

**A****CCE RR/PF****NSQF LEVEL-2**

**KARNATAKA SCHOOL EXAMINATION AND ASSESSMENT BOARD,  
MALLESHWARAM, BENGALURU – 560 003  
NSQF LEVEL-2 EXAMINATION, JUNE, 2024  
MODEL ANSWERS**

Date : 15. 06. 2024 ]

CODE NO. : **21-EK****Subject : APPARELS MADE UPS & HOME FURNISHING****( English Medium )****( Regular Repeater / Private Fresh )**

[ Max. Marks : 60

<b>Qn. Nos.</b>	<b>Value Points</b>	<b>Total</b>	
<b>I.</b>	<b>Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions / incomplete statements. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its question number and alphabet : 10 × 1 = 10</b>		
1.	The important use of longer stitch is (A) Basting & Gathering (B) Gathering & Tucks (C) Basting & Darts (D) Pleats & Frills <b>Ans.</b> (B) Basting & Gathering		1
2.	The yarns perpendicular to the selvedge are (A) cross grain (B) straight grain (C) bias (D) piping <b>Ans.</b> (A) cross grain		1













**CCE-II-RR/PF(A)/888/4065(MA)**


[ Turn over

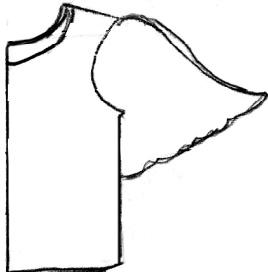
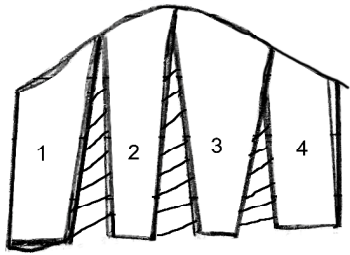
Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
3.	Round collar or one piece Peter Pan collar is mostly used for (A) T-shirts (B) Pants (C) Jackets (D) Frocks <b>Ans.</b> (D) Frocks	1
4.	Double pointed dart is also called as (A) standard dart (B) full dart (C) half dart (D) inverted dart <b>Ans.</b> (B) full dart	1
5.	The number of basic principles of designs is (A) three (B) eight (C) six (D) five <b>Ans.</b> (D) five	1
6.	Identify the correct statement among the following : (A) Fasteners are needle, thread, scale (B) Fasteners are lace, button, zips (C) Fasteners are tucks, gathers, darts (D) Fasteners are sleeves, neckline, skirt <b>Ans.</b> (B) Fasteners are lace, button, zips	1

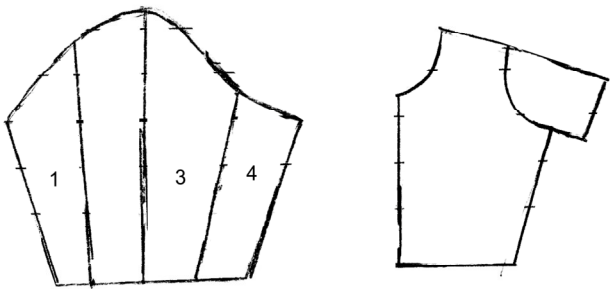
Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
7.	<p>The size of the needle used to stitch light weight fabric is</p> <p>(A) seven (B) six</p> <p>(C) four (D) eight</p> <p><b>Ans.</b> (B) six</p>	1
8.	<p>The reason for needle breakage while sewing is</p> <p>(A) Sharp needle (B) Thin fabric</p> <p>(C) Thick fabric (D) Net fabric</p> <p><b>Ans.</b> (C) Thick fabric</p>	1
9.	<p>The top edge of the garment that surrounds the neck is</p> <p>(A) Yoke (B) Sleeve</p> <p>(C) Neckline (D) Cuffs</p> <p><b>Ans.</b> (C) Neckline</p>	1
10.	<p>The information on the garment label is</p> <p>(A) Garment care and size</p> <p>(B) Garment colour</p> <p>(C) Garment design</p> <p>(D) Garment terminology</p> <p><b>Ans.</b> (A) Garment care and size</p>	1

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total	
<b>II.</b>	<b>Fill in the blanks with suitable answer : 4 × 1 = 4</b>		
11.	Stitch length ranges from ..... to ..... in sewing machine.  <b>Ans.</b>  0 to 6 OR 7	1	
12.	If the sleeves of a garment length extends till wrist, such sleeves are called as .....  <b>Ans.</b>  Full sleeve	1	
13.	The part of the design that catches the viewer's attention is called .....  <b>Ans.</b>  Emphasis	1	
14.	Art & graphic designers' design are mainly published in print media and .....  <b>Ans.</b>  Electronic media	1	

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total																	
III.	<p><b>Diagram of part of the garments are given in Part-A and name of the Garment component given in Part-B. Match them, and write the correct answer along with alphabet :</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>4 × 1 = 4</b></span></p>																		
15.	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">Column-A</th> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">Column-B</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">(i) </td> <td>(a) Shoulder yoke</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">(ii) </td> <td>(b) Skirt yoke</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">(iii) </td> <td>(c) Raglan sleeve</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">(iv) </td> <td>(d) Box pleat</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>(e) Pleats</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>(f) Square collar</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>(g) Patch pocket</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>Ans :</b></p> <p>(i) (c) Raglan sleeve  (ii) (g) Patch pocket  (iii) (a) Shoulder yoke  (iv) (f) Square collar</p>	Column-A	Column-B	(i) 	(a) Shoulder yoke	(ii) 	(b) Skirt yoke	(iii) 	(c) Raglan sleeve	(iv) 	(d) Box pleat		(e) Pleats		(f) Square collar		(g) Patch pocket	1 1 1 1 1	4
Column-A	Column-B																		
(i) 	(a) Shoulder yoke																		
(ii) 	(b) Skirt yoke																		
(iii) 	(c) Raglan sleeve																		
(iv) 	(d) Box pleat																		
	(e) Pleats																		
	(f) Square collar																		
	(g) Patch pocket																		
IV.	<p><b>Answer the following questions :</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>6 × 1 = 6</b></span></p> <p>16. What is a collar ?</p> <p><b>Ans.</b></p> <p>A collar is added to a Neckline to enhance its appearance.</p>		1																

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total	
17.	<p>What is a placket ?</p> <p><b>Ans.</b></p> <p>A placket is made either in an opening left on the seam. <i>Or</i></p> <p>By creating a cut in a garment which enables one to wear or remove garment easily. ( Any one )</p>		1
18.	<p>Name the primary colours.</p> <p><b>Ans.</b></p> <p>Primary colours are Red, Yellow, and Blue.</p>		1
19.	<p>Name the Scientist who developed the colour wheel.</p> <p><b>Ans.</b></p> <p>Sir. Isaac Newton</p>		1
20.	<p>What does the given figure indicate ?</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Ans.</b></p> <p>Do not Dry-Clean.</p>		1
21.	<p>Expand C.A.D.</p> <p><b>Ans.</b></p> <p>Computer – aided – designs.</p>		1

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total	
<p>V.</p> <p>22.</p> <p>23.</p>	<p><b>Answer the following questions :</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>6 × 2 = 12</b></span></p> <p>What is seam allowance and seam line ?</p> <p><b>Ans.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Seam allowance is the area between the Fabric edge and seam line.</li> <li>❖ The line of stitching that runs the length of seam is called seam line.</li> </ul> <p>Draw the drafting of Bell sleeves.</p> <p><b>Ans.</b></p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">   </div> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p>	<p>2</p> <p>2</p>

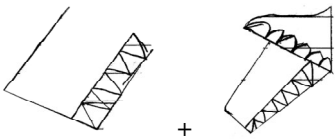
Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total	
	<p>Draw the drafting of Plain sleeves.</p> <p><b>Ans.</b></p> 		2
24.	<p>Enlist the types of ribbons.</p> <p><b>Ans.</b></p> <p>Types of Ribbons are</p> <p>Grass grain</p> <p>Jacquard</p> <p>Satin</p> <p>Picot edge</p> <p>Twill tape</p> <p>Seam binding</p> <p>Organdy</p> <p>Print</p> <p>( Any four )</p>	<p><math>\frac{1}{2}</math></p> <p><math>\frac{1}{2}</math></p> <p><math>\frac{1}{2}</math></p> <p><math>\frac{1}{2}</math></p>	2



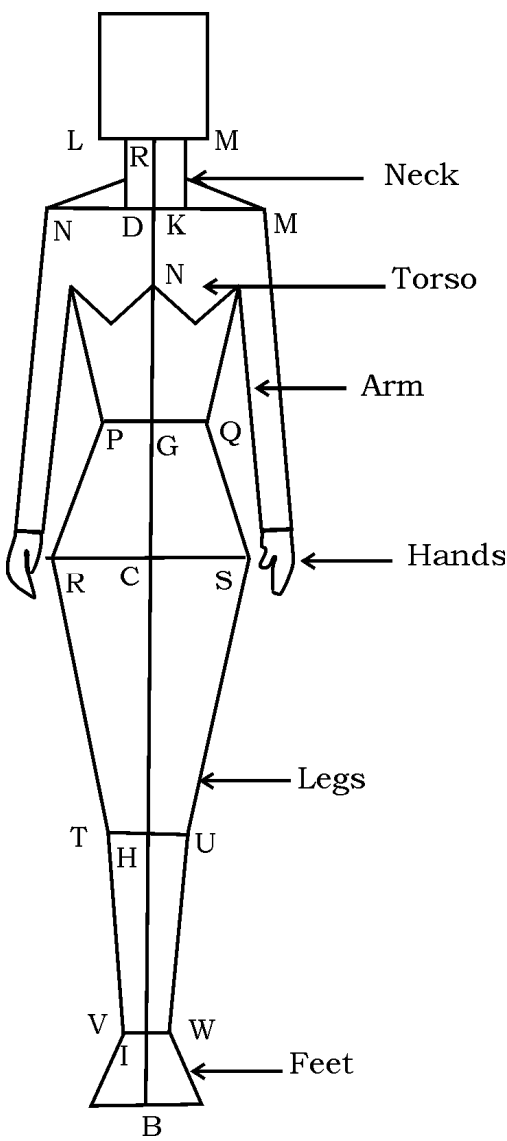


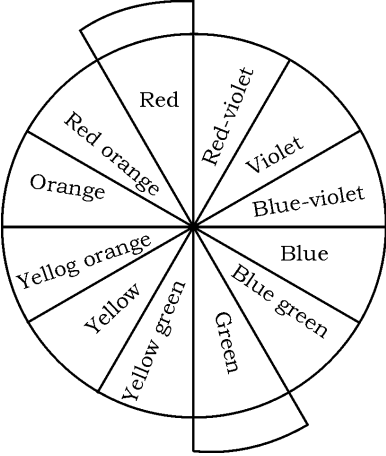
Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total	
26.	Write any four uses of fasteners. <b>Ans.</b> ❖ The use of fasteners is to join two pieces of garment component. ❖ Closes the pockets ❖ Fasteners are used for both decorative and functional purposes ❖ Zip is used as neck line and waist line ❖ The hooks and eyes are used as fasteners in skirt garment. ( Any four )	½     ½    ½    ½	2
27.	Recommend the solution for disappearing stitches. <b>Ans.</b> ❖ Top stitching is done by heavier thread size ❖ Use longer stitch length ❖ Top seam should be done by losing the tension as possible so the trendiest on top of the fabric ❖ Stitch depth should not be too shallow.	½    ½    ½    ½	2
<b>VI.</b>	<b>Answer the following questions :                    4 × 3 = 12</b>		
28.	What are the advantages you get by pressing the fabric while sewing ? Explain. <b>Ans.</b> ❖ The pressing adds addition support, strength and prevents stretching ❖ Pressing makes a garment look professionally. finished with the seam well hidden inside the folds of the pressing. ❖ Pressing is mostly used to finish the edges in neck lines, arm holes, hems and openings. ( Any three )	1    1    1	3

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total	
29.	<p>What are tucks ? Enlist the different types of tucks.</p> <p><b>Ans.</b></p> <p><u>Tuck types are :</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Pin tuck</li> <li>❖ Cross tuck</li> <li>❖ Piped tuck</li> <li>❖ Shell tuck</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>What is yoke ? Enlist the different types of yoke.</p> <p><b>Ans.</b></p> <p>Yoke is one segment of the garment that can be constructed on the garment.</p> <p><u>Yoke types are :</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Basic yoke</li> <li>❖ Decorative yoke</li> <li>❖ Hip yoke</li> <li>❖ Midriff yoke</li> <li>❖ Shoulder yoke. ( Any four )</li> </ul>	<p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p>	<p>3</p>         <p>3</p>
30.	<p>Define standard quality and list the levels of standard quality.</p> <p><b>Ans.</b></p> <p>Standard quality defined as level of acceptance or goods or services.</p> <p><u>Standard Quality levels are :</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Fault Free Fabric</li> <li>(ii) Good stitching and Seam formation</li> <li>(iii) Machine condition</li> <li>(iv) Accessories checking</li> <li>(v) Needle size checking</li> <li>(vi) Thread checking</li> <li>(vii) Trims and Fasteners. ( Any four )</li> </ul>	<p>1</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p>	<p>3</p>

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total	
31.	<p>Explain your duties as an Assistant Fashion Designer.</p> <p><b>Ans.</b></p> <p><u>As an assistant fashion designer duties are :</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Gathering market research</li> <li>❖ Preliminary sketching of ideas</li> <li>❖ Liaison with colorist to create a colour palette</li> <li>❖ Getting the information through trends using it to their advantage</li> <li>❖ Sourcing fabrics, trims, zips and sequins from different suppliers</li> <li>❖ Sketching working drawings</li> <li>❖ Correcting any design problems, ( Any six )</li> </ul>	1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2	3
<b>VII.</b>	<b>Answer the following questions : 3 × 4 = 12</b>		
32.	<p>Explain edge neatening seam with the help of line diagram.</p> <p><b>Ans.</b></p> <p>Edge neatening seam is used to prevent the edges of the fabric from rolling or curling. Seam types in this class include those where fabric edges are neatened by means of stitches ( as opposed to binding with another or the same fabric ), as well as folded hems and edges. The simplest is the fabric edge inside a garment which has been neatened with an overedge stitch.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p style="text-align: center;">Figure : Edge neatening</p> <p>Edge neatening seam is mostly used in surging trouser, panels, fly, facing, skirt lining. (Extra in explanation)</p>	2	2
		2	4



Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
34.	<p>Draw the diagram of standard eight head female figure with proportion.</p> <p><b>Ans.</b></p>  <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p>	4

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total	
	<p>Draw the colour wheel and explain the Primary colour, Secondary colour, Tertiary colour.</p> <p><b>Ans.</b></p>  <p>Primary colours : Red, yellow and blue are primary colours.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Primary colours are the 3 pigment colours that cannot be mixed or formed by any combination of other colours.</li> <li>❖ Secondary colours : By mixing two primary colours in equal proportions. Green, Orange, Purple are secondary colour.</li> <li>❖ Tertiary colours : By mixing adjacent primary and a secondary colour in equal proportions. Yellow-orange, Red-orange, Red-purple, Blue-purple, Blue-green &amp; Yellow green are tertiary colours.</li> </ul>		
		2	
		$\frac{1}{2}$	
		$\frac{1}{2}$	
		$\frac{1}{2}$	
		$\frac{1}{2}$	
		$\frac{1}{2}$	
		4	