

CLASS : 10th (Secondary)

3583/ 3535

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MARKING INSTRUCTIONS AND MODEL ANSWERS

APPAREL DESIGNING

National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF)

(Only for Fresh Candidates)

उप परीक्षक मूल्यांकन निर्देशों का ध्यानपूर्वक अवलोकन करके उत्तर-पुस्तिकाओं का मूल्यांकन करें। यदि परीक्षार्थी ने प्रश्न पूर्ण व सही हल किया है तो उसके पूर्ण अंक दें।

General Instructions :

- (i) *Examiners are advised to go through the general as well as specific instructions before taking up evaluation of the answer-books.*
- (ii) *Instructions given in the marking scheme are to be followed strictly so that there may be uniformity in evaluation.*
- (iii) *Mistakes in the answers are to be underlined or encircled.*
- (iv) *Examiners need not hesitate in awarding full marks to the examinee if the answer/s is/are absolutely correct.*
- (v) *Examiners are requested to ensure that every answer is seriously and honestly gone through before it is awarded mark/s. It will ensure the authenticity as their evaluation and enhance the reputation of the Institution.*

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- (vi) A question having parts is to be evaluated and awarded partwise.
- (vii) If an examinee writes an acceptable answer which is not given in the marking scheme, he or she may be awarded marks only after consultation with the head-examiner.
- (viii) If an examinee attempts an extra question, that answer deserving higher award should be retained and the other scored out.
- (ix) Word limit wherever prescribed, if violated upto 10%. On both sides, may be ignored. If the violation exceeds 10%, 1 mark may be deducted.
- (x) Head-examiners will approve the standard of marking of the examiners under them only after ensuring the non-violation of the instructions given in the marking scheme.
- (xi) Head-examiners and examiners are once again requested and advised to ensure the authenticity of their evaluation by going through the answers seriously, sincerely and honestly. The advice, if not heeded to, will bring a bad name to them and the Institution.
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महत्त्वपूर्ण निर्देश :

- (i) अंक-योजना का उद्देश्य मूल्यांकन को अधिकाधिक वस्तुनिष्ठ बनाना है। अंक-योजना में दिए गए उत्तर-बिन्दु अन्तिम नहीं हैं। ये सुझावात्मक एवं सांकेतिक हैं। यदि परीक्षार्थी ने इनसे भिन्न किन्तु उपयुक्त उत्तर दिए हैं, तो उसे उपयुक्त अंक दिए जाएँ।
- (ii) शुद्ध, सार्थक एवं सटीक उत्तरों को यथायोग्य अधिमान दिए जाएँ।

- (iii) परीक्षार्थी द्वारा अपेक्षा के अनुरूप सही उत्तर लिखने पर उसे पूर्णांक दिए जाएँ।
- (iv) वर्तनीगत अशुद्धियों एवं विषयांतर की स्थिति में अधिक अंक देकर प्रोत्साहित न करें।
- (v) भाषा-क्षमता एवं अभिव्यक्ति-कौशल पर ध्यान दिया जाए।
- (vi) मुख्य-परीक्षकों/उप-परीक्षकों को उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए केवल Marking Instructions/ Guidelines दी जा रही है, यदि मूल्यांकन निर्देश में किसी प्रकार की त्रुटि हो, प्रश्न का उत्तर स्पष्ट न हो, मूल्यांकन निर्देश में दिए गए उत्तर से अलग कोई और भी उत्तर सही हो तो परीक्षक, मुख्य-परीक्षक से विचार-विमर्श करके उस प्रश्न का मूल्यांकन अपने विवेक अनुसार करें।

1. (d)	1
2. (a)	1
3. (b)	1
4. (a)	1
5. (a)	1
6. (b)	1
7. (a)	1
8. (b)	1
9. (b)	1
10. (a)	1

- 11.** Yes. Dark & light should be worn in parties marriages & festivals etc. to have cheerfulness. On serious occasion black or white are used, use of gaudy colours is not desirable in schools, colleges & offices. Formed social occasions demand use of light, dull & medium colours. 2
- 12.** Standing erect with the arms hanging straight at the sides while giving measurements. 2
- 13.** Pattern making is an of manipulating & shaping a flat piece of fabric to conform to one or more curves of the human figure. It is a bridge function between design & production. 2
- 14. Invisible stitch :** made at 1/16 inch or 1/8 inch intervals through the side fold of the turn under allowance. This technique hides the stitch is the fold along the edge. 2
- Zigzag stitch :** commonly used Z-shaped machine stitch sometimes use to finish raw edges or to sew a stretch seem.
- 15. Tambour needle** – A thin, sharp pointed hooks used for cippingly string beads or sequins from the wrong side, or sewing decorative chain stitches from the right side.
- Tapestry needle – A needle with a blunt tip & large oval shaped eye made for decorative stitching with bulky threads or yarns. 2
- 16.** Feather of goose, rabbit, down, duck etc. in cold countries. 2
- Polyester & cotton in hot countries.

- 17.** (i) Pillow cases may be changed more frequently. 2
(ii) Soiled linens should be replaced immediately.
(iii) Top sheet may be used to replace bottom sheet.
(iv) Don't shape linen.
(v) Soiled linen placed in covered linen hanger after removal from bed.
- 18.** (i) Should have good sun filter capacity. 2
(ii) Easy to wash
(iii) Mostly printed designs are preferred.
(iv) Solid colour dyes are used.
(v) Reflective textiles to be used.
- 19.** Receiving or making the purchase order sheet tracking the order, making the fine, action calendar, getting & giving of approvals, cost findisation, supervising sampling, sourced vendor development, vendor selection, communication & coordination etc. 2
- 20.** Production planner is responsible for planning, anticipating all the parts needed to make final product. He review for cast of sales, plan fabric production based on orders, schedule & monitor work in progress, work with manufactures to determine the availability of goods, collaborate with key dept to anticipate needs & meet strict deadlines to keep shipments on time. 2

- 21.** Calendering-aniroming process that adds sheen to the fabric. Method varies ace to the type of finish required calenders are heavy machines made up of at least two rolls. One is usually of chilled steel, the other is softer material the wood, paper, cotton fibre, corn husbs or combinations of cotton & corn husb. 3
- 22.** (i) Primary colours Red, Yellow, Blue. 3
(ii) Secondary colours – Orange, purple, green
(iii) Tertiary colours – yellow-organge, red orange, red-purple, blue-purple, blue-green & yellow-green.
- 23.** (i) Time consuming. 3
(ii) Difficult for the persons to prepare paper pattern.
(iii) It can be rarely used more than once inks copied on a thick sheet.
- 24.** (i) Press the fabric as well as pattern pieces flat before laying on the fabric. 3
(ii) Use a large table.
(iii) It open layout is used, place the fabric right side up on the table.
(iv) Decide on the best way to fold the cloth.
(v) Make a trial layout by keeping weights or two pins per pattern.
(vi) Fold lines on the patterns must be kept on folded edges of the fabric.
(vii) Leave enough space bet patterns for culting outward notches.
(viii) Pin pattern to the fabric firmly.

25. Oil based stains : 3

- (i) Butter, ghee, oil, curry - wash with hot water & detergent, Dry on grass/in the sunlight.
- (ii) Spurge the grease, solvent over blotting paper.
- (iii) Bleach with Hydrogen peroxide.
- (iv) Wash rise well & dry in the sun.

Paint, shoe polish, Nail polish, lipstick, Ball pen scrap all the excess stain.

Spurge gently with methy lated spirit.

Spurge with turpentine.

Bleach with hydrogen peroxide.

Wash rinse well & dry in the sun.

- 26.**
- (i) Study fashion trends & anticipate design. 3
 - (ii) Decide on a theme for a collection.
 - (iii) Use computer aided design.
 - (iv) Visit manufacturers or trade shows to get samples of fabric.
 - (v) Select fabrics, colors or a style for each garment.
 - (vi) Work with other designer.
 - (vii) Present design ideas to the creative director.
 - (viii) Oversee the final production of their designs.

- 27.** (i) Pile weave 6
(ii) Double weave
(iii) Extra wrep & extra weft figuring
(iv) Warp & weft Backed fabrics.
- 28.** (i) Don't soak cottons especially when their colour bleeds. 6
(ii) Use mild or natural soap for washing.
(iii) Wash using kneading & squeezing method.
(iv) Rinse thoroughly & apply starch after turning clothes inside out in the last rinse.
(v) Dry in shade
(vi) Iron clothes after making them evenly damp.

OR

- (i) Vegetable stains – Tea, coffee, fruit etc. henna, chocolate.
(ii) Oil based stains – Butter, ghee, shoe polish, oil paints, nail polish etc.
(iii) Animal stains : Blood, milk, egg, meat
(iv) Mineral stains : Rust
(v) Miscellaneous stains : Dye, ink, miffleweed grass, perspiration.
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