

**DEHRADUN PUBLIC SCHOOL  
ASSIGNMENT (2023-24)  
SUBJECT – FASHION STUDIES(837)  
CLASS– XI**

**(SECTION A – EMPLOYABILITY SKILL)**

**UNIT 1 (COMMUNICATION SKILLS)**

- Q1. Communication is a \_\_\_\_\_ process of sharing.  
a. one-way process                                        b. two-way process  
c. three-way process                                     d. four-way process
- Q2. Effective communication can be abbreviated as \_\_\_\_\_ communication.  
a. 6 Cs    b. 7 Cs    c. 8 Cs    d. 9 Cs
- Q3. What words should we use when communicating verbally?  
a. Use straight words                                    b. Use simple words  
c. Use precise words                                     d. Use fixed words
- Q4. Explain non-verbal communication with table.
- Q5. What are the different types of questions?

**UNIT 2 (SELF-MANAGEMENT SKILLS)**

- Q1. If you are aware of your own values, likes, dislikes, strengths, and shortcomings as an individual. It denotes the fact that you are \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Self-Confident      b. Self-Control                                    c. Self Motivated      d. Self-Aware
- Q2. The process of making yourself look neat, tidy and smart is known as \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Grooming    b. Exercise    c. Watching T.V                                    d. Playing Video Games
- Q3. Which of the following can help you manage time better?  
a. Talking to friends                                    b. Making a to-do-list  
c. Making sure we don't miss our play time    d. Watching favorite movie
- Q4. What is the importance of Grooming?
- Q5. What does the acronym TEAM and SMART stands for?

**UNIT 3 (ICT SKILLS)**

- Q1. Which menu option has the Save, Print, and Close commands?  
a. Insert    b. Tool    c. File    d. Format
- Q2. Priya wants to change the spelling of a word across the document. Which of the options will she choose?  
a. Copy    b. Find & Replace                                    c. Align Left    d. Paste
- Q3. If you \_\_\_\_\_ something in the 'track change' mode, it will not disappear; instead, a visible strike will appear through it.  
a. Add    b. Italic    c. Delete    d. Bold
- Q4. What are the advantages of using a Word Processor?
- Q5. What is the basic Interface of libreOffice?

**UNIT 4 (ENTREPRENEURSHIP SKILLS)**

- Q1. An entrepreneur is her or his own boss and has to be \_\_\_\_\_ to set goals and follow them.  
a. Self-Respect      b. Self-Motivated                                    c. Self-Courage      d. Self-Aware

- Q2.** \_\_\_\_\_ means to understand a situation or problem by asking oneself questions and researching about reasons for the situation or a problem.  
 a. Critical thinking    b. Innovation    c. Creativity    d. Problem solving
- Q3.** Write the key differences in attitudes between entrepreneurs and employees.
- Q4.** What are the different doubts and fears that come in an entrepreneur mind?

### **UNIT 5 (GREEN SKILLS)**

- Q21.** A \_\_\_\_\_ is one that promotes economic development and ensures that the environment is protected.  
 a. Green Economy    b. Green Environment    c. Green Earth    d. Green Policy
- Q2.** Which of the following activities would be harmful to the green agriculture sector?  
 a. Using chemical fertilizers    b. Using organic manure  
 c. Buying or selling organic potatoes    d. Growing vegetables using vermicomposting
- Q3.** Which of the following activities will help the green economy?  
 a. Use of non-renewable resources    b. Sustainable development  
 c. Social protection    d. Creating jobs
- Q4.** What are the important sectors of a green economy?
- Q5.** What is a green economy?

### **(SECTION B - SUBJECT SPECIFIC SKILL)**

#### **CHAPTER 1.2 Factors influencing fashion**

- Q1.** Fashion is inspired by and responds to \_\_\_\_\_ meaning 'spirit of the times'.
- Q2.** Name any 2 dominant events which affect the design of the garments and products.
- Q3.** The dressing style of such celebrities has a significant impact on the public demand for similar designs and brands endorsed by them. Name any 2 celebrities.
- Q4.** Write full form of: i. FMCG    ii. CSR
- Q5.** 'Who Made My Clothes'(2013) & 'Clean Clothes Campaign'(2020) comes under which factors of fashion.
- Q6.** Explain different factors influencing fashion.

#### **CHAPTER 1.3 Key Concepts and Terminology**

- Q7.** The objects that have ornamental value known as  
 a. useful arts    b. decorative arts    c. liberal arts    d. graphic arts
- Q8.** They designs for performing arts - theatre and movies.  
 a. fashion designer    b. costume designer    c. textile designer    d. accessory designer
- Q9.** \_\_\_\_\_ are key indicators that directly or indirectly affect and characterize of the look of a season.
- Q10.** Style, also referred to as ' \_\_\_\_\_ ' of a designer or manufacturer/brand may refer to an aesthetic sensibility that distinguishes the designer/ company from others in a similar apparel/ product category
- Q11.** Differentiate between:-  
 i. Mass fashion and limited fashion  
 ii. Haute-couture and pret-a-porter  
 iii. Classics and fads
- Q12.** Write a short note on Avant Garde fashion.

## CHAPTER 1.4 Movement and Direction of Fashion

- Q13. The \_\_\_\_\_ of fashion refers to indicators of speed and is related to the direction of future trends.
- Q14. It is a complex activity where research and analysis of previous fashion trends help in identification of future trends.  
a. Fashion Forecasting      b. Style      c. Forecasting      d. Trends
- Q15. Explain pendulum swing with diagram and examples.
- Q16. i. What is fashion cycle?  
ii. Explain its different variations.  
iii. Explain different fashion cycles with diagrams.  
iv. Explain different stages of fashion cycle with diagram.
- Q17. Explain cycle within cycle with reference to denim jeans.
- Q18. Explain interrupted and recurring cycle.

## CHAPTER 1.5 Theories of Fashion Movement

- Q19. The black leather motorcycle jacket as a symbol of rebellious youth was immortalized when film star Marlon Brando wore it in movie  
a. The Wild One      b. Play Clan      c. Nappa Dori      d. Wild
- Q20. Designer couture creations, accessories and bags are desirable \_\_\_\_\_ but are unaffordable by most.
- Q21. Unconventional styles and experimentation by the youth to provoke attention originates as \_\_\_\_\_.
- Q22. Any fashion which starts as high fashion is characterized by the 3 qualities. Write that qualities.
- Q23. Explain different theories of fashion movement.
- Q24. Explain knock-off.

## CHAPTER 1.6 Consumer Segmentation

- Q25. Fashion \_\_\_\_\_ are interested, knowledgeable about fashion and are extroverts.  
a. leaders      b. motivators      c. followers      d. victims
- Q26. This phrase is sometimes used to refer to those who follow fashion trends without exercising their own judgment.  
a. Fashion Innovators      b. Fashion Motivators  
c. Fashion Followers      d. Fashion Victims
- Q27. \_\_\_\_\_ cohorts are in the same age group being born more or less around the same time and encounter the same socio-economic-political situation prevailing around them.
- Q28. What is the role of fashion motivators?
- Q29. What kinds of people comprise the category of Fashion Influentials?
- Q30. Explain different Segmentation strategies.

## CHAPTER 1.7 Salient Characteristics of Fashion Designers and Brands

- Q31. Who is known as the Father of Couture?
- Q32. Name the four major fashion capitals.
- Q33. Name the designer who is known for 'liberating all women from their shackles of bone and steel' by doing away with the restrictive corset, which had been a compulsory understructure for centuries.  
a. Gabrielle Chanel      b. Paul Poiret      c. Christian Dior      d. Jean Patou
- Q34. Name the Influential International Designers in Twentieth Century with their designs.
- Q35. Write a short note on:  
i. Ritu Kumar

- ii. Jean Patou
- iii. Manish Arora
- iv. Gabrielle Chanel
- v. Sabyasachi Mukherjee

### CHAPTER 1.8 Brands and E-brands

- Q36.** A \_\_\_\_\_ is not only about a logo, packaging or promotion, but the identity and the values that a product/service/company that it offers.
- Q37.** Name different brands with their country names.
- Q38.** Write the sub-brands of Raymonds and Madura garments.
- Q39.** Name the luxury and premium international brands.
- Q40.** Explain E-brands with examples.

### CHAPTER 1.9 International Trade in Fashion

- Q41.** International trade also called \_\_\_\_\_ trade refers to any exchange of goods involving two or more countries.
- Q42.** The earliest example of international trade was through ancient trade routes where camel caravans brought silk fibre, yarn and fabrics out of China crossing through Middle East to Europe, popularly known as the \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. Cotton Route                      b. Crepe Route                      c. Jute Route                      d. Silk Route
- Q43.** What is the responsibility and focus of global fashion industry?
- Q44.** Why the future growth of demand is expected from developing countries?
- Q45.** Name the biggest importer of apparel in the world and also followed by which countries.

### CHAPTER 1.10 Regulatory Bodies in Fashion and Textile Sector in India

- Q46.** The overall national-level regulation of the textiles, apparel and handicrafts sectors takes place under the aegis of the \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. Ministry of Fashion                      b. Ministry of Textiles  
c. Ministry of Craft                      d. Ministry of Education
- Q47.** EPC stands for \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. Export Promotion Council                      b. Export Promotional Council  
c. Export Promote Council                      d. Export Import Promotion Council
- Q48.** Name the Advisory Boards that operate under the aegis of the Ministry of Textiles with their main tasks.
- Q49.** Name some non-profit organizations.
- Q50.** What are the various functions of EPC?

### CHAPTER 1.11 Role of Fashion Professionals

- Q51.** The \_\_\_\_\_ works in discussion and coordination with designers, textile technologists, pattern-cutters, production teams and merchandisers.
- a. designer                      b. technologist                      c. merchandizer                      d. marketer
- Q52.** USP stands for \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. Unique Selling Proposition                      b. Unique Selling Position  
c. Unique Selling Preposition                      d. Unique Selling Portion
- Q53.** Name the variety of subjects taught in fashion institute.
- Q54.** What are the extended team of designer in export house?
- Q55.** What is the role of the designer, fashion technologist & fashion merchandiser?

## CHAPTER 1.12 Fashion Institutes and Colleges in India

- Q56.** \_\_\_\_\_ was formed under the Ministry of Human Resource Development for providing Diploma programmes at the graduate and post-graduate levels. It now offers doctoral programmes in design.
- a. NID                                      b. NIFT                                      c. IIFT                                      d. NIFD
- Q56.** This College is under Delhi University which provides graduation, post-graduation and Ph.D. degrees with a specialization in Fabric and Apparel Science.
- a. Ramjas College                                      b. Lady Irwin College  
c. Hindu College                                      d. Jesus & Mary College
- Q57.** It is a private institute that provides undergraduate and post graduate degrees as well as diplomas and certificate programmes in fashion and related areas.
- a. Symbiosis                                      b. Srishti Institute                                      c. PEARL Academy                                      d. Maharaja Sayajirao
- Q58.** Located in Baroda in Gujarat, it provides graduate, post-Graduate and Ph.D. degrees in Textiles and Fashion.
- a. Srishti Institute                                      b. Maharaja Sayajirao                                      c. Lady Irwin                                      d. NIFT
- Q59.** Write full form of:-
- i. AEPC                                      ii. FDCI                                      iii. NITRA                                      iv. CCI

## UNIT 2 (INTRODUCTION TO FIBRES, DYEING & PRINTING)

### CHAPTER 2.1 Introduction

- Q1.** Name different traditional textiles of India.
- Q2.** Some traditional textiles of India are embellished with rich embroidery. Name them.
- Q3.** What are the unique features of Indian textile?

### CHAPTER 2.2 Textile Fibres

- Q4.** The basic unit of all textile fibres like cotton, wool and silk is the
- a. polymer                                      b. yarns                                      c. molecule                                      d. decimal
- Q5.** It is not widely used due to its toxic nature.
- a. Kelvar                                      b. Cambric                                      c. Tungsten                                      d. Asbestos
- Q6.** \_\_\_\_\_ fibres can be affected by direct sunlight due to photochemical degradation in the presence of atmospheric oxygen and moisture.
- a. Cotton                                      b. Jute                                      c. Wool                                      d. Silk
- Q7.** Classify fibres with a table.
- Q8.** Classify fibres with examples.
- Q9.** Sketch a cross-section of Cotton and Silk.

### CHAPTER 2.3 Yarns

- Q10.** The \_\_\_\_\_ are converted to a yarn for weaving or knitting.
- Q11.** Individual fibres are made parallel to one another using a series of machines in a \_\_\_\_\_ unit.
- a. twisting                                      b. spinning                                      c. knitting                                      d. weaving
- Q12.** When yarn is spun from staple fibres it is known as "\_\_\_\_\_ " and when yarn is made from twisting of parallel filaments like silk, where the filament runs throughout the strand of the yarn it is known as "\_\_\_\_\_".
- Q13.** Explain the process of yarn formation with a diagram.

## CHAPTER 2.4 Weaving

Q14. Weaving is done using \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. looms                      b. machines                      c. device                      d. tools

Q15. Denim is an example of :

- a. Plain weave                      b. Twill weave                      c. Sateen weave                      d. Cross weave

Q16. Explain different kinds of weaves with their graphical representation.

Q17. The set of thread that run down the fabric in the longitudinal direction is termed as '\_\_\_\_\_' and the set of threads that is inserted in the fabric in the horizontal direction is termed as the '\_\_\_\_\_'.  
Q18. Explain different kinds of looms.

Q19. Name different primary and secondary motions of weaving.

Q20. Explain the cross-section through the loom showing weaving process

## CHAPTER 2.5 Dyeing

Q21. It is the process of coloration of textile materials by immersing them in an aqueous solution of dye.

- a. Painting                      b. Printing                      c. Colouring                      d. Dyeing

Q22. The earliest written record of the use of natural dyes was found in \_\_\_\_\_ dated 2600 BC.

- a. India                      b. China                      c. Japan                      d. Nepal

Q23. Classified dyes. Write its advantages and limitations.

Q24. Explain the general theory of dyeing.

Q25. Write different classes of synthetic dyes with the fibres that they can dye.

## CHAPTER 2.6 Printing

Q26. It is like localized dyeing of textiles:

- a. Painting                      b. Printing                      c. Colouring                      d. Dyeing

Q27. The process of printing on textiles using wooden blocks was common in India since \_\_\_\_\_ century.

- a. 10<sup>th</sup>                      b. 11<sup>th</sup>                      c. 12<sup>th</sup>                      d. 13<sup>th</sup>

Q28. India holds a rich tradition of \_\_\_\_\_ printing.

- a. block                      b. stencil                      c. screen                      d. digital

Q29. Explain the general theory of printing.

Q30. Write different block printing locations in India.

Q31. Differentiate between transfer and digital printing.

## UNIT 3 (DESIGN FUNDAMENTALS )

### CHAPTER 3.1 Design, Designer and Design Process

Q1. A \_\_\_\_\_ not only improves the external aesthetics of the object but more importantly, improves the functionality of the object.

- a. designer                      b. artist                      c. painter                      d. manufacturer

Q2. A \_\_\_\_\_ product is one where aesthetics, functionality and saleability are balanced.

- a. well-priced                      b. well-balanced                      c. well-designed                      d. well-maintained

Q3. \_\_\_\_\_ design does not 'assemble' or 'decorate' without reason.

- a. Proper                      b. Good                      c. Better                      d. Best

Q4. \_\_\_\_\_ is a conscious, logical and creative activity.

Q5. Write different principles and elements of design.

### CHAPTER 3.2 Elements of Design

- Q6.** It is the smallest mark that turns a blank space into a visually interesting one.  
a. Point                      b. Line                      c. Shape                      d. Texture
- Q7.** A \_\_\_\_\_ line is natural and dynamic while a straight line is static and focused in nature.  
a. vertical                      b. horizontal                      c. diagonal                      d. curved
- Q8.** The beehive and spider web are examples of  
a. organic shapes                      b. geometric shapes                      c. abstract shapes                      d. shapes
- Q9.** \_\_\_\_\_ are described by adjectives such as rough, smooth, lumpy, fluffy, pebbly, prickly, pronounced etc.  
a. Point                      b. Line                      c. Shape                      d. Texture
- Q10.** Different types of lines convey different meanings. Explain it.

### CHAPTER 3.3 Colour Theory and Colour Psychology

- Q11.** \_\_\_\_\_ is the most important and effective element of design.
- Q12.** It is called light value of a hue.  
a. Colour                      b. Shade                      c. Tint                      d. Tone
- Q13.** The Prang colour theory is developed by \_\_\_\_\_ states that there are three primary colours or hues - red, blue and yellow.
- Q14.** Any three colors with a balanced triangular relationship collectively make \_\_\_\_\_ Colour Scheme.
- Q15.** What is the association of colour:  
i. Black                      ii. Red                      iii. Light Blue                      iv. Green

### CHAPTER 3.4 Principles of Design

- Q16.** They are the designers' tools for shaping the creativity required for design solutions.  
a. Elements of design                      b. Principles of design  
c. Placements of design                      d. Distribution of design
- Q17.** This effect is often achieved by increasing or decreasing occurrence of design elements.  
a. Rhythm                      b. Regular Rhythm                      c. Progressive Rhythm                      d. Flowing Rhythm
- Q18.** Checkered board is an example of  
a. Symmetrical balance                      b. Asymmetrical balance  
c. Regular balance                      d. Irregular balance
- Q19.** Elements of the same shape are used in different values of same colour.  
a. Size contrast                      b. Colour contrast                      c. Value contrast                      d. Texture contrast
- Q20.** Explain different principles of design.

### CHAPTER 3.5 Illustrating Apparel on the Fashion Figure

- Q21.** \_\_\_\_\_ are designed according to gender, age and occasion.
- Q22.** With \_\_\_\_\_, the advantage is that design concepts can be presented on paper to represent the designer's vision incorporating the elements and principles of design.
- Q23.** Each design has a ' \_\_\_\_\_ ' which requires to be modeled in a way to enhance its special features.
- Q24.** Designs are illustrated in a stylized way on a model with idealized body proportions called \_\_\_\_.

## **UNIT 4 (MATERIALS TOOLS AND PROCESSES OF PRODUCT MAKING)**

### **CHAPTER 4.1 Introduction**

- Q1.** \_\_\_\_\_ can be defined as a craft of attaching or fastening fabrics or other materials with help of needle and thread.
- Q2.** It is the most important tool for sewing:  
a. sewing thread      b. sewing machine      c. scissors      d. fabric
- Q3.** What is the basic requirement of sewing machine?
- Q4.** Why it does not unravel, if it breaks during use?
- Q5.** Write any 5 different parts of sewing machine.

### **CHAPTER 4.2 Sewing Tools and Safety Rules**

- Q6.** Needles come in various sizes from very fine (size \_\_) for lightweight fabrics to thick (size \_\_) for very heavyweight and dense fabrics.
- Q7.** What will happen when the needle is too fine and too coarse?
- Q8.** What happened if the needle is blunt or bent?
- Q9.** What kind of thread is used for:-  
i. Leather      ii. Cotton & Linen      iii. Wool & Silk      iv. Blended fabric
- Q10.** Write any 5 safety rules while operating a sewing machine.
- Q11.** What is the use of:-  
i. All pins      ii. Notcher      iii. Push pin      iv. Tracing wheel
- Q12.** What kind of fabric is used for test fit?
- Q13.** What is the difference between paper shears and tailor's shears.

### **CHAPTER 4.3 Fashion Products**

- Q14.** The \_\_\_\_\_ industry is not only limited to apparels but includes interior spaces, accessories, beauty products and more.
- Q15.** \_\_\_\_\_ through the internet, the time for interaction distance between the consumer and the producer has reduced substantially.
- Q16.** Explain Unstitched products.
- Q17.** In the home fashion industry products are classified as per the rooms in a house. The products are designed and created as per the requirement of the consumer for that particular room. These collections are also named as per the rooms. Explain different collections according to the room.
- Q18.** Name the oldest leather product in India. For what purpose, it is used?
- Q19.** Name the new materials that resemble original leather.
- Q20.** Name major international brands use exotic leather.



