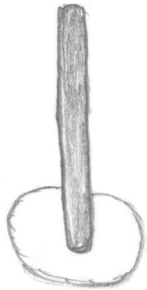

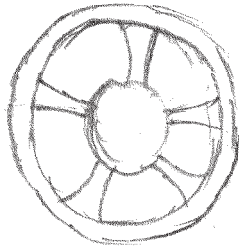
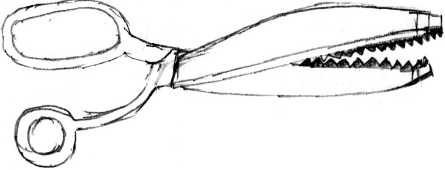

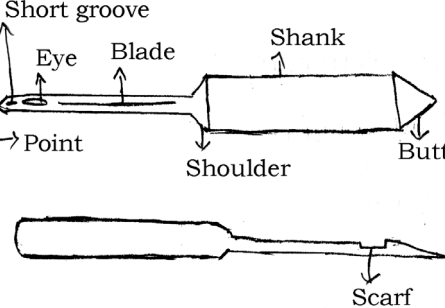


I.			(10×1=10)
	1. A) Thomas Saint	2. C) Domestic sewing machine	
	3. A) Needle bar	4. C) Pinking shear	
	5. D) Double stitch finish	6. A) Basting	
	7. C) Herring bone finish	8. B) French seam	
	9. D) Sewing gauge	10. B) Footwear	
II.			(4×1=4)
	11. Hem allowance	12. Coloured powder	
	13. Seam ripper	14. Allergy	
III.			(1×4=4)
	15. i) → e) To hold the paper or fabric in position during stitching, cutting and marking		1
	ii) → a) To shaping armhole and neckline		1
	iii) → f) To embroidery purpose		1
	iv) → b) To marking design		1
IV.			(6×1=6)
	16. It is any decorative item like ribbon, lace etc. added to a garment is called as trimmings.		1
	17. It is an L-shaped wooden or metal ruler used to draw lines at right angles.		1
	18. Flat and felled seams are used in men's sports shirts, work cloth, children clothes and pyjamas. (Any 1)		1
	19. i) Even basting, ii) Uneven basting, iii) Diagonal basting, iv) Slip basting (Any 2)		½, ½
	20. * The threading is not correct, * The upper thread tension is too tight, * The needle has been inserted wrongly, * Poor quality thread is used, * Started stitching too fast, * Wrong size of needle. (Any 1)		1
	21. Types of symbols i) Safety symbols ii) Navigation symbols		½ ½
V.			(6×2=12)
	22. * Blind hem foot, * Braiding foot, * Button fixing foot, * Button hole foot, * Cording foot, * Decorative tape foot, * Zigzag foot, * Hemmer foot, * Overcasting foot, * Zipper foot, * Elastic foot, * Embroidery foot, * Overlock foot OR The sewing machine was invented in the year 1790 i) Mechanical sewing machine ii) Electronic sewing machine iii) Computerized sewing machine		½, ½, ½, ½ ½ ½ ½ ½

23.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * This is the simplest form of domestic sewing machine which is operated by hand * A handle is attached to the flywheel * The handle is detachable device and is used to operate the machine * These machines are used for simple projects * It does not work very speedly * This machine is suitable where there is no electricity supply 	<p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p>
24.	<p>9 – 18 needle number is used in sewing machine</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Milliner needle ii) Sharp needle iii) Between needle 	<p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p>
25.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Bed textiles, * Window textiles, * Table linen, * Kitchen linen, * Floor covering <p>(Any 4)</p>	<p>1/2, 1/2,</p> <p>1/2, 1/2</p>
26.	<p>Solution for needle break defect</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Use the correct size of the needle, * Properly insert needle into the needle bar, * Securely tighten the needle clamp screw, * Use correct presser foot, * Reset the presser foot, * Do not pull the fabric <p>(any 4)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Solution for irregular stitches.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Rethread the machine properly, * Tighten the upper thread tension * Do not pull the fabric, * Increase pressure on the presser foot, * Reset the presser foot, * Rewind the bobbin properly, * Remove overwinding of the bobbin <p>(Any 4)</p>	<p>1/2, 1/2,</p> <p>1/2, 1/2</p> <p>1/2, 1/2,</p> <p>1/2, 1/2</p>
27.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Good quality of work with less faults * Decreased tiredness and work related illness * Better health of operators will decrease the number of sick leave * Increase productivity 	<p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p>
VI.		(4×3=12)
28.	<p>i) Spool pin ii) Needle plate iii) Balance wheel</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">    </div>	<p>1, 1, 1</p>

29.	<p>Measuring tools :- i) Measuring tape, ii) Ruler, iii) Yard stick, iv) L-square, v) Hem or skirt marker, vi) French curve, vii) Vary form curve, viii) Sewing gauge (Any six)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Marking tools :- i) Tracing wheel, ii) Tracing paper, iii) Tailoring chalk, iv) Tailoring wax, v) Fabric marking pens, vi) Pins</p>	<p>$\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$</p>		
30.	<p><u>Bound seam edge finish</u> * It is used on light-weight fabrics like silk chiffon etc.</p> <p><u>Herring bone finish</u> * These stitches are used on heavy materials like flannel, brocade, tweed etc.</p>	<p>1 $\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>1 $\frac{1}{2}$</p>		
31.	<p>Oiling of sewing machine * It is necessary to oil the sewing machine periodically. * If the machine is used everyday, oil it once a week. If you do not use it very regularly. Then oiling once a month sufficient. * To oil thoroughly, remove the upper thread, needle plate, slide plate, face plate, bobbin case and needle and presser foot. * Put sewing machine oil in all oil holes and joints. Where one part rubs against another. * One or two drops of oil are enough for each point. * While oiling, turn the fly wheel back and forth to facilitate the flow of the oil to different moving parts. * Tilt the sewing machine head back to oil the points on the underside. * Belt must be removed before tilt the machine. * When the machine has been completely oiled, wipe away the excess oil and run it slowly 2 – 3 minutes. On a waste piece of material. * Before you close the machine, place scrap of fabric under the presser foot. * If the sewing machine become gummed and dirty with oil, put a drop of kerosene or petrol in each oil hole and at joints and run it rapidly for 1 – 2 minutes. (Any 6)</p>	<p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2}$</p>		
VII.		(3×4=12)		
32.	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 5px;"> Domestic sewing machine * Usually used in home by people simply interested in sewing * It is not suitable for mass production * Domestic sewing machine stitches not more than 1500 per minute * Lubrication done manually * Less Weight * These machine requires less space </td> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 5px;"> Industrial sewing machine * These machines are heavy-duty version used in garments or industries * It is suitable for mass production * Industrial sewing machine stitches 3000 – 6000 per minute. * Lubrication done automatically * Heavy weight * These machine requires more space </td> </tr> </table>	Domestic sewing machine * Usually used in home by people simply interested in sewing * It is not suitable for mass production * Domestic sewing machine stitches not more than 1500 per minute * Lubrication done manually * Less Weight * These machine requires less space	Industrial sewing machine * These machines are heavy-duty version used in garments or industries * It is suitable for mass production * Industrial sewing machine stitches 3000 – 6000 per minute. * Lubrication done automatically * Heavy weight * These machine requires more space	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>
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<p>33.</p>	<p>Pinking shear</p>  <p>OR</p>   <p>Seam ripper</p>	<p>2, 2</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p>
<p>34.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * While sewing always concentrate on the machine and the task at hand. * Always use shields and guards while working with the open moving parts of machine. * Use safety glasses and earplugs while working on high speed sewing machinery. * Turn off the sewing machine before oiling it or while charging parts. * Always wear proper footwear to avoid leg and feet injury. * The tools should be easy and comfortable in holding and using. * Work area should be properly designed like enough space for performing tasks. * Appropriate working height and proper sitting arrangement. * Be provided with short breaks to prevent muscular pains. * Take proper physical rest and mental relaxation in order to prevent injuries. * Adopt an appropriate sitting posture while working. * Operators should take proper rest. Give your muscles rest during the tea/snaks breaks, lunches and weekends by during something different from what is routine. <p>(any 8)</p> <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Practise caution while using a hot iron as it can cause a major injury. * Check for any faults with the cord before using it. * Turn on and holds the plug with dry hands. * Place the iron only on a heat-resistant stand. * Ensure that the cord does not touch the iron sole plate while ironing. * Select an ironing mode (heating temperature) suitable for the fabric to be ironed. <p>(any 4)</p>	<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>1/2</p> <p>1/2</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>