

**SMART SKILLS
CLASS-XII****SYLLABUS****Unit - I: History of Fashion****10 Marks****Objectives of the course**

- ✓ To give an overview of the history of fashion from ancient civilization 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 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 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**

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 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 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 wherever 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
Objectives of the course

15 Marks

- ✓ 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 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.

Teaching Methodology: Illustrated lectures with slides, visuals and demonstrations wherever 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: Encyclopaedia of dressmaking by Marshall Cavendish
Readers Digest book of Sewing Encyclopaedia of Sewing

PRACTICALS

1. 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
2. Exercises on dart manipulation using slash and spread method
3. Garment stitching and finishing
4. Darts
5. Placket - slit and seam
6. Neckline finish
7. End term project
8. 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 are draped costumes?
3. How are slip-on costumes different from closed stitched costumes?
4. Define Open stitched costumes.
5. What are sheath costumes?
6. Define -
 - Kaunakes
 - Kalasaires
 - Scenti
 - Palla
 - Toga
 - Kayabandh
7. Name the women who epitomized Indian elegance by wearing Khadi saris
8. Name two designers of 1970s who brought the revivalist movement in the legacy of textile craft
9. How is costume different from clothing?
10. 'Primitive men protected their body against the extremities of climate by using materials available locally'. Name the materials used by them.

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 endow 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 did 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. Who initiated the 'revivalist movement' in 1970s and why? Give reasons.
18. 'War II gave an opportunity for American designers to flourish but US government introduced some regulation governing the clothing industry'. Discuss any two regulations.
19. During ancient times, hunters adopted a certain animal as their symbol, which became a family totem through inheritance.' Give one reason in support of the statement and explain how these symbols were publicized.

20. '1970s saw clash of life- styles and aesthetic values and at the same time revived through recognition of one's own roots'. Explain.
21. (a) Which English designer was responsible for creating a new look of fashion in Britain during 1960s.
22. (b) Give names of at least two apparel items especially contributed by US fashion industry.
23. "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 18th century England
24. "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.
25. What do you understand by the term 'Antariya'? Briefly discuss its style of draping by men and women in ancient India.
26. The fashionable 19th century Victorian Corset was extremely uncomfortable to wear. What was the purpose of designing such corsets and why were they uncomfortable?
27. "Industrial revolution rapidly and completely transformed England." Comment.
28. "Costumes were associated with religious significance." Briefly explain with two examples.
29. "A special type of print was used by army men of some European nations during World War II." Name the print and mention the purpose of using it.
30. "Scanti, Kaunakes and Antariya were the lower garments used by European, Sumerian and Indian people in ancient times." Briefly discuss their distinctive styles of draping these garments.
31. Why did couturiers diversify into other areas of daily-use-item? Give any three reasons.
32. Differentiate between Roman cloak and Greek cloak.
33. What was the main reason behind the formation of the trade association by Haute-Couture designers? What name was given to the association?

34. Briefly discuss the three cross- cultural influences on ancient Indian clothing as a result of trade and invasions, with examples.
35. Costumes help to identify special individuals by imposing authority and instilling a sense of fear and awe in others. Explain using appropriate examples.
36. Who brought about the revolutionary invention of the sewing machine.
37. Active scientific research made a lot of progress in colors and dyes after industrial revolution. Elaborate with example the contributions of various inventors.

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. "In 20th 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 20th century Indian fashion garments from 1900 till independence.
3. 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'
4. The fashion in France underwent a radical change during the revolution. Explain five changes in this context.
5. Explain the influence of industrial revolution during 20th century on mass production of clothing.
6. Explain 'identification theory' of clothing. Give examples to support your answer.

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. How are following measurements taken on a dress form? Explain briefly. (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'? and 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. Briefly describe two basic kinds of collars with examples and proper illustrations.
15. (a) Mention the most important factor in the fit of the collar.
(b) What are the two main qualities of a well-fitted collar?
16. 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) armhole is snug and uncomfortable
(e) garment rides up in front
(f) horizontal wrinkles around the arm
17. What do you understand by the term 'pattern making'? Name two methods of making patterns.
18. What is a 'Good-fit'? What is the effect of poor fitting on a finished garment?

19. 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
20. (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
21. What do you understand by the term 'Ease'? Describe its two kinds.
22. 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?
23. Why was the system of pattern construction devised?
24. What is the difference between French dart and Fish dart?
25. What all body measurements and landmarks are required to prepare the basic sleeve and basic skirt pattern?
26. Explain the terms briefly:
- (a) selvedge
 - (b) layout
 - (c) blocking
 - (d) stay stitching
 - (e) notches
 - (f) ease
27. Differentiate between a pattern and a block.
28. Using a diagram explain dart, dart legs and dart intake in a pattern.

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.

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 colors 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 19th 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 color, 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-20th 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.
- a) (a.) Discuss the factors responsible for the growth of fashion industry in Japan.
 - b) Which English designer was responsible for creating a new look of fashion in Britain during 1960s
 - c) Give names of at least two apparel items especially contributed by US fashion industry.
21. What are the factors that have led to the changing scenario in children's fashion?
22. 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
23. Mention the important elements of overall design in women's wear.
24. What kind of activities are organized to promote the latest fashion in the world and why?
25. What was the main reason behind the formation of trade association by Haute Couture designers? What name was given to this association?
26. "Corporate culture has greatly influenced men's wear". Why?
27. How is men's formal suit differentiated from a sporty suit?
28. What colors and prints are considered appropriate for men's wear?
29. Differentiate between men's wear and women's wear on the basis of color and fabrics.
30. What are the silhouettes that can be created in women's wear by altering –
- (a) Waist line of one piece dresses
 - (b) Length and width of straight bifurcated garments

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. a. What do you understand by the term 'suit' with reference to men's wear? Briefly describe its two types.

- b. Give names of at least four British and four Mughal garment used in Indian women's wear.
- a.) Which city is known as the fashion – capital of the world and why?
 - b.) What do you understand by the term 'Hardware' and 'Applique' in relation to trim
3. Elaborate the term 'Pants'. Give brief description of casual slacks, dressy pants, baggy trousers and cargo pants.
- a.) Discuss the role of fashion editors after the fashion shows in brief.
 - b.) How does fashion industry distinguish between different markets for men's wear?
5. "The shirt is very important in the men's wear wardrobe." Describe the most important features of a 'classic- shirt'
- a.) What do you understand by the term 'Frills or Ruffles'?
 - b.) How is circular ruffle different from other ruffles? Define the term 'zipper'. What kind of zips are suitable for children's and women's wear?
 - c.) Elaborate the term 'Button holes'

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 fibers are obtained.
9. "Cotton fiber 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 'terry cot'?

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 grain line 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. a.) How will you calculate the length and width of the pieces used for making continuous placket? Explain
b.) Mention any two areas, one each in men's wear and women's wear, where continuous plackets are used.
16. Why are shaped edges rarely used? Give two examples of shaped edges
17. How would you preshrink the cotton fabric before cutting and why?
18. What is a placket? Name two different types of plackets
19. What is 'interfacing'? What is the consideration to be kept in mind while selecting interfacing?
20. Who mastered the art of 'heat-set-pleating'? List down the stages at which it can be done?
21. What points would be kept in mind while preparing necklines?
22. a.) What kind of fabrics should be chosen as a lining material?

- b.) Which fabric is used for stabilizing the specific areas in the garment? Why?
- c.) Give two advantages of using polyester fleece as an interfacing in a winter jacket.
23. a.) What are blends?
- b.) Which fiber dominates the characteristics of final blended fabrics?
- c.) Name two blends of polyester each with cotton and wool.
24. Give one advantage and disadvantage each of using computerized system of pattern making for constructing garments?
25. 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 'Dungaree 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
Subject – Fashion Studies
Class 12

Time: 3 hrs

M.M. 70

General Instructions:

1. Please read the instructions carefully.
2. This Question Paper consists of 25 questions in two sections – Section A & Section B.
3. Section A has Objective type questions whereas Section B contains Subjective type questions.
4. Out of the given (6 + 19 =25) questions, a candidate has to answer (6 + 12 = 18) questions.
5. All questions of a particular section must be attempted in the correct order.
6. SECTION A - OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS (35 MARKS):
 - i. This section has 06 questions.
 - ii. There is no negative marking.
 - iii. Do as per the instructions given.
 - iv. Marks allotted are mentioned against each question/part.
7. SECTION B – SUBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS (35 MARKS):
 - i. This section has 19 questions.
 - ii. A candidate has to do 12 questions
 - iii. Do as per the instructions given.
 - iv. Marks allotted are mentioned against each question/part.
8. The paper contains 6 printed sides.

SECTION A: OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

Q1. Answer any 4 questions out of 6 questions on Employability Skills.(1X4=4 marks)

- i. Which of the following is not an example of nonverbal communication? (1)
 - a. Gestures
 - b. Language (sound)
 - c. Body Language
 - d. Sign Language
- ii. Steps for Active Listening are..... (1)
 - a. contact and absorb

- b. reflective
 - c. Both (a) and (b)
 - d. None of the above
- iii. UNEP stands for _____ (1)
- a. United Nation Education Programme
 - b. United Nation Environment Programme
 - c. United Nation Energy Programme
 - d. None of the above
- iv. Which of the following shortcut keys are used to select the entire worksheet..... (1)
- a. CTRL+X
 - b. CTRL +S
 - c. CTRL+A
 - d. CTRL + C
- v. Aditya is a 16 year old boy studying in class 10. He is timid and does not have many friends. He does not take part in any group activity. Which personality trait dominantly is observed in Aditya? (1)
- a. Conscientiousness
 - b. Introversion
 - c. Emotional stability
- vi. collect electronic waste and recycle it. (1)

Q2 Answer any 7 questions out of 8 questions. (1X7=7 marks)

- i. believed the origin of clothing is associated with a desire for personal adornment. (1)
- a. Psychologists
 - b. Sociologist
 - c. Anthropologists
- ii. She is responsible for reviving Indian textile and setting up several institutes to energize the textile industry. (1)
- a. Bhanu Athaiya
 - b. Shama Zaidi
 - c. Kamla Devi Chattopadhyaya
- iii. In Egypt the lion's tail and claws which were an important part of the Pharaoh's regalia were symbolic of and..... (1)

- iv. A suit with an added coat along with a shirt is called the..... (1)
- v. The sash tied at the waist to hold the antariya was called..... (1)
- vi. Two designers from Japan famous for their conceptual approach are and..... (1)
- vii. France exhibited great interest in printed painted or dyed calicoes from India which were called the..... (1)
- viii. The line drawn from end to end on each pattern piece to indicate how the pattern should be placed on the fabric is called the..... (1)

Q3 Answer any 6 out of given 7 questions. (1X6=6 marks)

- I A couturier that was named the minister of fashion for the first time. (1)
 - a. Charles Fredrick Worth
 - b. Saint Lauren
 - c. Rose Berlin
- ii. A tailor uses the measuring tape on the dress from shoulder neck intersection to princess line and from princess line to shoulder tip. Which part of the body is being measured by the tailor here? (1)
- iii. Which Indian designer amongst the following participated in London Fashion week in 2005? (1)
 - a. Manish Arora
 - b. Sabhyasaachi Mukherjee
 - c. Tarun Tahliani
- iv. The symbol used to indicate notches is (1)
- v. A pattern is placed on the straight grain of the fabric. (1)
- vi. Blocking is method of the correcting..... fabrics. (1)
- vii. The Comme des Garcons label by..... Is known for its unique designs. (1)

Q4 Answer any 6 out of given 7 questions. (1X6=6 marks)

- i.is used in making holes in the pattern paper. (1)
- ii. is a special type of fabric applied to the inside of garment to (1)

give it shape, body and support.

- iii. This is the line of the collar on which the collar folds. (1)
- a. Collar edge
 - b. Collar stand
 - c. Roll line.
- iv. is the finishing treatment given to cotton fabrics to enhance overall properties. (1)
- a. Mercerization
 - b. Blending
 - c. Pre- shrinking
- v. This refers to the alignment of structural lines of the garment with the natural lines of the body (1)
- a. Set
 - b. Grain
 - c. Line
 - d. Balance
- vi. How is fusible interfacing attached to the underside of the fabric? (1)
- a. By ironing
 - b. By stitching
 - c. By sticking
- vii. shorts taper down to reach the knee caps. They generally have minimal extraneous detail. (1)
- a. Tennis short
 - b. Running Shorts
 - c. Cargo Shorts
 - d. Bermuda Shorts

Q5. Answer any 6 out of given 7 questions. (1X6=6 marks)

- i. is the highest point of the bust. (1)
- ii. The selvedge is on the right side. (1)
- a. Sharper
 - b. Smoother

c. Shinier

- iii.is the amount of suppression taken between the dart legs. (1)
- iv. Custom tailoring, also called tailoring is famous in British Men's fashion. (1)
- v. Synthetic fabrics are wrinkle resistant as they are..... (1)
- vi. A is a loose, airy, half sleeved shirt, made of large foliage prints in bright, cheerful colored cotton fabrics. (1)
- vii. Trims such asand..... are used in children's garments as they are easy to handle. (1)

Q6. Answer any 6 out of given 7 questions. (1X6=6 marks)

- i. is the logical stepwise procedure of pattern development which depends on accurate body measurement. (1)
- ii. is measured from the centre front waistline intersection to side seam waistline intersection. (1)
- iii. The difference between block and pattern is the presence of cutting information and the (1)
- iv. The term RTW garments is a French word which means (1)
- v. Indian women were introduced to stitched garments like salwar kameez in during..... period. (1)
- vi. A properly fitted Armscye (1)
 - a. Has excessive ease in the arm area
 - b. Is cut about an inch below the armpit
 - c. Has slight ease in the arm area.
- vii. is the method of correcting the lines or darts to conform to the body shape or aligning the dart legs and seams. (1)

SECTION B—SUBJECTIVE PAPER

Answer any 3 out of 5 questions on Employability Skills (2X3=6 mark)

- Q 7. What is communication? Name the different type of communication. (2)

- Q 8. Name the four steps to Active Listening (2)
- Q 9. Write two features of self-motivation. (2)
- Q 10. List four common fears seen in Entrepreneurs. (2)
- Q 11. Write the steps to create a new Calc work book. (2)

Answer any 4 out of 6 questions in 20-30 words each. (2X4=8 marks)

- Q 12. Primitive man believed that certain customs could endow special attributes and would protect him from evil. Explain. (2)
- Q 13. Differentiate between shape facing and bias facing. (2)
- Q 14. What efforts is Japan doing in order to capture the world markets? (2)
- Q 15. On what type of fabrics is thread tracing done? Write one advantage of thread tracing. (2)
- Q 16. Differentiate between test fitting and garment fitting (2)
- Q 17. Outline any two mechanical inventions during industrial revolution which speeded the process of textile production (2)

Answer any 2 out of 3 questions in 30-50 words each. (3X2=6 marks)

- Q 18. Enlist the steps to make a glass shape neckline with the help of neat diagrams. (3)
- Q 19. What is the efficient way of pinning the garment? (3)
- Q 20. What factors gradually led to a shift in women's wear, away from the elaborate clothing and hairstyles of the past towards simpler silhouettes? (3)

Answer any 3 out of 5 questions in 60-90 words each. (5X3=15 marks)

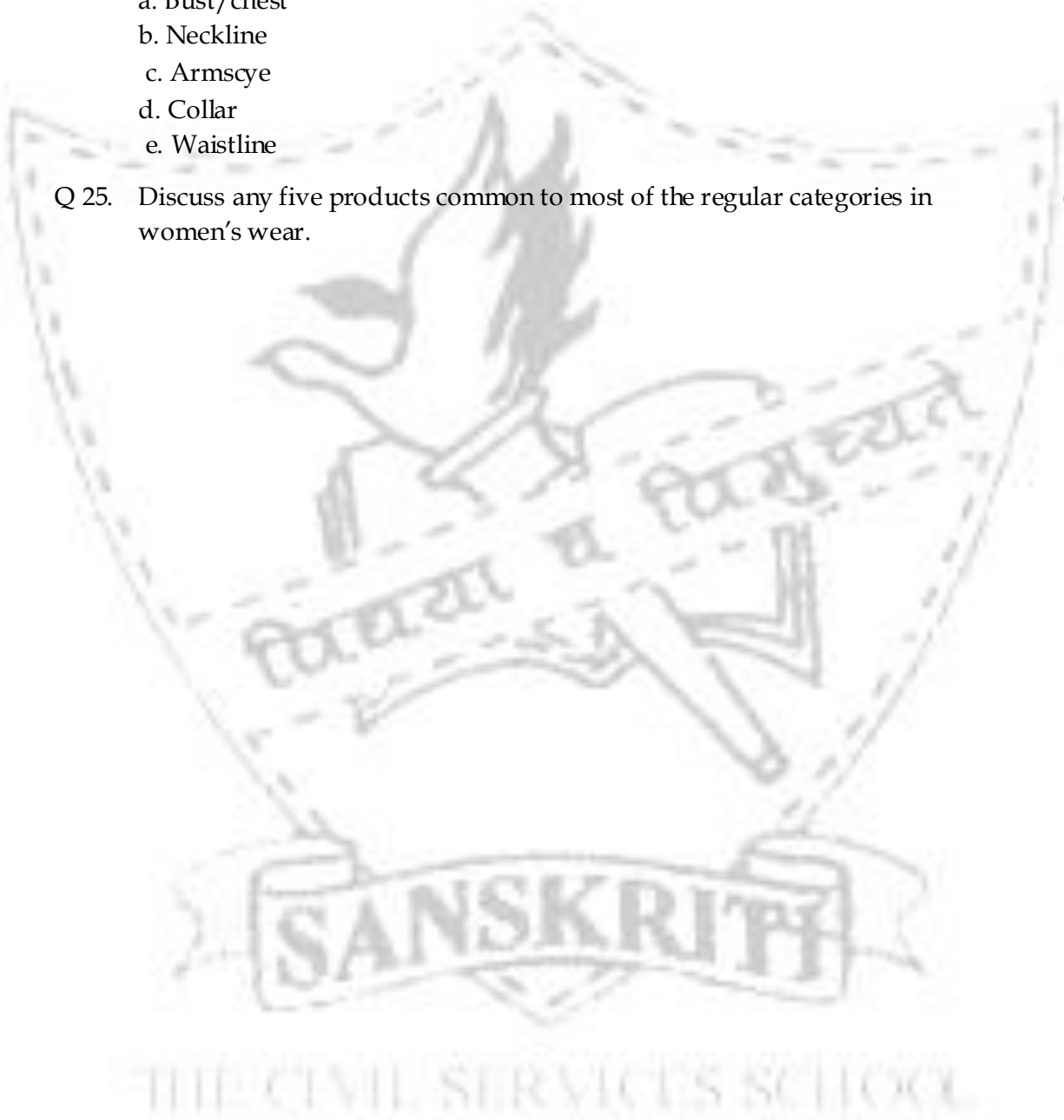
- Q 21. Give the cause for the following fitting problems: (5)
- a) Bubble at the dart tip.
 - b) Garment rides up in front.
 - c) Horizontal wrinkles around the arm.
 - d) Armscye is snug and uncomfortable.
 - e) Neckline doesn't lie flat against the body.
- Q 22. a. Illustrate the position of French Dart and flange Dart. (2+3)
- b. Explain any one fashion center of the world known for RTW.
- Q 23. a. What was the significant gesture associated with 'Khadi' in the decade 1940's? (2+3)

b. Discuss evolution of modern Indian fashion in post independence era and 1950's?

Q 24. Apparel fit is a complex issue but of a great importance for judging perfect clothing appearance. How is fit evaluated for following area? (5)

- a. Bust/chest
- b. Neckline
- c. Armscye
- d. Collar
- e. Waistline

Q 25. Discuss any five products common to most of the regular categories in women's wear. (5)



Sample Paper II
Subject – Fashion Studies

Time: 3 hrs

M.M. 70

General Instructions:

1. Please read the instructions carefully.
2. This Question Paper consists of 25 questions in two sections – Section A & Section B.
3. Section A has Objective type questions whereas Section B contains Subjective type questions.
4. Out of the given (6 + 19 =25) questions, a candidate has to answer (6 + 12 = 18) questions.
5. All questions of a particular section must be attempted in the correct order.
6. SECTION A - OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS (35 MARKS):
 - i. This section has 06 questions.
 - ii. There is no negative marking.
 - iii. Do as per the instructions given.
 - iv. Marks allotted are mentioned against each question/part.
7. SECTION B – SUBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS (35 MARKS):
 - i. This section contains 19 questions.
 - ii. A candidate has to do 12 questions.
 - iii. Do as per the instructions given.
 - iv. Marks allotted are mentioned against each question/part.

General Instructions for uploading the paper.

- The reading time is from 9:25 am to 9:40 am.
- The writing time is from 9:40 am to 12:40 pm.
- By 1:00 pm, the pdf file of the answer sheets needs to be created, attached and submitted. Once submitted, it can't be resubmitted.
- Children who avail extra time, may submit the answer sheets by 2:00 pm.
- The Answer sheets need to be scanned and uploaded as a pdf file in portrait mode.
- Make sure that you turn in the work in the time frame assigned.
- No image to be uploaded.
- This paper has 7 printed pages.

SECTION A: OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

Q1. Answer any 4 questions out of 6 questions on Employability Skills.(1X4=4

marks)

- i. A _____ sentence allows us to share a lot of information by combining two or more related thoughts into one sentence. (1)
- a. Simple
 - b. Compound
 - c. Complex
- ii. _____ contains titles for the most common commands. (1)
- e. Title bar
 - f. Menu bar
 - g. Standard bar
- iii. What does M stand for in the SMART goal (1)
- e. Moderate
 - f. Measurable
 - g. Modern
- iv. They manage terrace top farms and gardens to grow fruits and vegetables in Urban areas. They use environment friendly ways to grow the fruits and vegetables. They are called as _____. (1)
- v. Listening with _____ shows that you respect and value what the other person is saying. (1)
- vi. Natasha is not keeping well these days. She is feeling extremely nervous and worried because she believes that other people do not like her or are trying to harm her. She visited a psychiatrist. After having an interactive session with Natasha what was the diagnosis made by her psychiatrist? (1)
- a. Schizophrenia
 - b. Bipolar disease
 - c. Paranoid Personality

d. Dependent personality disorder

Q2 Answer any 7 questions out of 8 questions. (1X7=7 marks)

- i. The trendy 'mini length' was created by designer_____. (1)
- a. Mary Quant
 - b. Zandra Rhodes
 - c. Donna Karan
- ii. A poncho is a part of which category of clothes? (1)
- a. Slip on costumes
 - b. Draped Costumes
 - c. Sheath Costume
 - d. Open Stitched costume
- iv. Much of our knowledge about the prehistoric textiles used in surviving specimens comes from_____. (1)
- iv. Fastening used to hold the ends o Greek peplos together. (1)
- a. Fibula
 - b. Panier
 - c. Fringe
 - d. Kalasaries
- ix. Isolated principle colours of spectrum (1)
- a. Issac Singer
 - b. Issac Newton
 - c. Eli Whitney
 - d. Sir William Perkin
- x. Indian peasants were forced to cultivate and dye cotton in indigo within an oppressive system called _____. (1)
- xi. Designer _____won a president award for the movie Devdas. (1)

- a. Neeta Lulla
- b. Manish Malhotra
- c. Sabyasachi
- d. Niharika Khan

xii. Chintz is derived from _____. (1)

Q3. Answer any 6 out of given 7 questions. (1X6=6 marks)

i Which country was the first to create active and casual sportswear. (1)

- d. France
- e. U.S.A
- f. Japan

ii. _____ method is oldest pattern making method regarded as a creative approach. (1)

iii. _____ shears are used for finishing the raw edges of fabrics. (1)

- a. Thread clipping shears
- b. Tailor's shears
- c. Pinking shears

iv. A _____ is a casual shirt with or without a collar made out of knitted fabrics. (1)

v. What is the symbol for grain on fold? (1)

vi. _____ became the father of modern fashion. (1)

vii. _____ is a blended fabric. (1)

Q4. Answer any 6 out of given 7 questions. (1X6=6 marks)

i. _____ is used for marking on a dress form (1)

ii. _____ is a narrow, firmly woven strip along the length of the fabric. (1)

iii. This collar comprises of both a Top collar and Under collar. (1)

- d. Stand collar
 - e. Flat collar
 - f. Roll collar
- iv. The darts can be converted into _____ and _____. (1)
- v. Which of the following methods should be used for marking delicate and slippery fabrics? (1)
- e. Tailor's Chalk
 - f. Tracing paper and wheel
 - g. Thread tracing
- vi. The following type of grain gives maximum stretch (1)
- a. Bias Grain
 - b. Cross Grain
 - c. Lengthwise grain
- vii. The right side of a textured fabric (1)
- e. is shinier and softer
 - f. has more distinct texture
 - g. is darker.
- Q5. Answer any 6 out of given 7 questions. (1X6=6 marks)**
- i. A dart is named after the _____ it originates. (1)
- ii. For a sleeveless garment we go up by _____ inch from the armhole level. (1)
- d. $\frac{1}{2}$
 - e. $\frac{3}{4}$
 - f. $\frac{1}{4}$
 - g. 1
- iii. _____ is a small fashion outlet that specializes in elite and fashionable items which are sold at higher prices. (1)

- iv. _____ refers to styles or fashion that is designed ahead of the time. (1)
- v. _____ are buttoned flaps on either side the shoulder. (1)
- vi. The clothing size for short slender women. (1)
- a. Missy
 - b. Petite
 - c. Junior
- vii. Which designer has Y's label? (1)

Q6. Answer any 6 out of given 7 questions. (1X6=6 marks)

- i. Garments made from _____ fibers are preferred for the newborns. (1)
- a. Cottons
 - b. Blends
 - c. Synthetics
- ii. The concept of Friday dressing was introduced in _____. (1)
- a. US
 - b. UK
 - c. India
- iii. _____ refers to the proportion and hang of the garment. (1)
- iv. Apex is marked at _____ of Centre Front. (1)
- v. The waistline darts of a bodice block are trued using a _____. (1)
- a. French Curve
 - b. Scale.
- vi. Generally sizing systems are built on the _____ measurement for women. (1)
- a. Bust
 - b. Waist
 - c. Hip

- d. Bodice length
- vii. To measure the hipline a pin is placed _____ inches below the waist. (1)
- a. 2
- b. 5
- c. 7
- d. 9

SECTION B –SUBJECTIVE PAPER

Answer any 3 out of 5 questions on Employability Skills (2X3=6 mark)

- Q 7. Sandeep has to appear for his first job interview. Mention at least 2 points he shall keep in mind before appearing. (2)
- Q 8. Self-Motivation is significant in building one's personality. Comment (2)
- Q 9. What is Cell referencing in a spreadsheet? (2)
- Q 10. Rohan has a successful startup company. According to him 'Decision Making is considered to one of the important entrepreneurial competency'. Do you agree with Rohan's opinion? Justify. (2)
- Q 11. What is the role of Water Quality technician? (2)

Answer any 4 out of 6 questions in 20-30 words each. (2X4=8 marks)

- Q 12. What is the difference between the way Egyptian government was worn by the kings and commoners? (2)
- Q 13. Why is flat pattern method preferred over draping? (2)
- Q 14. Justify the given statements. (2)
- a. American fashion designers have excellent entrepreneurial skills.
- b. American textile industry is known for development of fibers and fabrics that has revolutionized the fashion industry.
- Q 15. What are the various reasons for the growth in the kid's wear industry? (2)
- Q 16. Why is pinning considered the quickest way to get the effect of a finished (2)

garment without actual stitching?

Q 17. How is an off grain fabric straightened? (2)

Answer any 2 out of 3 questions in 30-50 words each. (3X2=6 marks)

Q 18. Discuss the elements of design in womens wear (3)

Q 19. How is the garment fit evaluated for the following parts in a garment? (3)

- a. Collar
- b. Hip
- c. Armscye

Q 20. What are the three types of underlying fabrics? (3)

Answer any 3 out of 5 questions in 60-90 words each. (5X3=15 marks)

Q 21. Discuss the changes that took place in modern Indian fashion during the decade of 1990s. (5)

Q 22. Explain the method of shifting shoulder dart to armhole SS intersection with the help of neat and labeled diagrams of the steps involved. (5)

Q 23. a. Why is preshrinking a very important step of fabric preparation? How are different types of fabric preshrunk? (2+3)

b. What are the three ways of cutting different types of fabrics?

Q 24. Define fit and discuss it's five elements. (5)

Q 25. Discuss the origin of knee breeches. Explain four style variations of the same (5)