise.	CBSE	4	1

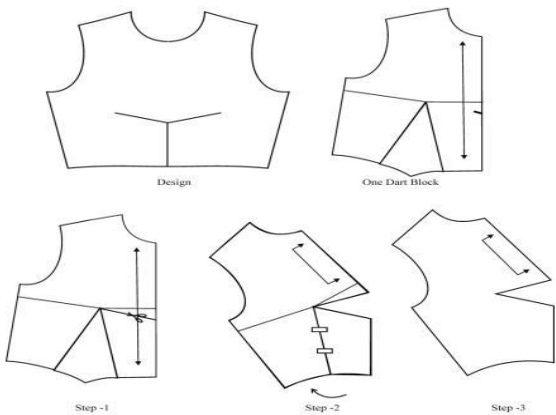
SECTION B: SUBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

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	Communication is a two-way process through which information or message is exchanged between individuals using language, symbols, signs or behaviour.	CBSE	1	2
Q. 8	Stress is a state of feeling upset, annoyed and hopeless. Some of the ways to manage stress are given below. • Stay positive and analyse what is going wrong in a certain situation. Resolving the situation is easy once understood. • Maintain an accomplishment sheet and enter even small achievements. • Keep your thoughts in present. Pondering over past issues makes us feel upset and helpless. • Talk to friends and family for comfort. • Practice meditation and yoga.	CBSE	2	2

Q. 9	Green jobs help: • increase the efficiency of energy and raw material. • reduce greenhouse gas emissions. • control waste and pollution. • protect and restore ecosystems. • support adaptation to the effects of climate change.	CBSE	5	2
Q. 10	A worksheet is a collection of cells in the form of a grid. A workbook is a spreadsheet that has one or more worksheets.	CBSE	3	2
Q. 11	Functions of an entrepreneur - (a) Identifying entrepreneurial opportunity (b) Turning ideas into action (c) Feasibility study (d) Resourcing (e) Setting up an enterprise (Any two)	CBSE	4	2
Answer any 3 out of the given 5 questions in 20 – 30 words each (2 x 3 = 6 marks)				
Q. 12	The measurement required for a neckline (round, U, V, broad -V) is the depth of the neck measured from the nape of the neck point to the centre front diagonally. In case of necklines like square, glass neck, sweet heart measure in a straight line on the body for the length and for the width of the neckline at that point to the centre front is also measured.	CBSE	2	2
Q. 13	Draped Costume- the Egyptian schenti, Greek himation and the Tahitian pareo. (Any two) Slip-on costume- the Roman paenula, the Medieval huque and the South American poncho. (Any two)	CBSE	1	2
Q. 14	Dart legs - The two sides of the triangular shape & should be of the same length. Dart point - The point at which the dart ends. Dart intake - It is the amount of suppression taken between the dart legs. Apex - The highest point on the bust.	CBSE	2	2
Q. 15	1. During the Mughal rule, stitched garments such as salwar kameez, kalidar kurta, pyjama, sharara and gharara were introduced. 2. The Moghul style is very feminine, elegant and dignified. The beautiful embroideries done by muslin karigars such as chikankari, aari, kashidakari etc.	CBSE	3	2
Q. 16	1. For correction of 'off-grain fabric', pull it diagonally at the opposite ends. First in one direction then in the other, this process is also known as blocking. 2. For knit fabrics simply cut along a crosswise rib. On striped, plaid, or checked fabric simply cut along a straight crosswise line.	CBSE	4	2

Answer any 2 out of the given 3 questions in 30– 50 words each (3 x 2 = 6 marks)				
Q. 17	1. A Dress shirt is usually of a light colour, and is designed specifically to be worn with ties and suits. 2. The Oxford buttoned-down shirt is suitable for a crisp formal look. The Oxford is usually made in solid colours, typically pastel or mid-tones, in pin stripes and small checks. 3. The Hawaiian shirt is loose and airy and half sleeved, made of large foliage prints in bright, cheerful coloured cotton fabrics.	CBSE	3	3
Q. 18	Fibres are the basic components of textile fabrics. Categories of Fabrics/ fibers - i. Natural: are further categorized into fabrics that are obtained from animals and plants. ii. Manmade: have their beginnings in chemical solutions that are forced through tiny holes into chemical bath or air chamber: these harden into long iii. Blended: are the combinations of two or more different fabrics.	CBSE	4	3
Q. 19	a. Shoulder length- From shoulder neck intersection to princess line and from princess line to shoulder tip. b. Sleeve length-From shoulder intersection over the bent elbow to the wrist. c. Cap height -Tie a tape around the biceps of arm close to the armpit. Cap height is from shoulder intersection to the top of the tape.	CBSE	2	3
Answer any 3 out of the given 5 questions in 50– 80 words each (4 x 3 = 12 marks)				
Q. 20	a. Body modification has many examples of which one is the now-abolished practice of Chinese foot binding. This ancient custom considered as the ultimate expression of feminine beauty and social status by a Chinese woman, was to have a tiny 'lotus' foot by tying the foot tightly in a way which, in time, would create a man-made artificial heel. Similarly the custom of wearing large circular lip plates by the Kichepo women in Sudan is yet another example of reshaping of the body. The women would consider themselves undressed without their lip plates and would never be seen in public without them. The Paduang tribe also known as Kayans, have a tradition of artificially elongating the necks of girls and women with a series of brass rings. b. Scarification is an indication of status and tribal identification in some African cultures. Elaborate incisions in a delicate pattern are made in certain parts of a person's body. The painful incisions must be endured without any signs of physical distress or pain. Natural skin irritants are rubbed into the skin	CBSE	1	4

	which, on healing, leave characteristic scars and raised pattern-like marks on the face and body that identify the individual as an adult member of the tribe. c. Body Tattooing involves a permanent change in body colour based on the insertion of an indelible dye in the punctured skin. Tattooing was used by the Thracians to indicate rank. Tattoos on men serve the same purpose as war uniforms by making them identifiable by their own tribe. The Maoris of New Zealand have elaborate facial tattoos as marks of distinction and esteem. Some Indian tribes also tattoo their body. In modern societies tattooing can be a form of personal adornment or can indicate ones affinity/allegiance to a group. The Japanese Yakuza have a tradition of tattooing which has symbolic meaning. In a western society, tattooing is commonly seen among sailors, biker groups etc. Today tattooing is fairly common among the youth across the world. d. Body painting which includes face painting has its roots in sacred ritual. In some Congolese tribes, girls oil themselves all over and dust on red powered camwood in order to look more attractive. Noble ladies of some ancient Chinese dynasties as well as Japanese 'geisha' girls applied very heavy face make-up with the powder of ground rice and white lead. Application of rose petal rouge on the cheeks and at the centre of the lower lip, simulated a tiny-pursued mouth, which was considered to be very beautiful. The modern cosmetic industry thrives and flourishes due to the interest of women for 'painting' their faces.			
Q. 21	1. Colour- Colour prediction in women swear is very important. Every season the palette has four groups—pastel, neutral, bright, and deep colours. It starts with the overall mood, and it is this that determines the colours, tones, the texture of the colour, the accents in the four stories, for example, whether it will be a vintage washed-out palette for one season or fresh and soft colours for the next. Emphasis on metallic and shine impacts significantly on the colour quality; these elements are very different in their effect from natural or rustic colours and textures. 2. Fabric- Fabric is the most crucial element of a garment and is responsible for 50%-80% of the cost of the garment. Texture, handle and surface qualities of a fabric play an important role in achieving the	CBSE	3	4

	total effect of the style. Apart from the natural fibres—cotton, linen, silk and wool—there is a large variety of man-made fabrics to choose from. 3. Silhouette- The basic shapes or silhouettes of each season can change suddenly or evolve slowly. Different combinations of shapes made by separate garments worn together lends to the overall shape or silhouette of the outfit.			
Q. 22	STEPS OF CONSTRUCTION 1. Place the right side of the placket on the wrong side of the sleeve opening and start stitching near the edge leaving a distance of $\frac{1}{4}$". As you come in the centre of the placket, maintain $\frac{1}{4}$" seam allowance of placket piece and reduce the allowance of the garment piece. Take care so that no pleat formation takes place at this point. 2. Fold the allowance (other side) of the placket and place it on first stitching line. Then stitch in place from right side of the sleeve. Take care that stitching at the back should be same i.e. if it is on top, it should be maintained on top throughout and if it is in ditch then maintain it throughout. In good quality plackets, this seam is on top at the back. 3. From wrong side of the sleeve, stitch both the upper and under of the placket, 2 to 3 times diagonally (at 45°) near end. This is known as Bar Tack.	CBSE	4	4
Q. 23	Waist dart to Centre Front Take one dart bodice block. Slash the new dart position, close the old dart. Trace the pattern on separate sheet. 	CBSE	2	4
Q. 24	Grain: For a good fit the garment should be cut on grain. i.e. The right grain of the fabric. An “ongrain” garment hangs evenly when worn and appears balanced; if the garment is off grain. Set: This refers to a smooth fit without undesirable wrinkles. Wrinkles caused by a poor set cannot be ironed out, but result from the way the garment fits	CBSE	2	4

	the wearer. Set wrinkles usually occur because the garment is too large or too small for the wearer and the garment hangs or sags when worn. Line: This refers to the alignment of the structural lines of the garment with the natural lines of the body. Side seams of the garment should hang like a plumb line down the centre of the side of the body i.e. should be perpendicular to the floor. Balance: When the garment is balanced, it is in equilibrium. The right and left side of the garment appear evenly balanced or symmetrical when viewed from the front, back or side. Ease: This refers to the amount of „roominess“ in a garment. There are two kinds of ease: · Fitting ease · Design ease			
--	--	--	--	--