

DEHRADUN PUBLIC SCHOOL
ASSIGNMENT (2023-24)
SUBJECT - FASHION STUDIES (837)
CLASS - XII

(SECTION A – EMPLOYABILITY SKILL)

UNIT 1 (COMMUNICATION SKILLS)

- Q1.** Sanya always pay attention to what teachers says, look at teacher, do not talk in between, ask questions, follow directions and visualize what is being said. This form of effective communication is referred as _____.
- Q2.** _____ is a set of simple rules that help you to capitalize words correctly.
- Q3.** What do you mean by communication? Write different types of communication.
- Q4.** Explain different factors that affect active listening.
- Q5.** Explain the acronym RESPECT.

UNIT 2 (SELF-MANAGEMENT SKILLS)

- Q1.** Personality disorder characterized by distrust for others including friends and family is called
- a. Schizoid b. Paranoid c. Antisocial d. Avoidant
- Q2.** _____ is a trait wherein individuals show tendency towards anxiety, self-doubt, depression and other similar negative feelings.
- Q3.** Explain the acronym SMART in goal setting.
- Q4.** Explain Five Factor Model, which is abbreviated as FFM.
- Q5.** Write different steps to overcome personality disorders.

UNIT 3 (ICT SKILLS)

- Q1.** Which of the following is not a presentation software?
- a. Libre Office Impress b. Google Keynote
c. Open Office Impress d. Apple Keynote
- Q2.** Which toolbar has slide icon?
- a. Menu bar b. Formatting bar c. Status bar d. Standard bar
- Q3.** Write the shortcut key for:-
- i. Cut vi. Save
ii. Copy vii. Save As
iii. Paste viii. Bold
iv. Open ix. Italic
v. Print x. Entire worksheet
- Q4.** Explain the steps to print a presentation.
- Q5.** Explain different components of Calc screen.

UNIT 4 (ENTREPRENEURSHIP SKILLS)

- Q1.** A manufacturer who identifies the needs of customers and creates products or services to serve them is called _____ entrepreneur.
- Q2.** A flagship initiative of Government of India to build an ecosystem for the growth of start up business is
- a. Make in India b. Go local c. Start up India d. Start up support
- Q3.** What is the difference between social and technical entrepreneur?
- Q4.** What is meant by a 'Startup'?

Q5. What it takes to become an entrepreneur?

UNIT 5 (GREEN SKILLS)

Q1. What is the role of Wind/Solar energy engineer?

Q2. Name anyone green job in construction sector.

Q3. List four ways to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Q4. What are the different benefits of green jobs?

Q5. Explain different ways to minimize waste and pollution.

(SECTION B - SUBJECT SPECIFIC SKILL)

UNIT 1 (HISTORY OF FASHION)

CHAPTER 1.1 Introduction to History of Fashion

Q1. _____ involves a permanent change in body colour based on the insertion of an indelible dye in punctured skin.

Q2. How is marital status indicated in parts of India and western culture?

Q3. Compare the tradition of wearing neck brass rings and poulaine by primitive people.

Q4. "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.

Q5. According to fashion historian James Laver, what are the three principles which govern clothing?

Q6. History has instances where the desire for adornment occasionally transcends practical concerns like comfort and wearability. Explain this with reference to adornment of the body and through clothes.

CHAPTER 1.2 Origins and Development of Costume

Q7. _____ was the basic garment for men in the Egyptian civilization.

Q8. Give an example of any ancient draped costumes of India.

Q9. "Over several thousand years of history, all clothes can be broadly classified under 5 archetypes or categories". Explain with examples.

Q10. Explain the three broad categories of Indian garments in detail.

i. Uttariya

ii. Anatriya

iii. Kayabandh

Q11. Write a brief note on the following Ancient Near East costumes between 3500-3000 BC:

i. Sumerian costume

ii. Babylonian costume

iii. Assyrian costume

Q12. Explain the characteristics and categories of the following:

i. Egyptain costume

ii. Roman costume

iii. Greek costume

CHAPTER 1.3 Industrial Revolution

Q13. In 1856 the first synthetic dye was invented by

a. Sir Issac Newton

b. John Tobias Mayor

c. Sir William Perkin

d. Joseph Jacquard

Q14. Shawls from Kashmir in complex designs and labour intensive weaves called _____ was regarded as luxuries in Europe.

Q15. "A chain of inventions changed the situation completely." What were these major inventions during Industrial revolution that gave impetus to the textile industry?

Q16. List any two words which are of Indian origin but have become part of modern global textile vocabulary.

Q17. Write the word from which 'chintz' is derived and what does it mean?

Q18. What was the effect of Industrial Revolution on Indian economy?

CHAPTER 1.4 Evolution of Modern Indian Fashion

- Q19. The costumes of National Award winning film 'Shatranj Ke Khiladi' were designed by:
a. Bhanu Athaiya b. Shama Zaidi c. Neeta Lulla d. Aki Narula
- Q20. Globally, 'power dressing' with padded shoulders and tightly belted waist was the characteristic silhouette in
a. 1980s b. 1970s c. 1990s d. 1960s
- Q21. Explain the influence of Western fashion in Indian menswear during 1900.
- Q22. "It should be noted that Indian heritage and tradition has been so deep rooted that new influences bring only a limited amount of change in culture." In this context of modern Indian fashion from 1900-1950.
- Q23. When and where the first fashion show was held?
- Q24. Explain 1920's Flapper Style and 1980's Power Dressing.

CHAPTER 1.5 Films and Fashion

- Q25. Fashion Designer _____ won a President award for the movie Devdas.
a. Neeta Lulla b. Manish Malhotra c. Sabyasachi d. Rohit Bal
- Q26. Who are costume designers?
- Q27. Give names of costume designers of movie 'Gandhi' and 'Shatranj Ke Khiladi'.
- Q28. How is the presence of film stars in advertisement help to promote the products?
- Q29. State the contribution of designer Samant Chauhan towards sustainable fashion practice?
- Q30. Explain the significant role of India in films and fashion.

UNIT 2 (BASIC PATTERN DEVELOPMENT)

CHAPTER 2.1 Pattern Making

- Q1. In a single dart pattern, darts should be finished _____ away from the apex.
a. ½ inch b. ¼ inch c. 1/8 inch d. 1/3 inch
- Q2. It is the amount of suppression taken between the dart legs.
a. Dart point b. Dart intake c. Dart leg d. Dart point
- Q3. Name the two parts of pattern construction. Pattern Making can be achieved by two methods.
i. Which one is widely used? Give any three reasons.
ii. Which one is considered as a creative approach and why?
- Q4. What is muslin? What kind of muslin is used for test-fitting?
- Q5. How can you draft a basic block to fit an individual figure?
- Q6. What are the two pattern making methods? Explain briefly.

CHAPTER 2.2 Measurements

- Q7. Correct sleeve length is taken by measuring over a _____.
- Q8. Choose the correct name of the tool used to measure crotch depth on dress form.
a. French curve b. Hip curve c. L-square d. Grading scale
- Q9. How is general sizing system defined?
- Q10. Who is responsible for developing the sizing system?
- Q11. How would you take the following measurements on the dress form:
i. Shoulder length ii. Front length iii. Knee Circumference iv. Cap height

CHAPTER 2.3 Tools

- Q12. In pattern making, _____ is the tool used for making holes in the paper.
- Q13. _____ is used for finishing the raw edges of fabric.
- Q14. Name the equipment used to finish the raw edges of the fabric.

Q15. Name and explain any four basic tools required for patternmaking.

Q16. Which tool is used to transfer the markings on fabric?

CHAPTER 2.4 Fit

Q17. This refers to the amount of roominess in a garment:

- a. Balance b. Ease c. Proportion d. Fit

Q18. This refers to hang and proportions in garments:

- a. Balance b. Proportions c. Ease d. Balance

Q19. The fit of the hip area is critical when fitting skirt or trousers? Why?

Q20. "Evaluation of garment fit is based on five classical elements". Explain briefly.

Q21. Give the cause for the following fitting problems:

- i. Bubble at the dart tip.
- ii. Garment rides up in front.
- iii. Horizontal wrinkles around the arm.
- iv. Armsyce is snug and uncomfortable.
- v. Neckline doesn't lie flat against the body.

Q22. Distinguish between test fit and garment fit. State the case in which refitting becomes necessary.

Q23. How is garment fit evaluated on following body parts? Write two points for each body part.

- i. Shoulder ii. Bust iii. Neckline iv. Sleeves v. Crotch

CHAPTER 2.5 Pattern Development

Q24. Truing can be defined as:

- a. Folding of lines b. Finishing of seams
c. Folding of darts d. Correcting of lines and darts

Q25. Correcting the lines or darts to conform to body shape is called

- a. Balancing b. Easing c. Truing d. Mitering

Q26. Show and write steps to convert basic bodice block into sleeveless bodice.

Q27. What is trueing? How trueing is done for the following:

- i. Front Shoulder ii. Back shoulder iii. Waistline

CHAPTER 2.6 Neckline

Q28. For curved neckline, it is always recommended to square out _____ either side at center back and center front and on shoulder level.

- a. ½ inch b. 1/8 inch c. ¼ inch d. 3/8 inch

Q29. A _____ facing is cut following the shape of the neckline and is attached on the right side and then is completely turned in.

- a. Bias b. Shaped c. Extended d. Curved

Q30. Name a popular neckline finish for blouses and other Indian garments.

Q31. Name the various kinds of necklines.

Q32. What are the points to be kept in mind while making necklines?

Q33. Discuss a procedure to develop 'glass neckline' by giving relevant figure.

Q34. Explain two kinds of facings.

Q35. What are the two measurements that are required to make any neckline?

CHAPTER 2.7 Dart Manipulation

Q36. In the _____ method, the pattern is cut on the desired line and as the old dart or excess is closed, the pattern itself spreads on the new position to create a new design.

- a. Slash b. Spread c. Pivot d. Slash & Spread

Q37. Explain two methods of dart manipulation.

Q38. Explain the steps of converting two- dart bodice into waist dart with neat labelled diagram.

(Shoulder dart to waist dart)

- Q39.** Explain the steps of converting two- dart bodice block into side seam intersection dart with neat labelled diagram. (Shoulder dart to side seam intersection)
- Q40.** Explain the steps of converting one- dart bodice block into centre front dart with neat labelled diagram. (Waist dart to centre front)

CHAPTER 2.8 Basic Skirt

- Q41.** What is a measurement method and where it is used?
- Q42.** Why is it necessary to balance the hemline of a skirt?
- Q43.** Convert basic skirt to one-dart skirt with neat and labelled diagrams.

CHAPTER 2.9 Collar

- Q44.** Edge of the collar that is stitched to the neckline is called
a. Neckline edge b. Collar edge c. Collar stand d. Roll line
- Q45.** _____ collar lies flat on the shoulder.
a. Stand b. Flat c. Roll d. Stand & Fall
- Q46.** It is the part of the collar that stands especially at the center back.
a. Neckline edge b. Collar edge c. Collar stand d. Roll line
- Q47.** What do you mean by collar? Explain different kinds of collars with examples.
- Q48.** Explain different terminologies of collar.
- Q49.** How many pieces of collars are cut? Explain it.

UNIT 3 (ELEMENTS OF FASHION)

CHAPTER 3.1 Understanding Fashion - Definition & Overview

- Q1.** Identify the designer who said – ‘Fashion is not something that exists in dresses only. Fashion is in the sky, in the street, fashion has to do with ideas.’
a. Coco Chanel b. Ralph Lauren c. Donna Karan d. Issey Miyake
- Q2.** Mass-manufactured garments are usually simplified _____ of the up market brands.
- Q3.** What are the three basic categories of fashion producers?
- Q4.** What are the three categories of clothing? Explain briefly.
- Q5.** i. What was the need for ‘French Trade Association’ to be formed?
ii. Why was trade association formed by Haute-Couture designers ? Name the association.
iii. ‘The membership to the trade association is limited to couturiers who meet specified qualifications’. Write the specific qualification.
- Q6.** State the differences between Haute-Couture and Hi-fashion Ready to wear apparel.
- Q7.** i. ‘Stitched garments were originally minor sidelines of a few couture houses but later ready to wear industry steadily grew into a full-fledged one.’ Justify the statement.
ii. Give two reasons for conducting trade shows and fairs in several fashion cities.
- Q8.** Write the high fashion ready-to-wear labels of the following designers:
i. Donna Karan ii. Prada iii. Issey Miyake
- Q9.** Explain the term ‘off shore manufacturing’.
- Q10.** i. Why is China known as production-giant?
ii. State the reasons behind outsourcing of mass-manufacturing to other countries?
iii. How are mass-manufactured garments different from couture garments?

CHAPTER 3.2 Fashion Capitals

- Q11.** The trendy 'mini length' was created by designer _____:
- a. Mary Quant b. Zandra Rhodes c. Donna Karan d. Ralph Lauren
- Q12.** Which is the first country to create active and casual sportswear?
- a. France b. Japan c. U.S d. Paris
- Q13.** _____, dressmaker to the Queen Marie Antoinette, was named the Minister of fashion.
- Q14.** Comme des Garçons is the label of which famous designer?
- Q15.** Which city is called as business capital of fashion?
- Q16.** Who is known as 'Father of the Modern Fashion Design' and what in his contribution in making Paris as the epitome of fashion clothing?
- Q17.** i. Elaborate the term 'Fashion Capital'.
ii. Name the 'Big Four' fashion capitals of the world?
- Q18.** "India is an emerging fashion centre." Discuss in detail.
- Q19.** How has France sustained its image as the centre of fashion?
- Q20.** Give three reasons for the growth of Japanese Fashion industry at a fast pace.
- Q21.** i. List the factors which makes a city capable of becoming fashion capital.
ii. 'New York City is the wholesale fashion centre (business capital) of the U.S'. Do you agree? Give reason.
iii. 'Paris has been home to the world's most influential designers'. Name any two such designers.
- Q22.** Do you agree American fashion aimed at the average consumer? Justify your viewpoint.
- Q23.** Justify given statements:
i. British fashion is synonymous with traditional styles.
ii. The unprecedented, uninhibited and colourful styles.
- Q24.** Justify given statements:
i. American fashion designers are also excellent marketers.
ii. American textile industry has created fibres that have revolutionised the fashion scene.
- Q25.** Justify given statements:
i. The Italian ready-to-wear fashion industry developed along with its couture industry.
ii. Italian style is characterized by classical aesthetic.

CHAPTER 3.3 Menswear

- Q26.** The concept of _____ _____ was introduced in corporate industry of US to relax on the last working day of the week.
- Q27.** What do you mean by the term 'Bespoke'?
- Q28.** What are cargo pants inspired from?
- Q29.** "The shirt is very important in the men's wear wardrobe." Describe the most important features of a 'Classic Shirt'.
- Q30.** Differentiate between an Oxford button-down collar shirt and a Hawaiian shirt.
- Q31.** Give one difference between a shirt and a T-shirt.
- Q32.** Suggest the names of some fabrics preferred for men's shirting, trousers and suiting and casual-wear.
- Q33.** Men's wear clothing can be divided into many categories. Explain it.
- Q34.** Discuss the origin of Shorts/Knee breeches. Explain three style variations of shorts.
- Q35.** "Trousers are very important in men's wardrobe." Give brief description of casual-slacks, dressy-pants, baggy trousers and cargo-pants.
- Q36.** What is added to a two-piece suit that makes it a three piece-suit?
- Q37.** i. "Corporate culture has greatly influenced men's wears." How? Explain briefly.
ii. What is Friday dressing?

CHAPTER 3.4 Womenswear

- Q38. Cut of a garment for a more curvaceous body of a woman is called as:
a. Missy b. Petite c. Junior d. Slender
- Q39. ___ and ___ are examples of sari blouse.
- Q40. i. State the reason which has led to the requirement of easy to wear clothing for women.
ii. Describe any two ways in which Mughal culture influenced Indian women wear.
- Q41. Describe in detail, the influence of fashion forecasting and trends on women's wear.
- Q42. Why do retailers and manufacturers wait for the professional analysis of trends by trend analysts and agencies?
- Q43. What are the primary elements of design in a women's wear garment? Explain.
- Q44. Briefly describe the various categories in women's wear clothing.
- Q45. State the reason, which led to the requirement for easy to wear clothing for women?
- Q46. List two types each of skirts and pants worn by women.
- Q47. i. Explain any three products common to most of the regular categories in women's wear.
ii. Differentiate between men's wear and women's wear on the basis of colour and fabrics.
- Q48. List three factors which helped home dressmaking continued to prevail for a long time.

CHAPTER 3.5 Childrenswear

- Q49. The head size of a small child is _____ of his height.
a. 1/5th b. 1/8th c. 1/4th d. 1/6th
- Q50. In the _____ stage, a child develops basic motor skills and becomes physically more attractive.
a. New born b. Infant c. Toddlers d. Preteen
- Q51. Describe the major influences on children's wear leading to changes in fashions?
- Q52. What are the criteria for designing clothes for new-borns, infants and toddlers?
- Q53. Mention two factors considered while selecting readymade garments for infants.
- Q54. Differentiate between clothing needs and preferences of new born, toddlers and teens.
- Q55. Which fabrics are suitable for a toddler's clothing and why?
- Q56. Why are fabrics like flannel and knits used for infant clothing?
- Q57. Ayaan is a toddler. What kind of colours, fabrics and patterns should be preferred by his parents to purchase clothes for him?
- Q58. Why are buttons recommended to be inbuilt into the garment of newborn's clothing?
- Q59. Why is head-size a major criteria while selecting garments for infants?
- Q60. Having recognized the potential of the market in children's wear, manufacturers and retailers are offering extensive variety in seasonal ranges for children of all ages. Which factors have influenced children's wear market?

CHAPTER 3.6 Trims

- Q61. i. Why are trims applied on garments?
ii. Trims have _____ and _____ purpose in a garment.
- Q62. Why shaped edges pose technical problems while applying?
- Q63. Which company was the first one to use 'studs' as trimming and why? Mention its two kinds.
- Q64. What are 'Linear Trims'? Explain its various kinds.
- Q65. Why buttons were considered morally loose in the past?
- Q66. What are shaped edges? Explain its various kinds.
- Q67. i. Differentiate between functional and decorative trims.
ii. What are the points to be kept in mind for application of trims on a garment?

- Q68.** Why linear trims are considered to be least expensive? Name any two examples of linear trims.
- Q69.** Name any two design areas where trims are frequently used.
- Q70.** Give one difference in between braid and rick rack.
- Q71.** Name the sliding closure that is applied on straight plackets. Explain its various categories.

UNIT 4 (BASICS OF GARMENT MAKING)

CHAPTER 4.1 Fibres and Fabrics

- Q1.** Name one successful and popular blended fabric.
- Q2.** Suggest an underlining to achieve a luxurious finish.
- Q3.** i. What kind of interfacing is used in cuffs and why?
ii. What kind of facing should be used by Dimple for giving a decorative finish to the sleeveless dress and why?
- Q4.** i. What is heat-setting? Why is it done?
ii. What kind of fabrics can be heat-set and why?
- Q5.** i. What is interlining and why is it applied?
ii. What is underlining and why it is used?
- Q6.** Differentiate between lining and interfacing on the basis of purpose, material and care requirements.
- Q7.** What are blended fabrics? Why do consumers feel confused in identifying the synthetics?
- Q8.** Give an example of wrinkle-resistant finish without the application of chemicals.
- Q9.** Which underlying fabric will you prefer to provide luxurious finish to the lehenga?
- Q10.** Differentiate between natural, synthetic and blended fabrics.
- Q11.** i. Why are synthetic fabrics also called as 'thermoplastic fabrics'? Give two advantages.
ii. What is mercerized cotton?
- Q12.** Categorize two determining factors that affect the type of underlining.

CHAPTER 4.2 Cutting Preliminaries

- Q13.** Explain any two methods of cutting fabrics.
- Q14.** Discuss the three types of fabric grains.
- Q15.** An essential step before construction of garment is preparation of fabric for cutting to achieve better fit and professional look. How will you prepare the fabric before cutting?
- Q16.** What is the purpose of interfacing? Where all can it be applied? Describe the different kinds of interfacings available in the market?
- Q17.** How are grainlines drawn on the pattern to cut the garment on warp, weft and bias grain? Explain with diagrams.
- Q18.** On what type of fabrics is thread tracing done? Also write an advantage of it.
- Q19.** What do you understand by 'blocking'?
- Q20.** How can we pre-shrink dry-cleaned fabrics?
- Q21.** Explain the efficient ways of placing the pins for securing fabrics.
- Q22.** Write a method which can take care of shrinkage and colour bleeding in cotton fabric.
- Q23.** How right side of the following fabrics is identified?
i. Smooth fabrics ii. Textured fabrics iii. Printed fabrics

CHAPTER 4.3 Placket

- Q24.** What is a placket? What is the use of a placket?
- Q25.** Why are two parts of placket overlapped and made in double layers?
- Q26.** Differentiate between Fly-front placket and French placket.
- Q27.** How is 'fly-front' placket different from a simple shirt placket?

Q28. Give the name of the finished opening in a garment and why is it used on sleeves?

Q29. i. What factors determine the type and length of placket selected?

ii. What points should be kept in mind while selecting the type and length of the placket?
(Mention any four)

CHAPTER 4.4 Neckline Facings

Q30. Necklines are finished by bias binding and bias facings. Why bias strips are considered suitable to finish the curved edge of a neckline? Explain the steps to prepare a bias strip.

Q31. What is a 'bias-strip'? What are its characteristics?

Q32. Why is bias-strip used for finishing curved edges of a garment? Give reason. How is it prepared?

Q33. What are the three ways of finishing various necklines? Explain.

Q34. What is the suggested placement for first button hole on a shirt and why?

Q35. Relate the relationship between the size of a button.