

**SMART SKILLS  
CLASS-XII****SYLLABUS****Unit - I: History of Fashion****15 Marks****Objectives of the course**

- ✓ To give an overview of the history of fashion from ancient civilisation through the ages to the present.
- ✓ To emphasise on the socio-economic and political factors influencing clothing and fashion.

**Learning outcome**

After finishing the course, the students shall be able

- To understand the history of fashion through the ages
- To be aware of origin of various trends
- To differentiate the style of apparel in different cultures
- To appreciate the differences that some of the important events have made on fashion

**Course content**

- ❖ Theories of clothing - adornment, protection, identification and ritualistic.
- ❖ Concept of fashion
  - ✓ Body decoration, painting, scarification
  - ✓ Draping - Greco-Roman, Indian and other continents
  - ✓ Stitched garments - war uniforms, amours inspired
  - ✓ Comparison of western and oriental war uniforms
- ❖ Influence of world wars on fashion - post war fashion in its most primitive sense became generalized to larger groups of people as society became organized in classes each having a different role in economic, social and intellectual development.
- ❖ Influence of industrial revolution-the twentieth century has witnessed a new situation with industrial revolution where textiles and clothes traditionally custom made are now being mass produced.
- ❖ Automation and the various technical and scientific developments shaping the finest classless society in many centuries.
- ❖ Evolution of Indian fashion in the present century.

**Teaching Methodology:** Illustrated lectures with slides and visuals

**Reference Text:** Kaleidoscope of fashion, by Mehar Castilino  
Ancient Indian Costume, by Roshan Alkazi

**Unit - II. Basic Pattern Development****20 Marks (Theory)****15 Marks (Practical)****Objectives of the course**

- ✓ To introduce students to the world of fashion designing through pattern development.
- ✓ To explain important skill that enable the designer to convert a design sketch into a three dimensional form.
- ✓ To develop basic blocks for bodice, sleeve and skirt.
- ✓ To understand and implement the concept of test fits and to convert paper patterns into muslin.

**Learning outcome**

After finishing the course, the students shall be able

- To understand the basic skill of pattern making
- To understand and appreciate the concept of fit and balance
- To develop basic blocks from measurement charts
- To test fit the pattern
- To Develop patterns for simple designs using basic blocks

**Course content**

- ❖ Methods of measuring body and dress form.
- ❖ Relationship of sizes and measurements.
- ❖ Tools of pattern making.
- ❖ Common terms used in pattern development.
- ❖ Introduction to Pattern Development for womens wear - how patterns are made and developed, the importance of fit and balance and methods of achieving it.
- ❖ Basic bodice - developed from the standard measurement chart and test fitted on the dress form.
- ❖ Marking the important details such as darts, seam allowances, notches, grain lines etc.
- ❖ Marking of garment details i.e. Armholes, Necklines- V, U, round, boat, square.
- ❖ Develop basic sleeve block and set into the armhole of the basic bodice.
- ❖ Develop basic skirt block with one dart or two darts.
- ❖ Basic of collar development and drafting basic collars like Peter Pan and Chinese.
- ❖ Dart manipulation. the mechanism of shifting darts from one position to another or into a seam by slash and spread method.

**Final product:** Student will learn to develop patterns from basic blocks for simple designs for skirts and blouses.

**Teaching Methodology:** Illustrated lectures with slides, visuals and demonstrations where

ever required.

### Evaluation Criteria

- ☐ Understanding of the assignment given
- ☐ Quality of the work submitted
- ☐ Daily assessment to be done after each student presents their work
- ☐ Marks would be given for level of improvement of work
- ☐ 10% marks to be given for punctuality, regularity and sincerity
- ☐ Timely completion of the project.

**Reference Text** Pattern making by Helen Armstrong  
 Pattern making for women's wear by Winifred Aldrich  
 Pattern making by Pamela Stringer.

## Unit. III: Elements of Fashion

**15 Marks**

### Objectives of the course

- ✓ To introduce students to the basic elements of fashion:
- ✓ To teach students about movement of fashion, fashion cycle, categories of clothing etc.
- ✓ To sensitise students about different items of garments in each category i.e. menswear, womenswear and chilrenswear
- ✓ To teach students the difference between high fashion and mass fashion
- ✓ To distinguish between custom made & ready to wear

### Learning outcome

After finishing the course, the students shall be able

- To understand the elements of fashion
- To be aware of movement of fashion
- To understand the fashion cycle
- To know the various categories of menswear, womenswear and childrenswear
- To understand the difference between hi-fashion & mass fashion and custom made & ready to wear.

### Course content

- ❖ Menswear, women's wear and kidswear
- ❖ Menswear - shirts, trousers, formal jackets, suit and sporty suit
- ❖ Womenswear-dresses, blouses, skirts, trousers, kameezes, saris and blouses
- ❖ **Kids wear** - categories of children for 0-15 years and various governments like frocks, skirts, blouses, trousers, dungarees, jackets etc. highlighting the need of age group for which they are designed.
- ❖ Trims used for the fashion apparel
- ❖ Hi-fashion-custom and ready to wear, the fashion brand (National & International)
- ❖ Mass fashion-ready to wear, Mass RTW brands (National & International)

**Teaching Methodology:** Illustrated lectures with slides and visuals.

**Reference Text:** Concept to consumer by Gini Stephens Frings  
Encyclopaedia of Fashion details

## Unit - IV: Basics of Garment Making

**20 Marks (Theory)**

**15 Marks (Practical)**

### Objectives of the course

- ✓ To assemble a garment
- ✓ To construct a bodice using different seams
- ✓ To make a placket for bodice opening
- ✓ To finish a neckline by both piping and facing
- ✓ To set in a sleeve in the arm hole
- ✓ To put gathers or pleats in the skirt and finish the waist with a waist band or attach a bodice.

### Learning outcome

After finishing the course, the students shall be able

- To join various parts of the garment and construct a complete garment
- To finish a bodice
- To set in the sleeve
- To stitch a skirt

### Course content

- ☐ Understanding fabric types and selection of underlining, interfacing, inter-lining and lining.
- ☐ Marking methods and preparing fabric for cutting
- ☐ Pattern layout and cutting of special fabrics
- ☐ Assembling of bodice using different seams and appropriate finish for side seam and shoulder seams.
- ☐ Concept of slit and seam plackets. Various plackets and placement of fasteners on different parts of the garment.
- ☐ Appropriate neckline finishes with piping, bias facing and shaped facing. Importance and use of stay stitching.
- ☐ Sleeve attachment to the bodice by setting in the sleeve into armhole.
- ☐ Assembling of skirts, finishing gathers and pleats in a waistband.

### Final product

Constructing a skirt and blouse using pattern template.

**Teaching Methodology:** Illustrated lectures with slides, visuals and demonstrations wherever required.

### Evaluation Criteria

- ☐ Understanding of the assignment given
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- ☐ Quality of the work submitted

- ▣ Daily assessment to be done after each student presents their work
- ▣ Marks would be given for level of improvement of work
- ▣ 10% marks to be given for punctuality, regularity and sincerity
- ▣ Timely completion of the project.

**Reference Text:** Encyclopaedia of dressmaking by Marshall Cavendish  
Readers Digest book of Sewing  
Encyclopaedia of Sewing

## PRACTICALS

- ▣ Prepare draft and test fit according to the measurements of the dressform the following womens wear, basic block, sleeve block, skirt block, collars - Chinese and Peterpan
- ▣ Exercises on dart manipulation using slash and spread method
- ▣ Garment stitching and finishing
- ▣ Darts
- ▣ Waist bands
- ▣ Pockets
- ▣ Placket - slit and seam
- ▣ Neckline finish
- ▣ Sleeve attachments
- ▣ Construction of garment - skirt and blouse using pattern templates
- ▣ End term project
- ▣ Viva voce and portfolio

## UNIT 1

## HISTORY OF FASHION

## VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. What are the three principles of clothing given by James Laver?
2. What is 'Venus of Lespugue'?
3. What do you understand by the term 'draped costume'?
4. How are slip-on costumes different from closed stitched costumes?
5. Define Open stitched costumes.
6. What are sheath costumes?
7. Define -
  - Kaunakes
  - Kalasaires
  - Scenti
  - Palla
  - Kayabandh
8. Name the women who epitomized Indian elegance by wearing Khadi saris.
9. Name two designers of 1970's who brought the revivalist movement in the legacy of textile craft.
10. What was the colour of the uniform of Vietnamese armies and Vietcong Guerillas during the Vietnam war?
11. How is costume different from clothing?
12. Which of the following define the term 'Adornment':
  - (a) Self-vanity
  - (b) Self-beautification
  - (c) Self-expression
13. 'Primitive men protected their body against the extremities of climate by using materials available locally'. Name some of the materials used by them.

14. Who was 'Macaronis'?
15. Who brought about the revolutionary invention of the sewing machine?

#### SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. "Several scholars say that the need for clothing was born out of physical necessity". Justify.
2. "Indigenous clothing in different parts of the world use materials available locally and the craft skills of the people." State any two examples of such clothing.
3. "Primitive man believed that certain costumes endowed special attributes and would protect him from evil." Elaborate.
4. "Certain costumes and ornaments also identify the wearer with gods, heroes and other men." Justify using appropriate examples.
5. History has instances where the desire for adornment occasionally transcends comfort and practicality. Explain this statement with special reference to 'Pouline'.
6. Define crinoline.
7. Briefly explain two principles on which Greek costumes were based.
8. State two features of the war costumes of the Gupta and the Kushan period.
9. How can one identify the marital status of Yoruk Tukis nomad girl?
10. Identify and explain any three archetypes of clothing. Also give relevant examples.
11. Give any two examples of drapes and slip-on costumes each.
12. Give any two examples of body painting as a method of body adornment.
13. Who invented the Jaquard loom and how does it work?
14. Explain the term "khakhi" and "khadi".
15. Elaborate the term "uttariya". Briefly describe the manner of wearing it by couturiers and commoners in ancient India.
16. Briefly explain the contribution of three women who dominated the period between World War I & II.
17. Elaborate the term 'Flapper Movement.'
18. Who initiated the 'revivalist movement' in 1970s and why? Give reasons.
19. Discuss any two regulations introduced by the U.S. government during the World War II that affected the clothing industry.

20. During ancient times, hunters adopted a certain animal as their symbol, which became a family totem through inheritance.' Discuss this statement and explain how these symbols were publicized.
21. '1970s saw clash of life- styles and aesthetic values and at the same time revived through recognition of one's own roots'. Explain.
22. Which English designer was responsible for creating a new look of fashion in Britain during 1960s?
23. Give names of at least two apparel items especially contributed by US fashion industry.
24. "When ostentation and exaggeration dominates other practical concerns, the resultant look may become distinctive but impractical." Explain this with example of 'men's breeches' of 18<sup>th</sup> century England.
25. "Rulers have attempted to maintain the status quo between themselves and commoners by passing hypocritical laws pertaining to the materials and clothes of all classes at different points of time in history." Discuss with two examples.
26. What do you understand by the term 'Antariya'? Briefly discuss its various styles of draping by men and women in ancient India.
27. The fashionable 19<sup>th</sup> century Victorian Corset was extremely uncomfortable to wear. What was the purpose of designing such corsets and why were they uncomfortable?
28. "Industrial revolution rapidly and completely transformed England." Comment.
29. "Costumes were associated with religious significance." Briefly explain with two examples.
30. "A special type of print was used by army men of some European nations during World War II." What type of print was it and mention the purpose of using it?
31. "Scenti, kaunakes and antariya were the lower garments used by European, Sumerian and Indian people in ancient times." Briefly discuss the distinctive styles of draping these garments.
32. Why did couturiers diversify into other areas of daily-use-item? Give any three reasons.
33. Differentiate between Roman cloak and Greek cloak.
34. What was the main reason behind the formation of the trade association by Haute-Couture designers? What name was given to the association?
35. Briefly discuss the three cross- cultural influences on ancient Indian clothing as a result of trade and invasions, with examples.
36. Costumes help to identify special individuals by imposing authority and instilling a sense of fear and awe in others. Explain using appropriate examples.



37. Active scientific research made a lot of progress in colours and dyes after industrial revolution. Elaborate with example contributions of various inventors.
38. World War I necessitated women to take on new roles and responsibilities which led to a radical shift in the clothing trends. Elaborate with appropriate examples.
39. Define power dressing.
40. Discuss the role of media and films on clothing in current times.

#### LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. "In 20<sup>th</sup> century, every decade saw the influence of western fashion trends on Indian costumes." Explain the statement by taking five examples from the decades of 1960s.
2. "India is a land of rich cultural heritage." Trace the path of 20<sup>th</sup> century Indian fashion garments from 1900 till independence.
3. "The principal fighting force of Roman army was legionary Infantry men." Discuss the war uniform worn by these men.
4. Since ancient times, beautification of the self through decoration of either clothes or the body itself has been the pre-occupation of humans." Discuss this with reference to the 'theory of adornment'
5. "During world war I, the serious mood of the nation and mourning for the dead inhibited pre-occupation of the people with personal elegance and in turn affected their life-styles." Discuss with examples.
6. The fashion in France underwent a radical change during the revolution. Explain five changes in this context.
7. Explain the influence of industrial revolution during 20<sup>th</sup> century on mass production of clothing.
8. Explain the war costumes of India.
9. Explain five salient features of war costumes.
10. Explain 'identification theory' of clothing. Give examples to support your answer.
11. Identify any 3 famous costume designers of Indian cinema and write any two of the popular films for which they have designed costumes.
12. Briefly discuss the changes that have taken place in the Indian fashion industries since 1990s.

## UNIT II PATTERN MAKING

### VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. Why sleeveless bodice needs to be cut closer to the armpit?
2. What is meant by 'prototype'?
3. Why is front armhole deeper than the back?
4. Mention the factors responsible for the accuracy of any cutting system.
5. What is muslin?
6. What is 'mitering'?
7. How can you draft basic block to fit an individual figure?
8. What kind of fabric is used for 'test-fitting'?
9. Which of the following equipment is used for transferring marking from pattern to fabric?  
(a) tailor's chalk                      (b) tracing wheel                      (c) notcher
10. Define Block method in pattern development.
11. Give the principle of proportionate system.
12. What is the importance of grain line?
13. What are two methods of pattern making?
14. What are two types of fitting?

### SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. State the two principles on which the proportionate system of pattern construction is based.
2. Flat pattern method is preferred as compared to draping method in the making of pattern. Give reasons.
3. Why are darts needed to be finished away from apex? Give two reasons.
4. Describe how the following measurements are taken on a dress form.  
(a) side seam of bodice                      (b) front hip line                      (c) shoulder blade

5. How will you ensure that the fit of the shoulder is smooth and comfortable? Explain the evaluation method.
6. What are the points to be considered before fitting a garment?
7. (a) How is kimono sleeve different from set-in sleeve?  
(b) What design variations can be achieved in a sleeveless bodice by increasing or decreasing the shoulder width?
8. What do you understand by the term 'General Sizing System'? who is responsible for developing the sizing system?
9. "Bifurcated garments require a well-fitted crotch for comfort and durability." Briefly explain the qualities of a well-fitted crotch.
10. "A pattern carries some necessary information." Mention any six.
11. Give the causes of fitting problems in garments.
12. Name different parts of a pattern.
13. Differentiate between 'fitting- ease' and 'design-ease'.
14. Differentiate between a draft and a pattern.
15. Briefly describe two basic kinds of collars with examples and proper illustrations.
16. (a) Mention the most important factor in the fit of the collar.  
(b) What are the two main qualities of a well-fitted collar?
17. Priya bought a readymade sari blouse from the market. After trying the fit, she faced the following fitting problems. Give the cause for these problems:
  - (a) Bubble at the dart tip.
  - (b) Sleeve pulls across the upper arm and causes wrinkles.
  - (c) Neckline does not lie flat against the body.
  - (d) Armscye is snug and uncomfortable.
  - (e) Garment rides up in front.
  - (f) Horizontal wrinkles around the arm.
18. What do you understand by the term 'pattern making'? Name the two methods of pattern making.
19. What is a 'Good- fit'? What is the effect of poor fitting on a finished garment?
20. Give the terms for the following:
  - (a) The edge of the collar that is stitched to the neck-line.

- (b) Highest point on the bust.
  - (c) Outer edge of the collar
  - (d) Distance between the two legs of a dart
21. (a) Why do you need ease on the upper half of the sleeve cap?  
(b) What kind of sleeves are most widely used? Give names.
22. What do you understand by the term 'Ease'? Describe its two kinds.
23. You have to prepare a pattern for an adult's basic half sleeve. What are the measurements required and how will you take them on a dress-form?
24. Why was the system of pattern construction devised?
25. What is the difference between French dart and Fish dart?
26. What all body measurements and landmarks are required to prepare the basic sleeve and basic skirt pattern?
27. Explain the terms briefly:
- (a) selvedge
  - (b) layout
  - (c) blocking
  - (d) stay stitching
  - (e) notches
  - (f) ease
28. Differentiate between a pattern and a block.
29. Using a diagram explain dart, dart legs and dart intake in a pattern.
30. How will you balance a skirt?

#### LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. Write the steps of constructing a Mandarin Collar. Also draw the supporting diagrams.
2. What steps would you follow to transfer a waist dart to a flange dart? Explain using relevant diagrams.
3. (a) What is trueing?  
(b) Name five factors which help determine good-fit. Briefly explain the role of any two.  
(c) Give the differences between one dart and two dart pattern.
4. Write the steps of construction involved in making a basic bodice.
5. Describe how will you convert a simple skirt to an A-line skirt.

### UNIT III

## ELEMENTS OF FASHION

#### VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. What kind of facing is used to add decorative trim to a garment?
2. Give the French word used for 'High fashion' and 'ready to wear' in fashion business.
3. Mention the two categories of fashion producers.
4. What are 'Heat-transfer-prints'?
5. Name two design areas where trims are used frequently.
6. What is the role of trend analysts and agencies after the fashion show?
7. Mention two factors considered while selecting readymade garments for infants.
8. Name the two main seasons for which the collections are showcased by designers.
9. Mention any two indications given by trend forecast information.
10. What is the term used for women's inner wear?
11. Who introduced the concept of 'Friday- dressing' in US?
12. What name was given to the trade association formed to determine the qualifications of a couture house?
13. Which colours are perceived as 'masculine' and 'objective'?
14. Define trims.

#### SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. Who are known as producers of 'haute couture'? Give names of trade associations formed by French and Italian couture designers.
2. Why do Italian garments command high value in foreign markets?
3. What are 'trims'? Why are they applied? Mention two design areas where trims are frequently used?
4. What points should be kept in mind while applying trims on a garment? Describe briefly.
5. Briefly explain two principles on which 'Greek costumes' were based.
6. Enlist any four fabrics for children wear.

7. Write a brief note on linear trimmings.
8. Write an explanatory note on fashion of New York.
9. Enumerate the various kinds of Hardware trimmings.
10. The fashionable French young men in the beginning of 19<sup>th</sup> century were known by a particular name. Mention the name and comment on the kind of look they sported.
11. Differentiate between Shorts and Bermudas.
12. Name any four garments contributed by Mughals and British to Indian women wear (two in each category)
13. Why do retailers and manufacturers wait for the professional analysis of trend by trend analysts and agencies?
14. Differentiate between Oxford Button down collar shirt and Hawaiian shirt on the basis of colour, style and print.
15. (a) What kind of colors and prints are most suitable for children? List them down.  
(b) What kind of fabrics should be selected for children and why?
16. “The average men’s wardrobe consisted of very few options till mid-20<sup>th</sup> century in the western world. But men’s wear experienced dramatic changes after World War I”. State any two reasons for this change.
  17. How can we give a cowboy or peasant look in trendy clothes? Name any four trims.
  18. Why is china known as a production giant?
  19. How are mass manufactured garments different from couture garments?
  20. State the reasons behind outsourcing of mass manufacturing to other countries by European and US companies.
  21. Discuss the factors responsible for the growth of fashion industry in Japan.
  22. (a) Which English designer was responsible for creating a new look of fashion in Britain during 1960.  
(b) Give names of at least two apparel items especially contributed by US fashion industry
  23. What are the factors that have led to the changing scenario in children’s fashion?
  23. Which factors leads to a gradual shift in the women’s wear from elaborate clothing and hair styles in the past to simple silhouettes at the turn of the century? List down the main sources of fashion trends for women’s wear.
  24. Mention the important elements of overall design in women’s wear.

25. What kind of activities are organized to promote the latest fashion in the world and why?
26. What was the main reason behind the formation of trade association by Haute Couture designers? What name was given to this association?
27. “Corporate culture has greatly influenced men’s wear”. Why?
28. How is men’s formal suit different from a sporty suit?
29. What colors and prints are considered appropriate for men’s wear?
30. Differentiate between men’s wear and women’s wear on the basis of color and fabrics.
31. What are the silhouettes that can be created in women’s wear by altering –
  - (a) Waist line of one piece dress.
  - (b) Length and width of straight bifurcated garments.

#### LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. What do you understand by the term ‘suit’ with reference to men’s wear? Briefly describe its two types.
2. Give names of at least four British and four Moghul garment used in Indian women’s wear.
3. Which city is known as the fashion capital of the world and why?
4. What do you understand by the term ‘Hardware’ and ‘Applique’ in relation to trim?
5. Elaborate the term ‘Pants’. Give brief description of casual slacks, dressy pants, baggy trousers and cargo pants.
6. Discuss the role of fashion editors after the fashion shows in detail.
7.
  - a. How does fashion industry distinguish between different markets for men’s wear?
  - b. “The shirt is very important in a man’s wardrobe”. Describe the most important features of a ‘classic- shirt’
8. Do you understand by the term ‘Frills or Ruffles’? How is circular ruffle different from other ruffles?
9. Define the term ‘zipper’. What kind of zips are suitable for children’s and women’s wear?
10. Describe India as an emerging fashion center of the world.
11. Draw a men’s classic shirt and label all its parts.

## UNIT IV

### BASICS OF GARMENT MAKING

#### VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. Name the basic component of any textile fabric.
2. How can you identify the right side of towel fabric?
3. "Cotton fabrics can be made wrinkle-resistant." Name one such wrinkle-resistant natural fabric.
4. How can colored fabrics be prevented from bleeding?
5. What type of underlying fabric you would use in winter jackets to produce warmth?
6. Mention the factors responsible for the accuracy of any cutting system.
7. Name any two fabrics that have their origin in chemical solution.
8. Name the sources from which wool and linen fibres are obtained.
9. "Cotton fibre is spun at a very high tension to produce sheen in the yarn and to make it wrinkle-resistant without using any chemicals." Name one such fabric.
10. What is the composition of a popular fabric 'terrycot'?

#### SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. Give any one advantage and one disadvantage each of natural and synthetic fibers.
2. Differentiate between bias and shaped facings used in garment construction.
3. What is the purpose of applying lining in a garment? What kind of material should be used and what points should be considered while selecting lining?
4. Differentiate between natural, synthetic and blended fabrics.
5. What are the two common problems faced by consumers in India while buying synthetic fabrics?
6. What do you understand by the term 'thermoplastic fabrics'? Name two such fabrics.
7. How will you draw the grainline on the pattern if:
  - (a) Garment is to be cut on straight grain
  - (b) Garment is to be cut on cross-wise grain
  - (c) Garment is to be cut on bias grain



8. Differentiate between lining and interlining with respect to their purpose, location and selection criteria.
9. How will you identify the right sides of fancy-weave fabrics and knits?
10. Briefly explain the three steps involved in preparing woven fabrics before cutting.
11. Briefly describe the steps of finishing a U-shape neckline with bias-binding.
12. What is 'interfacing'? What considerations are kept in mind while selecting interfacing?
13. When is fabric called 'off-grain'? How can we correct such fabrics?
14. Briefly describe the three methods of straightening fabrics. On which type of fabric can each method be used?
15. Why are shaped edges rarely used? Give two examples of shaped edges.
16. How would you preshrink the cotton fabric before cutting and why?
17. What is a placket? Name two different types of plackets.
18. What is 'interfacing'? What are the considerations to be kept in mind while selecting interfacing?
19. Who mastered the art of 'heat-set-pleating'? List down the stages at which it can be done?
20. What points would be kept in mind while preparing necklines?
21. What kind of fabrics should be chosen as a lining material?
22. Which fabric is used for stabilizing the specific areas in the garment? Why?
23. Give two advantages of using polyester fleece as an interfacing in a winter jacket.
24. (a) What are blends?
  - (a) Which fibre dominates the characteristics of final blended fabrics?
  - (b) Name two blends of polyester each with cotton and wool.
25. Give one advantage and disadvantage each of using computerized system of pattern making for constructing garments?
26. Why fabric is considered the most crucial element while designing a garment?

## LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. When is garment considered out of balance? Briefly explain three conditions
2. Explain the steps of constructing 'simple shirt placket' with neat labeled diagrams of the steps involved.
3. "Certain fabrics require special consideration in pattern selection and lay-out". Explain this with regard to directional fabrics, unusual prints and border print.
4. Give difference between even and uneven plaids. What special considerations are required while placing patterns on plaids and striped fabrics? Explain with the help of diagrams.
5. Explain in detail the 'Pattern layout'. Give the steps with neat-labeled diagrams for a 'Dungree pattern layout'
6. Define 'Marking'. What are the ways/ devices used for marking? What are various marking methods?
7. Define 'Plaquettes'. What are the type and length of placket dependent upon?
8. Explain the steps of constructing continuous placket with neat labeled diagrams of the steps involved.
9. Explain the steps of constructing 'simple shirt placket' with neat labeled diagrams of the steps involved.

**SAMPLE PAPER 1**

TIME : 3 Hrs

MM : 70

**General Instructions:**

1. This question paper consists of four sections A, B, C and D. Section A contains 5 questions of 1 mark each. Section B is of 10 questions of 2 marks each. Section C is of 10 questions of 3 mark each and section D is of 3 questions of 5 marks each.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in one question of 2 marks, one question of 3 marks and all the three questions of 5 marks weightage. Attempt only one of the choices in such questions.
4. Question numbers 1 to 5 are to be answered in one word or one sentence each.
5. Question numbers 6 to 15 are to be answered in approximately 20–30 words each.
6. Question numbers 16 to 25 are to be answered in approximately 30–50 words each.
7. Question numbers 26 to 28 are to be answered in approximately 80–120 words each. Where diagrams are asked word limit does not apply.

**SECTION A**

1. According to fashion historian 'James Laver', what are the three factors which govern clothing? (1)
2. What is meant by prototype? (1)
3. What kind of facing is used to add decorative trim to the garment? (1)
4. Which of the following equipments are used for transferring markings from pattern to the fabric - Tailors chalk, Tracing wheel, Notcher. (1)
5. Give French words used for 'high fashion' and 'Ready -to-Wear' in fashion business. (1)

**SECTION B**

6. Give names of trade associations formed by French and Italian Couture designers? (2)
7. History has instances where adornment occasionally overlooks comfort and practicality. Explain this with reference to 'Pouline'. (2)
8. Give selection criteria for interlining and lining fabrics. (2)
9. Why do Italian garments command a high value in the foreign (2)

markets?(Give any two reasons)

10. "World war II gave an opportunity for American designers to flourish but U.S. Govt. introduced some regulations governing the clothing industry." Discuss any two regulations. (2)

OR

"In the beginning of 19<sup>th</sup> century, the fashionable French young men were known by a particular name ". Mention the name and what kind of look they sported?

11. How was power dressing interpreted in India? (2)
12. What do you understand by the term 'Dart manipulation'? Give its importance (2)
13. When is fabric called 'off- grain'? How can we correct such fabrics? (2)
14. Flat pattern method is preferred over draping method in the making of pattern. Give reasons. (2)
15. **a.** Which English designer was responsible for creating a new look of fashion in Britain during 1960's? (2)
- b.** Give names of atleast two apparel items especially contributed by U.S. fashion industry.

### SECTION - C

16. Suggest suitable underlying fabrics for the following fabrics/areas in a garment and support your answer with suitable reason. (3)
- Sheer light weight fabric
  - Neckline of a garment
  - Suiting fabrics
17. Differentiate between Roman cloak and Greek cloak. (3)
18. How are following measurements taken on the dress form? Explain briefly - Side seam of the bodice, front hip line and shoulder blade. (3)
19. Suggest atleast two points each to be kept in mind while placing pattern pieces for cutting fabrics with diagonal designs, fabrics (3)

with large motifs and fabrics with border designs.

20. *a.* How will you calculate the length and the width of the piece used for making continuous placket? Explain. (3)
- b.* Mention any two areas, one each in men's and women's wear, where continuous plackets are used.
21. Give the cause for the following fitting problems: (3)
- when armsyce bites into the armpit
  - when the waist line binds and rolls
  - when vertical folds are seen in hip and thigh area
  - when diagonal wrinkles emanate upwards from the crotch area
  - when the button closures gape open in the bust area
  - when the neckline does not lie flat against the body
22. What do you understand by the term 'Ease'? Explain two types of ease. (3)
23. Explain the method of evolving an A-line skirt from a two dart skirt(3) with neat diagrams showing the steps involved.

**OR**

Explain using well labeled diagrams, the various steps involved in shifting a waist line dart to centre front of the bodice block.

24. Define the type of strip/facing used to finish a curved neckline. How and why should it be used? (3)
25. How is kimono sleeve different from set-in-sleeve. What design variations can be achieved in a sleeveless bodice by increasing or decreasing the shoulder width? (3)

**SECTION -D**

26. "In the 20<sup>th</sup> century, every decade saw influence of western fashion trends on Indian costumes". Explain the statement by taking five examples from the decade of 1960's. (5)

**OR**

"India is a land of rich cultural heritage". Trace the path of 20<sup>th</sup> century Indian fashion garments from 1900 till independence.

27. How will you convert a single dart basic bodice block into a pattern with princess line? Explain showing the neat labelled diagram of the steps involved. (5)

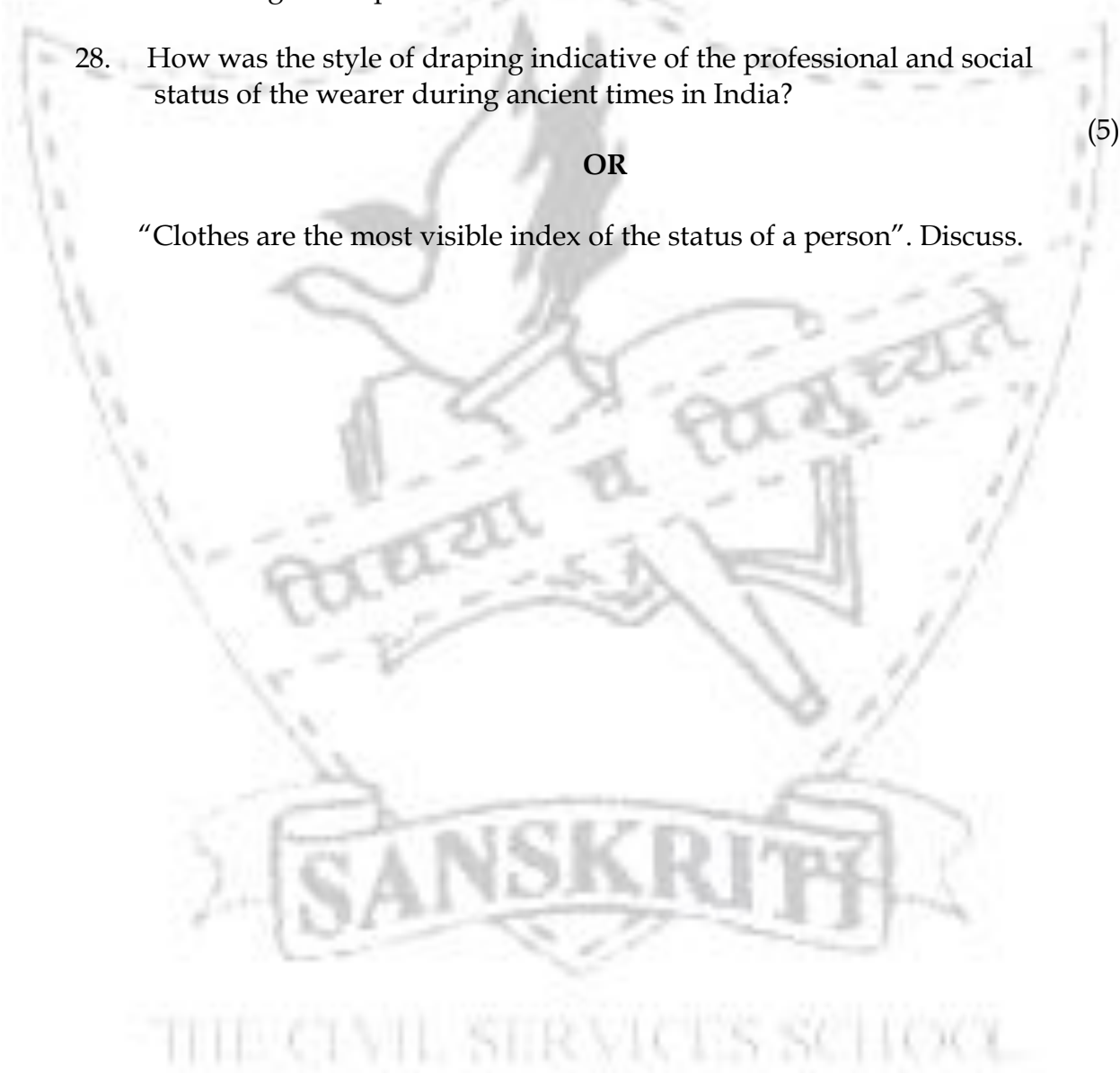
OR

Describe the method of making a shirt placket with neat labeled diagrams showing the steps involved.

28. How was the style of draping indicative of the professional and social status of the wearer during ancient times in India? (5)

OR

“Clothes are the most visible index of the status of a person”. Discuss.



## SAMPLE PAPER II

## SECTION A

1. Which of the following define the term "adornment": 1  
a) Self vanity   b) Self beautification   c) Self-expression
2. Who introduced the concept of "Friday Dressing" in the U.S? 1
3. What was the color of the uniform of the Vietnamese armies and Vietcong guerillas during the Vietnam War? 1
4. Name the basic component of any textile fabric. 1
5. How can you identify the right side of the towel fabric? 1

## SECTION B

6. Differentiate between KHADI and KHAKI fabric? 2
7. Mention the two important divisions of pattern construction. 2
8. What kind of underlying fabric is used in pocket flaps? Why? 2
9. "Mens wear continued to experience dramatic changes throughout the mid twentieth century". What factors led to the need for sports, leisure wear and variety in men's wear. 2
10. Give one advantage and disadvantage each of using computerized system of pattern making for constructing garments? 2
11. Why fabric is considered the most crucial element while designing a garment? 2
12. Which company was the first one to use 'studs' as a trimming and why? Mention its two kinds. 2

OR

- What was the purpose of forming an association "La Chambre Syndicale de le Couture Parisienne" by the couturiers of France? Give any two. 2
13. List down any four major influences on children's wear. 2
  14. Flat pattern method is preferred as compared to draping method in making a pattern. Give reasons. 2
  15. Pooja has been asked to prepare a formal dress in georgette fabric. What type of shear blades should be used by her to cut the fabric and to finish the seams? 2

## SECTION C

16. What is the difference between 'Toga' and 'Himation'? 3
17. Briefly explain the three major inventions during industrial revolution that gave impetus to the textile industry. 3
18. American fashion is straightforward, sensible and businesslike." 3  
a) Name any three apparel items contributed by U.S. fashion industry to the world's fashion industry

b) Enlist the three innovative fibres/fabrics contributed by U.S. textile industry to the world's apparel industry.

19. How will you take the following measurements on a dress form:

3

a) Side seam length

b) Cap Height

c) Underarm seam length

20. a) Name the pivot point on the women's front bodice from which all the darts radiate.

b) State the positions of Flange dart and French dart. 3

21. When is a garment considered out of balance? Briefly explain three conditions. 3

22. a) Name the fibre obtained from the following sources:

i) Stem of flax plant

ii) Fleece of sheep

iii) Regenerated cellulosic fibre

iv) Cocoon of silk worm

b) Give one advantage and disadvantage each of Nylon fabric 3

23. What are the silhouettes that can be created in women's wear by altering- (any three in each) 3

i) Waistline of one piece dresses

ii) Length and width of straight bifurcated garments.

24. What are the various kinds of sleeves? Explain any two kinds of sleeves. 3

OR

Briefly explain the three kinds of facings used for finishing necklines in a garment. 3

25. a) How will you calculate the length and width of continuous placket? Explain

b) Mention any two areas one each in men's wear and women's wear where continuous plackets are used. 3

#### SECTION D

26. "The fashion and costume of courts in France underwent a radical change during the revolution". Briefly explain the five changes in the context of the given statement. 5

27. "Reversed fashion trends were observed in England which was heading towards a more orderly social change and an explosive industrial development". Explain the given statement with any five changes witnessed during this period in England. 5

28. What are the influences of war uniforms on civilian clothing? 5



## SAMPLE PAPER III

TIME : 3 Hrs

MM : 70

## SECTION - A

- Q. 1 Define the term 'apparel'. 1
- Q. 2 Why darts need to be finished away from the apex? (Give one reason) 1
- Q. 3 Name the equipment used to finish the raw edges of the fabric. 1
- Q. 4 Write two examples of men's active sportswear category. 1
- Q. 5 What is the difference in the front and back dart length of a basic skirt? 1
- Q. 6 Why are buttons recommended to be inbuilt into the garment of newborn's clothing? 1
- Q. 7 State the general rule followed to decide the size of the button-hole. 1

## SECTION - B

- Q. 8 Compare the tradition of wearing neck brass rings and poulaine by primitive people. 2
- Q. 9 "With the change in the techniques of warfare, armours are replaced with uniforms which enable two functions." Explain briefly. 2
- Q. 10 What is pattern making? Name two methods of achieving it.

OR

- Differentiate between Fitting Ease and Design Ease. 2
- Q. 11 Who is known as the 'Father of the modern fashion design' and what is his contribution in making Paris as the epitome of fashion clothing? 2
- Q. 12 Explain the efficient way of placing the pins for securing fabric. 2
- Q. 13 How is dart manipulated by using pivot method? 2
- Q. 14 Explain the manner of draping uttariya by the courtiers in ancient times in India. 2
- Q. 15 Differentiate between natural and synthetic fibres. 2

## SECTION - C

- Q. 16 Mention any 6 points to be included on the pattern. 3
- Q. 17 Prepare a chart of designers / costume designers along with the names of their most recognizable movies through which they have made an influence on fashion industry. 3
- Q. 18 How will you identify the right side of the following fabrics? Explain.  
a) Smooth fabrics      b) Printed design      c) Textured fabrics 3
- Q. 19 What are the two most important measurements required to make square and 'v'-neckline? Explain with the help of a diagram. 3
- Q. 20 Describe the term "silhouette". Name four different shapes of women's wear garments. 3

Q. 21 Esha purchased a readymade Jeans and T-shirt from the market. After some days, she faced the following problems. 3

- Waistline binds & rolls.
- Button closure to gape open
- Diagonal wrinkles in the crotch
- Pockets open in the hip and thigh area.
- Neckline does not lie flat.
- Sleeves pull across and cause wrinkles. Elaborate upon the reasons for the same.

Q. 22 What are Linear trims? Name the types. 3

OR

Suggest some fabrics preferred for men's shirting, trousers & suiting and casual wear.

Q. 23 "It is wise to observe several principles to achieve success with any garment, whether it is sleeveless or made with sleeves." Mention any three principles. 3

Q24 What is a French placket? Write any four criteria on which the type and length of placket selection depends. 3

#### SECTION-D

Q25 Discuss five mechanical inventions related to textile industry during industrial revolution.

OR

"It should be noted that Indian heritage and tradition has been so deep rooted that new influences bring about only a limited amount of change in culture." In this context discuss evolution of modern Indian fashion from 1900's -1950's. 5

Q26 How will you take the following measurements on a dress form/human-figure?

- Full sleeve length 5
- Centre front length
- Shoulder length
- Width of bust
- Cap height

OR

"The evaluation of fit is based on five classical elements." Explain in detail.

Q27 Discuss in detail the emergence of India as a fashion centre.

OR

Write 5 main characteristics of men's classic shirt. 5

Q28 Elaborate upon steps of construction of simple shirt placket with the help of neat and labelled diagrams. 5

OR

Sketch a neat and labelled diagram to show the construction of attaching a sleeve on a bodice.