



## CBSE Class X Apparel Set 4 (101)

Time Allowed :2 Hours	Maximum Marks :50	Total Questions :21
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### General Instructions

**Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:**

1. Please read the instructions carefully.
2. This question consists of 21 questions in two sections: Section A and Section B.
3. Section A has Objective type questions whereas Section B contains subjective type questions.
4. Out of the given (5+16) 21 questions, a candidate has to answer (5+10=) 15 questions in the allotted (maximum) time of 2 hours.
5. All questions of a particular section must be attempted in the correct order.
6. Section A: Objective Type Questions (24 Marks):
  - (i) This section has 05 questions.
  - (ii) Marks allotted are mentioned against each question/part.
  - (iii) There is no negative marking.
  - (iv) Do as per the instructions given.
7. Section B: Subjective Type Questions (26 Marks):
  - (i) This section has 16 questions.
  - (ii) A candidate has to do 10 questions.
  - (iii) Do as per the instructions given.
  - (iv) Marks allotted are mentioned against each question/part.

## Section A

### (Objective Type Questions)

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1. Answer any 4 out of the given 6 questions on Employability skills:

(i) In the process of communication, the messenger does the \_\_\_\_\_ and the recipient does the \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) encoding, coding
- (b) decoding, coding
- (c) decoding, encoding
- (d) coding, decoding

**Correct Answer:** (d) coding, decoding

**Solution:** In communication: The **messenger** converts the idea or message into a suitable form of words, symbols, or signals. This process is called **coding** (encoding).

The **recipient** receives the message and interprets it to extract the meaning. This process is called **decoding**.

Thus, the messenger performs coding, and the recipient performs decoding.

#### Quick Tip

Effective communication involves clear coding (sending) and accurate decoding (receiving) of the message.

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(ii) Which one of the following skills is to be mastered to succeed in life?

- (a) Stress Management
- (b) Emotional Intelligence
- (c) Time Management
- (d) Self Motivation

**Correct Answer:** (b) Emotional Intelligence



**Solution:** Emotional Intelligence (EI) is the ability to:

- Recognize, understand, and manage one's emotions.
- Understand and influence the emotions of others.

Mastering emotional intelligence helps individuals:

- Build better relationships,
- Handle stress effectively, and
- Improve decision-making in professional and personal life.

It is a key skill for leadership, teamwork, and overall success in life.

#### Quick Tip

Develop emotional intelligence to build stronger relationships and achieve personal and professional success.

**(iii) As soon as we switch on a computer, the \_\_\_\_\_ starts working.**

- (a) monitor
- (b) output devices
- (c) operating system
- (d) CPU

**Correct Answer:** (c) operating system

**Solution:** When a computer is powered on, the **Operating System (OS)** is the first software to start.

It performs several key functions:

Initializes the hardware components,

Loads necessary system files, and

Manages communication between hardware and software.

The operating system acts as a bridge between the user and the computer hardware.

#### Quick Tip

The operating system manages all hardware and software operations, enabling smooth functioning of a computer.



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**(iv) Enumerate two positive impacts of entrepreneurship on society.**

**Solution:** Entrepreneurship plays a significant role in societal and economic growth. Two positive impacts of entrepreneurship on society are:

1. **Job Creation:** Entrepreneurs establish businesses that generate employment opportunities, reducing unemployment rates.
2. **Innovation and Economic Development:** Entrepreneurs introduce new ideas, products, and technologies, leading to economic progress and improved quality of life.

**Quick Tip**

Entrepreneurship boosts employment and drives innovation, fostering economic and social development.

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**(v) What is sustainable development?**

**Solution: Sustainable development** refers to meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It focuses on balancing economic growth, environmental care, and social well-being.

Key principles include:

- Preserving natural resources,
- Reducing pollution, and
- Promoting equitable and inclusive growth.

**Quick Tip**

Sustainable development ensures long-term progress by balancing environmental, social, and economic needs.



(vi) Which one of the following is a control key?

- (a) RETURN
- (b) SPACE BAR
- (c) TAB
- (d) PAGE DOWN

**Correct Answer:** (c) TAB

**Solution:**

A **Control Key** is used to perform specific control functions like navigation, shortcuts, and formatting.

The **TAB** key is a control key that moves the cursor to predefined positions (e.g., indenting text or moving to the next field in a form).

Other keys, like SPACE BAR and RETURN, are functional keys but do not control navigation or provide additional commands like TAB does.

#### Quick Tip

The TAB key is a control key used to navigate fields and indent text in documents or forms.

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**2. Answer any 5 out of the given 6 questions.**

(i) Which element of design is defined as a two-dimensional enclosed space?

**Solution:** The element of design defined as a two-dimensional enclosed space is **Shape**.

- Shapes are basic components of design and can be of two types:

1. **Geometric Shapes:** These are regular and mathematically defined, such as circles, squares, and triangles.
2. **Organic Shapes:** These are irregular and free-flowing, often seen in nature, like leaves or flowers.



### Quick Tip

Shapes provide the foundation for creating visual structure in design and are essential for composition.

### (ii) Name the two types of Chikankari embroidery work.

**Solution:** The two types of Chikankari embroidery work are:

1. **Flat stitches:** These include simple stitches like Taipchi, Bakhiya, and Hool, which lie flat on the fabric.
2. **Embossed stitches:** These stitches create raised patterns on the fabric, such as Murri (grain-like stitches) and Phanda (knot-like stitches).

- Chikankari is a traditional embroidery style from Lucknow, known for its white-on-white intricate needlework on muslin or cotton fabric.

### Quick Tip

Chikankari involves detailed hand embroidery, often featuring floral and paisley designs with various stitching techniques.

### (iii) Name two stitches used in Kashida work of Kashmir.

**Solution:** Two commonly used stitches in Kashida work of Kashmir are:

1. **Satin Stitch:** Used to fill designs with smooth, solid blocks of color.
2. **Chain Stitch:** Creates detailed outlines and textures, often used for tree, flower, and bird motifs.

- Kashida embroidery reflects the natural beauty of Kashmir, often inspired by flora, fauna, and Persian art.

### Quick Tip

Kashida embroidery uses vibrant colors and intricate stitches, often seen on shawls, sarees, and home furnishings.



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**(iv) Define symmetrical balance as a principle of design.**

**Solution:** Symmetrical balance is a design principle where elements are arranged evenly on both sides of a central axis, creating a mirror image.

- It gives a sense of order, stability, and harmony to the design.
- Example: A butterfly or a vase placed symmetrically with identical designs on both sides.

**Quick Tip**

Symmetrical balance ensures visual equilibrium, making the design appear orderly and pleasing to the eye.

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**(v) The thread used to execute phulkari is .....**

**Solution:** The thread used to execute **Phulkari** is **Silk thread**, commonly known as **Pat silk**.

- Phulkari is a traditional embroidery style from Punjab.
- It uses bright-colored silk threads to create floral, geometric, and rural motifs on coarse cotton or khaddar fabric.

**Quick Tip**

Phulkari designs are vibrant and symbolize cultural heritage, often used on dupattas, shawls, and festive attire.

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**(vi) What are ‘Missing Stitches’?**

**Solution:** ‘Missing Stitches’ refer to embroidery stitches where specific areas or sections of a design are deliberately left blank. This creates:

- Unique textural effects,
- Negative space, which enhances the overall design appearance.

These stitches add a distinct visual appeal to embroidery patterns.



### Quick Tip

Missing stitches add contrast and depth to embroidery designs, making the patterns stand out effectively.

### 3. Answer any 5 out of the given 6 questions.

(i) A \_\_\_\_\_ is used for transferring an embroidery pattern using light.

**Solution:** A **tracing paper** is used for transferring an embroidery pattern using light. Tracing paper allows the design to be traced clearly and transferred onto fabric using light and pressure.

### Quick Tip

Tracing paper simplifies pattern transfer by allowing easy visualization and alignment of designs.

(ii) \_\_\_\_\_ embroidery is done so that it does not clash with the weave and is often mistaken for it.

**Solution:** **Counted Thread Embroidery** is done so that it aligns with the weave of the fabric and is often mistaken for part of the weave itself.

Example: Cross-stitch is a common type of counted thread embroidery.

### Quick Tip

Counted thread embroidery involves precise stitching that matches the fabric weave, giving a seamless appearance.



**(iii) Mention any two ways by which designs can be set on a garment.**

**Solution:** Two ways to set designs on a garment are:

1. **Hand Embroidery:** Designs are created manually using stitches and colorful threads.
2. **Printing Techniques:** Designs are printed directly on the fabric using methods like block printing, screen printing, or digital printing.

#### Quick Tip

Hand embroidery and printing techniques are common methods for adding intricate designs to garments.

**(iv) \_\_\_\_\_ needs to be done to improve the quality of work.**

**Solution:** **Finishing** needs to be done to improve the quality of work.

Proper finishing ensures that threads are trimmed neatly, knots are secured, and the fabric is pressed to enhance the overall presentation.

#### Quick Tip

Finishing steps like trimming, pressing, and securing threads enhance the durability and appearance of embroidery.

**(v) Which two embroidery stitches will you combine to fill flower petal design?**

**Solution:** Two embroidery stitches that can be combined to fill a flower petal design are:

1. **Satin Stitch:** Used for smooth, solid filling of petals.
2. **Long and Short Stitch:** Provides shading effects to add depth and texture to petals.

#### Quick Tip

Combining satin stitch and long-short stitch gives a realistic and textured look to flower petal designs.



(vi) Give any one factor determining the quality of embroidered fabrics.

**Solution:** One factor determining the quality of embroidered fabrics is: **Thread Quality**.

High-quality threads ensure durability, even stitching, and vibrant colors in the embroidery.

#### Quick Tip

The quality of threads and fabrics plays a key role in determining the final look and longevity of embroidered designs.

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4. Answer any 5 out of the given 6 questions.

(i) A \_\_\_\_\_ is a cut-out of a design pattern to help make an identical copy of it on another surface.

**Solution:** A **stencil** is a cut-out design pattern used to transfer identical shapes or designs onto another surface. It is placed over the fabric or surface, and color, paint, or tracing is applied over the cut-out area. The stencil ensures that the design remains consistent, neat, and precise. Stencils are commonly used in art, textiles, and painting to replicate uniform patterns.

#### Quick Tip

Stencils allow quick and uniform pattern transfer, making them ideal for repeated designs on fabric or surfaces.

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(ii) Free-flowing, informal, and irregular shapes are called \_\_\_\_\_ shapes.

**Solution:** Free-flowing, informal, and irregular shapes are known as **organic shapes**. These shapes are often inspired by nature and do not follow any specific geometric form. Examples include leaves, flowers, clouds, and stones. Unlike geometric shapes, organic shapes have curves and uneven edges that provide a natural and dynamic look to designs.



### Quick Tip

Organic shapes bring a natural flow to designs, creating an informal and visually appealing effect.

(iii) For transferring the designs, the fabric should be protective coating free because they can interfere with the \_\_\_\_\_ transferring to the fabric.

**Solution:** The fabric should be free from any protective coating because such coatings can interfere with the **design transferring process**. When transferring designs using tracing, stencils, or pouncing methods, a coating-free surface ensures that the markings adhere properly to the fabric. Protective coatings may resist inks, chalk, or other transfer materials, making it difficult to trace the design.

### Quick Tip

Always ensure the fabric surface is clean and coating-free to allow smooth design transfers.

(iv) \_\_\_\_\_ is the recurrence or alternation of design elements.

**Solution: Rhythm** refers to the recurrence or alternation of design elements in an organized manner. Rhythm creates movement and harmony within a design, guiding the viewer's eye through repeated lines, shapes, or colors. Examples of rhythm in design include alternating light and dark colors, repeated patterns, and evenly spaced motifs. Rhythm can be regular, flowing, or progressive, depending on how elements are arranged.

### Quick Tip

Rhythm adds life and movement to a design, helping to establish unity and flow within the composition.



(v) The \_\_\_\_\_ of kerosene and indigo solution on the transferring sheet is called **pouncing**.

**Solution:** The application of kerosene and indigo solution onto the transferring sheet is a process known as pouncing. In pouncing, a perforated sheet with a design is placed on the fabric, and a fine powder or solution (kerosene and indigo mixture) is applied through the holes. This marks the fabric with the desired pattern, making it easier for the embroiderer to follow the outline during stitching.

#### Quick Tip

Pouncing is a traditional method for marking designs on fabric using fine powders or solutions.

(vi) To rectify \_\_\_\_\_, **trim off the thread remains as near to the article as possible**.

**Solution:** Loose ends occur when embroidery threads are not properly secured or trimmed during the stitching process. To rectify loose ends, the excess threads must be carefully trimmed as close as possible to the fabric using sharp scissors. This ensures a neat and professional finish to the embroidered article, preventing threads from unraveling or creating a messy appearance.

#### Quick Tip

Trimming loose ends improves the durability and overall appearance of embroidered work.

**5. Answer any 5 out of the given 6 questions.**

(i) Which colour has the lightest ‘value’?

**Solution:** **White** has the lightest value because it reflects the most light. In the value scale, which measures the lightness or darkness of colors, white is at the highest end, representing maximum brightness. Light values are essential in design to create highlights, contrast, and emphasis.



### Quick Tip

The value of a color determines its lightness or darkness, with white having the lightest value.

(ii) In case of \_\_\_\_\_ stitch, the under stitches should be half the length of the top stitches.

**Solution:** In **back stitch**, the under stitches are half the length of the top stitches. This method creates a strong, continuous line on the front of the fabric, while the back stitches remain short and neat. Back stitch is commonly used for outlining designs and writing letters in embroidery.

### Quick Tip

Back stitch produces smooth and durable lines, making it perfect for outlines and fine details.

(iii) The embroiderer should avoid using a \_\_\_\_\_ when starting or ending an embroidery thread.

**Solution:** The embroiderer should avoid using a **knot** when starting or ending an embroidery thread. Knots can create bumps on the fabric surface, making the embroidery uneven. Instead, the thread should be secured using small back stitches or by weaving it into existing stitches on the back side of the fabric.

### Quick Tip

Avoiding knots ensures a smooth and professional finish in embroidery work.

(iv) In the double line designs, the stitches are taken with \_\_\_\_\_ in between.

**Solution:** In double line designs, the stitches are taken with **gaps** in between. Gaps help maintain spacing and enhance the visual clarity of the design, making it more organized and aesthetic.



### Quick Tip

Proper gaps between stitches improve the design's symmetry and appearance.

(v) Which of these stitches is a variation of chain stitch?

- (a) Herring bone
- (b) Blanket stitch
- (c) Lazy-daisy
- (d) Buttonhole stitch

**Correct Answer:** (c) Lazy-daisy

**Solution:** The **Lazy-daisy stitch** is a variation of chain stitch.

It is often used to create small, petal-like designs in floral embroidery. Lazy-daisy stitch involves a single loop anchored by a small straight stitch, creating a delicate and decorative effect.

### Quick Tip

The lazy-daisy stitch is ideal for creating floral patterns, as it adds loops resembling flower petals.

(vi) Due to poor \_\_\_\_\_, the fabric around the embroidery gets wrinkled.

**Solution:** Due to poor **tension**, the fabric around the embroidery gets wrinkled.

Proper tension ensures that the stitches lie flat and the fabric remains smooth. Excessive or uneven tension can cause puckering or wrinkles, distorting the design.

### Quick Tip

Maintain even thread tension to prevent wrinkles and ensure a neat finish in embroidery.



## Section B

### (Subjective Type Questions)

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Answer any 3 out of the given 5 questions on employability skills. Answer each question in 20-30 words.

6. State any two advantages of visual communication.

**Solution:** Visual communication uses images, diagrams, charts, and videos to convey information. Two advantages of visual communication are:

1. **Clarity and Simplicity:** Visuals help in presenting complex information in a clear and simplified way, making it easier for the audience to understand. For example, a flowchart can explain a process step-by-step.
2. **Improved Engagement and Retention:** Visuals are more appealing and engaging, which helps in grabbing the viewer's attention. People are more likely to remember information presented through visuals compared to text alone.

#### Quick Tip

Visual communication enhances understanding and retention of information compared to text alone.

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7. Write any two differences between 'interests' and 'abilities'.

**Solution:** The terms 'interests' and 'abilities' refer to different aspects of an individual's personality and skills. The differences are:

1. **Interests:** Interests are activities or subjects that someone enjoys doing or learning about. They are based on passion or curiosity.  
Example: A person might be interested in painting or music, even if they do not have exceptional skills in these areas.
2. **Abilities:** Abilities are the skills or talents that a person has developed through practice, learning, or experience. These can be demonstrated and measured.



Example: A person with strong mathematical ability can solve complex calculations quickly and accurately.

#### Quick Tip

Interests drive passion and learning, while abilities reflect practical skills that can be measured and developed.

### 8. What should be done to increase Computer performance?

**Solution:** To enhance computer performance, the following measures can be taken:

1. **Upgrade Hardware:** Increase the computer's RAM to allow smooth multitasking and faster processing of applications.

Replace traditional hard drives (HDD) with Solid State Drives (SSD), which offer faster read/write speeds and quicker boot times.

2. **Regular Maintenance:** Clean up unnecessary files, clear cache, and delete temporary files to free up storage space.

Regularly update software and drivers to ensure compatibility with the latest applications and improve system stability.

Run antivirus scans to remove malware or viruses that may slow down the computer.

#### Quick Tip

Upgrading hardware and performing regular maintenance keeps your computer fast, responsive, and secure.

### 9. Write any two misconceptions about entrepreneurs.

**Solution:** There are several misconceptions about entrepreneurs. Two common misconceptions are:

1. **Entrepreneurs are born, not made:** Many believe that successful entrepreneurs are born with natural leadership qualities and innovative ideas. In reality, entrepreneurship is a skill that can be developed through education, training, and experience.



**2. Entrepreneurs are only motivated by money:** It is often thought that entrepreneurs only start businesses to make money. However, many entrepreneurs are driven by a desire to solve problems, create social impact, or fulfill a passion for innovation.

Example: Entrepreneurs like Elon Musk aim to advance technology, not just profit.

#### Quick Tip

Entrepreneurship is learned through experience, and motivation often extends beyond profit to solving problems.

### 10. Name and explain any two problems related to sustainable development.

**Solution:** Sustainable development aims to meet the needs of the present without compromising future generations. Two major problems affecting sustainable development are:

1. **Deforestation:** Trees are cut down for urbanization, agriculture, and industries, leading to a loss of forests.

This results in loss of biodiversity, increased greenhouse gas emissions, and soil erosion, impacting the environment and climate.

Example: The Amazon rainforest is shrinking due to excessive deforestation.

2. **Pollution:** Air, water, and soil pollution caused by industries, vehicles, and waste disposal harm ecosystems and human health.

Water pollution reduces access to clean drinking water, while air pollution causes respiratory diseases and contributes to global warming.

Example: Plastic waste pollutes oceans, affecting marine life and the food chain.

#### Quick Tip

Protecting forests and reducing pollution are critical steps toward achieving sustainable development.



Answer any 4 out of the given 6 questions in 20-30 words.

**11. What is Texture? Differentiate between Tactile texture and Visual texture.**

**Solution:** Texture refers to the surface quality of an object that can be felt or observed. It adds depth and dimension to designs.

1. **Tactile Texture:** It is the physical texture that can be felt by touch. Example: Rough or smooth surfaces.

2. **Visual Texture:** It is the illusion of texture that can be seen but not felt. Example: Patterns in a painting that look like real fabric.

**Quick Tip**

Tactile texture is real and can be felt, while visual texture creates an illusion of surface quality.

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**12. Name a common style present in each piece of Chikankari. How is this effect created?**

**Solution:** A common style in Chikankari is **Shadow Work**.

Shadow work is created by working stitches on the back of a semi-transparent fabric.

The thread's shadow is visible on the front, creating a delicate and intricate effect.

This style is often done on fabrics like muslin or chiffon to enhance its beauty.

**Quick Tip**

Shadow work in Chikankari gives an elegant look by using fine stitches on sheer fabrics.

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**13. Define flat stitches with two examples.**

**Solution:** Flat stitches are embroidery stitches that lie flat on the surface of the fabric without any raised effect. They are often used for filling designs.

Two examples of flat stitches are:

1. **Running Stitch:** A simple stitch that forms a dashed line on the fabric.



2. **Satin Stitch:** A smooth stitch used to fill areas with solid color, creating a polished surface.

#### Quick Tip

Flat stitches like running stitch and satin stitch are ideal for smooth, uniform designs in embroidery.

### 14. Illustrate any two geometrical design patterns.

**Solution:** Geometrical design patterns use basic shapes like squares, circles, and triangles.

Two examples are:

1. **Chevron Pattern:** Repeated V-shaped lines arranged in a zigzag manner.
2. **Checkerboard Pattern:** Alternating squares of contrasting colors, resembling a chessboard.

#### Quick Tip

Geometrical patterns like chevron and checkerboard create symmetry and visual harmony in designs.

### 15. Name the state of origin and the motifs used in Chamba rumal embroidery.

**Solution:** Chamba rumal embroidery originates from the state of **Himachal Pradesh**.

The motifs used in Chamba rumal include:

1. **Floral Patterns:** Flowers, leaves, and vines.
2. **Mythological Scenes:** Depictions of scenes from the Mahabharata and Ramayana.

#### Quick Tip

Chamba rumal is known for its vibrant, double-sided embroidery and mythological designs.



## 16. How should the stains on embroidered products be removed?

**Solution:** To remove stains from embroidered products:

1. **Use Mild Detergent:** Soak the stained area in a solution of mild detergent and lukewarm water. Gently rub to remove the stain.
2. **Spot Cleaning:** Use a soft cloth dipped in diluted vinegar or baking soda solution to clean the stained spot without damaging the embroidery.

### Quick Tip

Avoid harsh chemicals and scrubbing on embroidered fabrics to prevent damage to the delicate threads.

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**Answer any 3 out of the given 5 questions in 50-80 words.**

## 17. Write down the steps for embroidering back stitch. Illustrate the final look of the embroidery.

**Solution:** The back stitch is a basic embroidery stitch used to create strong, continuous lines for outlining designs. The steps are as follows:

1. **Bring the needle up:** Start by bringing the needle up through the fabric at point A (starting point).
2. **Insert the needle back:** Push the needle back down into the fabric at point B (a short distance ahead of point A).
3. **Bring the needle forward:** Bring the needle back up through the fabric at point C, which is ahead of point B.
4. **Create a back stitch:** Push the needle back into the fabric at point A (the starting point). This completes one back stitch.
5. **Repeat the process:** Continue this process to create a smooth, continuous line.

The final look of the embroidery resembles a solid line that appears neat and strong, making it ideal for outlines, text, or detailing.



### Quick Tip

Back stitch creates durable and defined lines, perfect for outlining letters and shapes in embroidery.

**18. Write a brief note on Kantha Embroidery with special reference to raw material, technique, and design.**

**Solution:** Kantha embroidery is a traditional hand embroidery style from **West Bengal** and **Bangladesh**. It is known for its simplicity and cultural significance.

#### **Raw Material:**

1. Kantha work is typically done on old or recycled fabrics such as sarees, dhotis, and soft cotton or silk material.
2. Threads used are generally cotton, often in bright colors like red, yellow, and green.

#### **Technique:**

1. The Kantha stitch involves a simple **running stitch**, worked in straight lines or patterns.
2. Layers of old cloth are stitched together to create quilts, cushions, and garments.

#### **Design:**

1. Kantha designs often feature motifs inspired by nature, such as flowers, birds, animals, and trees.
2. Geometric and narrative patterns depicting daily life, religious themes, and folklore are also common.

Kantha embroidery adds a decorative touch to household textiles while showcasing the creativity of rural artisans.

### Quick Tip

Kantha is a sustainable art form that transforms old fabrics into beautiful embroidered pieces.



## 19. Mention any four tips for good embroidery work.

**Solution:** Four tips for good embroidery work are:

1. **Use high-quality materials:** Always choose good-quality fabric, thread, and needles to ensure durability and a neat finish.
2. **Maintain proper tension:** Ensure even thread tension to prevent puckering or wrinkles on the fabric.
3. **Trim loose threads:** Regularly trim any loose ends or knots to give the embroidery a clean and polished appearance.
4. **Work with clean hands:** Always work with clean hands to avoid staining the fabric or thread. Use a hoop or frame to hold the fabric steady for precise stitching.

### Quick Tip

Good embroidery requires patience, attention to detail, and the use of proper tools for best results.

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## 20. Mention any three characteristics of blanket stitch. Illustrate the steps of making the embroidery.

**Solution:** Blanket stitch is commonly used for edging fabric and creating decorative borders.

### Three characteristics of blanket stitch:

1. It forms loops along the fabric edge, preventing fraying.
2. It can be used for decorative purposes, especially in appliqué work and hand embroidery.
3. It is versatile and can be worked in even or uneven spacing to create unique patterns.

### Steps to make blanket stitch:

1. Bring the needle up through the fabric at the starting point.
2. Insert the needle down into the fabric at a small distance ahead and bring it up again close to the edge. Keep the thread under the needle.
3. Pull the thread gently to create a looped stitch along the edge of the fabric.
4. Repeat this process, spacing the stitches evenly to form a neat border.

The result is a series of loops along the fabric's edge, creating a clean, decorative finish.



### Quick Tip

Blanket stitch is ideal for edging fabrics and adding decorative loops to enhance embroidery projects.

**21. Explain the four basic stitches used in Kasuti embroidery. Give a brief account of the motifs used.**

**Solution:** Kasuti embroidery is a traditional form of hand embroidery from Karnataka. It uses intricate patterns and four main types of stitches.

#### **Four basic stitches in Kasuti embroidery:**

1. **Gavanti:** A simple **line stitch** worked in a geometric, straight-line pattern.
2. **Murgi:** A zigzag stitch resembling a step pattern, used to add texture and decoration.
3. **Negi:** A running stitch used to create long, vertical or horizontal lines.
4. **Menthi:** A cross-stitch used for filling motifs and adding solid designs.

#### **Motifs used in Kasuti embroidery:**

Kasuti motifs are inspired by traditional and cultural elements such as:

1. **Floral motifs:** Flowers, plants, and vines.
2. **Mythological motifs:** Temples, chariots, and birds.
3. **Geometric motifs:** Symmetrical patterns and grids.

The designs are precise, and the stitches are worked without knots to ensure the fabric looks clean on both sides.

### Quick Tip

Kasuti embroidery showcases cultural motifs with intricate geometric designs using four main stitch types.

