

DEHRADUN PUBLIC SCHOOL
ASSIGNMENT (2022-23)
SUBJECT – FASHION STUDIES (837)
CLASS– XII

(SECTION A - EMPLOYABILITY SKILL)

UNIT 2 (SELF-MANAGEMENT SKILLS)

- Q1.** What do you mean by self-management?
Q2. What is motivation? Explain its two kinds.
Q3. i. Explain some ways to maintain a positive attitude.
ii. Explain some techniques that can help to maintain a positive outlook in the long run.
Q4. i. What is stress and how to manage it?
ii. What does the each letter of 'SMART' implies? Explain briefly.
Q5. Explain 'Five Factor Model' / 'Big Five Factors'.

OR

Explain the five parameters that describe an individual's personality.

- Q6.** i. Explain some common personality disorders on the grounds of-
a. Suspicious b. Emotional and impulsive c. Anxious
ii. Write five steps to overcome personality disorders.

UNIT 3 (ICT SKILLS)

- Q7.** Name the types of spreadsheets that are created by different countries.
Q8. Explain the components of a spreadsheet.
Q9. Write the shortcut key combinations for-
i. Cut vi. Save
ii. Copy vii. Save As
iii. Paste viii. Bold
iv. Open ix. Italic
v. Print x. Underline
Q10. Name any five presentation software. Write the steps to start LibreOffice Impress.

UNIT 4 (ENTREPRENEURSHIP SKILLS)

- Q11.** i. The word 'entrepreneur' is derived from which French word?
ii. What refers to entrepreneurship development?
Q12. i. What is a business opportunity?
ii. Who forms the heart of a business?
Q13. i. Name one barrier to becoming an entrepreneur.
ii. Define "Persistence" associated to an entrepreneur.
Q14. What is meant by a 'Startup'?
Q15. What do you understand by Eco –Tourism?
Q16. i. Who are social entrepreneurs?
ii. What are the attitudes that make a successful entrepreneur?
iii. Name two women entrepreneurs.
Q17. i. An entrepreneur may face many personal barriers. Give any two personal barriers to entrepreneurship.
ii. Define 'Initiative' as one of the entrepreneurial competencies.

CHAPTER 1.4 Evolution of Modern Indian Fashion

- Q45.** Explain the evolution of Indian fashion in the 1970's.
- Q46.** Explain the influence of Western fashion in Indian menswear during 1900.
- Q47.** What are the staple items of clothing for most Indian people, indicative of regional or national identity during 1940's and 1950's?
- Q48.** Discuss the influence of Western fashion on Indian garments during the decade of 1960s with examples.
- Q49.** Explain the evolution of Indian fashion in the 20th century.
- Q50.** "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.
- Q51.** When and where the first fashion show was held?
- Q52.** Explain 1920's Flapper Style and 1980's Power Dressing.

CHAPTER 1.5 Films and Fashion

- Q53.** Who are costume designers?
- Q54.** Give names of costume designers of movie 'Gandhi' and 'Shatranj Ke Khiladi'.
- Q55.** How is the presence of film stars in advertisement help to promote the products?
- Q56.** State the contribution of designer Samant Chauhan towards sustainable fashion practice?
- Q57.** Explain the significant role of India in films and fashion.

UNIT 2 (BASIC PATTERN DEVELOPMENT)

CHAPTER 2.1 Pattern Making

- Q58.** i. What is a dart? Draw a dart and label its various parts along with its definitions.
ii. Why darts should be stitched away from the apex?
- Q59.** 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?
- Q60.** i. What is muslin?
ii. What kind of muslin is used for test-fitting?
- Q61.** How can you draft a basic block to fit an individual figure?
- Q62.** Differentiate:
i. Pattern & Sloper ii. Single dart pattern & Two dart pattern
- Q63.** What are the two pattern making methods? Explain briefly.
- Q64.** Why were several systems of pattern constructions devised in the early days of tailoring?
- Q65.** Why did pattern designers start draping patterns on a dress form?
- Q66.** i. What are the three informations that a block should carry?
ii. What are the following informations that should be included on a pattern?
- Q67.** What is a seam allowance? What are its different measurements for different parts of the pattern?

CHAPTER 2.2 Measurements

- Q68.** Define Ease. Explain its two kinds.
- Q69.** What are the most sizing systems that are based on the bust measurements for women?

CHAPTER 2.3 Tools

- Q70.** Name the equipment used to finish the raw edges of the fabric.
- Q71.** Name and explain any four basic tools required for pattern making.
- Q72.** Which tool is used to transfer the markings on fabric?

CHAPTER 2.4 Fit

Q73. The fit of the hip area is critical when fitting skirt or trousers? Why?

Q74. Elaborate on the evaluation method of the fit of a shoulder.

Q75. Describe the various ways of fitting a garment.

Q76. i. What are the causes of the following emanating/radiating wrinkles in the crotch area of bifurcated garments?

a. Diagonal wrinkles

ii. Downward wrinkles

iii. Upward wrinkles

ii. Why the back of the crotch seam should be longer and more deeply curved?

Q77. Give 3 characteristics of a well-fitted crotch and a well-fitted armhole.

Q78. Explain the procedure of evaluating shoulder fitting.

Q79. i. Why arm-scyne in the front should be more deeply cut?

ii. Why arm-scyne should be cut about an inch below the armpit?

Q80. What do you understand by the term 'Fitting? Describe its 2 kinds.

Q81. Distinguish between test fit and garment fit. State the case in which refitting becomes necessary.

Q82. Explain evaluation of fit at the shoulder, bust and collar.

CHAPTER 2.5 Pattern Development

Q83. Show and write steps to convert basic bodice block into sleeveless bodice.

Q84. What is trueing? How trueing is done for the following:

i. Front Shoulder

ii. Back shoulder

iii. Waistline

CHAPTER 2.6 Neckline

Q85. What are the points to be kept in mind while making necklines?

Q86. Discuss a procedure to develop 'glass neckline' by giving relevant figure.

Q87. Explain two kinds of facings.

Q88. Name a popular neckline finish for blouses and other Indian garments.

Q89. What are the two measurements that are required to make any neckline?

Q90. Name the various kinds of necklines.

CHAPTER 2.7 Dart Manipulation

Q91. Why is dart-manipulation done in patterns?

Q92. Explain two methods of dart manipulation.

Q93. Explain the steps of converting two- dart bodice into waist dart with neat labelled diagram.

(Shoulder dart to waist dart)

Q94. Explain the steps of converting two- dart bodice block into side seam intersection dart with neat labelled diagram. (Shoulder dart to side seam intersection)

Q95. 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

Q96. What is Trueing?

Q97. What is a measurement method and where it is used?

Q98. Why is it necessary to balance the hemline of a skirt?

CHAPTER 2.9 Collar

Q99. i. Define the following:

a. Neckline Edge

b. Collar Edge

c. Collar Stand

d. Roll Line

ii. What do you mean by collar? Explain different kinds of collars with examples.

UNIT 3 (ELEMENTS OF FASHION)

CHAPTER 3.1 Understanding Fashion - Definition & Overview

- Q100.** What are the three basic categories of fashion producers?
- Q101.** Who is known as 'Father of the Modern Fashion Design' and what in his contribution in making Paris as the epitome of fashion clothing?
- Q102.** What are the three categories of clothing? Explain briefly.
- Q103.** 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.
- Q104.** State the differences between Haute-Couture and Hi-fashion Ready to wear apparel.
- Q105.** 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.
- Q106.** Write the high fashion ready-to-wear labels of the following designers:
i. Donna Karan ii. Prada iii. Issey Miyake

CHAPTER 3.2 Fashion Capitals

- Q107.** i. Elaborate the term 'Fashion Capital'.
ii. Name the 'Big Four' fashion capitals of the world?
- Q108.** "India is an emerging fashion centre." Discuss in detail.
- Q109.** 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?
- Q110.** How has France sustained its image as the centre of fashion?
- Q111.** Give three reasons for the growth of Japanese Fashion industry at a fast pace.
- Q112.** 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.
- Q113.** Do you agree American fashion aimed at the average consumer? Justify your viewpoint.
- Q114.** Mention the unique style of Japanese fashion makers .How has Japan been able to capture the world market?
- Q115.** Justify given statements:
i. British fashion is synonymous with traditional styles.
ii. The unprecedented, uninhibited and colourful styles.
- Q116.** Justify given statements:
i. American fashion designers are also excellent marketers.
ii. American textile industry has created fibres that have revolutionised the fashion scene.
- Q117.** 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.

OR

Write the features of Italian fashion industry.

CHAPTER 3.3 Menswear

- Q118.** "The shirt is very important in the men's wear wardrobe." Describe the most important features of a 'Classic Shirt'.
- Q119.** How has corporate culture influenced men's wear? Give two reasons.

- Q120.** What is Suit? Describe its two types in detail.
- Q121.** i. Write the differences between Bermudas and Safari shorts?
ii. How is cargo pants characterized?
- Q122.** Differentiate between an Oxford button-down collar shirt and a Hawaiian shirt.
- Q123.** Give one difference between a shirt and a T-shirt.
- Q124.** Suggest the names of some fabrics preferred for men's shirting, trousers and suiting and casual-wear.
- Q125.** How are running shorts different from cargo shorts?
- Q126.** Men's wear clothing can be divided into many categories. Explain any 3 categories of Men's wear.
- Q127.** "Trousers are very important in men's wardrobe." Give brief description of casual-slacks, dressy-pants, baggy trousers and cargo-pants.
- Q128.** What is added to a two-piece suit that makes it a three piece-suit?
- Q129.** i. "Corporate culture has greatly influenced men's wears." How? Explain briefly.
ii. What is Friday dressing?
- Q130.** Give reason for fabrics like linen and fine cotton being more in trend for men's casual wear garments.
- Q131.** i. When is 'suit' invariably formal? How is it different from sporty look?
ii. Express your views on 'Indian men's wear fashion market today'

CHAPTER 3.4 Womenswear

- Q132.** What are the three waistlines in women's one-piece dresses?
- Q133.** What are the three silhouette variations in women's bifurcated garments?
- Q134.** Describe in detail, the influence of fashion forecasting and trends on women's wear.
- Q135.** Why do retailers and manufacturers wait for the professional analysis of trends by trend analysts and agencies?
- Q136.** What are the primary elements of design in a women's wear garment? Explain.
- Q137.** Briefly describe the various categories in women's wear clothing.
- Q138.** What were the Mughal and British influences on Indian women's wear?
- Q139.** State the reason, which led to the requirement for easy to wear clothing for women?
- Q140.** Define the term 'Blouse'. How can we create variations in Blouses? Give two examples.
- Q141.** What kind of colour, fabric and patterns are used for women's wear? Explain.
- Q142.** List two types each of skirts and pants worn by women.
- Q143.** 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.
- Q144.** List three factors which helped home dressmaking continued to prevail for a long time.

CHAPTER 3.5 Childrenswear

- Q145.** Describe the major influences on children's wear leading to changes in fashions?
- Q146.** What are the criteria for designing clothes for new-borns, infants and toddlers?
- Q147.** Mention two factors considered while selecting readymade garments for infants.
- Q148.** Mention two factors considered while selecting readymade garments for toddlers.
- Q149.** What kind of colours, fabrics and trims are used in infants wear? Explain.
- Q150.** Which fabrics are suitable for a toddler's clothing and why?
- Q151.** Why are easy to maintain fabrics preferred for teenage children?
- Q152.** Why are fabrics like flannel and knits used for infant clothing?
- Q153.** Ayaan is a toddler. What kind of colours, fabrics and patterns should be preferred by his parents to purchase clothes for him?
- Q154.** Why are button recommended to be inbuilt into the garment of newborn's clothing?

Q155. Why is head-size a major criteria while selecting garments for infants?

CHAPTER 3.6 Trims

Q156. i. Why are trims applied on garments?

ii. Trims have _____ and _____ purpose in a garment.

Q157. Which company was the first one to use 'studs' as trimming and why? Mention its two kinds.

Q158. What are 'Linear Trims'? Explain its various kinds.

Q159. Why buttons were considered morally loose in the past?

Q160. What are shaped edges? Explain its various kinds.

Q161. i. Differentiate between functional and decorative trims.

ii. What are the points to be kept in mind for application of trims on a garment?

Q162. Why linear trims are considered to be least expensive? Name any two examples of linear trims.

Q163. Name any two design areas where trims are frequently used.

Q164. Give one difference in between braid and rick rack.

Q165. 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

Q166. Suggest an underlining to achieve a luxurious finish.

Q167. 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 ?

Q168. i. What is heat-setting? Why is it done?

ii. What kind of fabrics can be heat-set and why?

Q169. i. What is interlining and why is it applied?

ii. What is underlining and why it is used?

Q170. Differentiate between lining and interfacing on the basis of purpose, material and care requirements.

Q171. What are blended fabrics? Why do consumers feel confused in identifying the synthetics?

Q172. Give an example of wrinkle-resistant finish without the application of chemicals.

Q173. Which underlying fabric will you prefer to provide luxurious finish to the lehenga?

Q174. Differentiate between natural, synthetic and blended fabrics.

Q175. Why are natural fabrics more comfortable than man-made fabrics? Give one advantage and one disadvantage of natural fabrics.

Q176. i. Why are synthetic fabrics also called as 'thermoplastic fabrics'? Give two advantages.

ii. What is mercerized cotton?

Q177. Categorize two determining factors that affect the type of underlining.

Q178. Propose a reason why is silk and wool common choices for interlining.

Q179. What are the two considerations in selecting a interfacing?

CHAPTER 4.2 Cutting Preliminaries

Q180. Explain any two methods of cutting fabrics.

Q181. What do you understand by the term 'thread-tracing'?

Q182. Discuss the three types of fabric grains.

Q183. 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?

Q184. Explain the three steps of fabric preparation before cutting.

Q185. i. What do you understand by off-grain fabric?

ii. How can you correct off-grain fabric?

Q186. State two considerations in layout of directional fabrics.

Q187. How are grainlines drawn on the pattern to cut the garment on warp, weft and bias grain? Explain with diagrams.

Q188. Briefly describe the three methods of straightening fabrics. On which type of fabric can each method be used?

Q189. What do you understand by the term 'marking'? Discuss three methods of marking.

Q190. What do you understand by 'blocking'? Explain one method used for blocking of fabrics.

Q191. How can we pre-shrink dry-cleaned fabrics?

Q192. Explain the efficient ways of placing the pins for securing fabrics.

Q193. For accurate cutting results, proper shears and techniques should be used. List different blade types and relates their specific uses.

Q194. Write a method which can take care of shrinkage and color bleeding in cotton fabric.

Q195. How right side of the following fabrics is identified?

i. Smooth fabrics

ii. Textured fabrics

iii. Printed fabrics

Q196. What are Pile fabrics? Give one example.

Q197. Define the term Selvedge.

CHAPTER 4.3 Placket

Q198. Define the term 'French Placket'.

Q199. What is a placket? What is the use of a placket?

Q200. Why are two parts of placket overlapped and made in double layers?

Q201. Calculate the extension of upper and lower parts of simple shirt placket.

Q202. Differentiate between Fly-front placket and French placket.

Q203. How is 'fly-front' placket different from a simple shirt placket?

Q204. Give the name of the finished opening in a garment and why is it used on sleeves?

Q205. 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)

Q206. What is bar tack?

CHAPTER 4.4 Neckline Facings

Q207. 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.

Q208. What is a 'bias-strip'? What are its characteristics?

Q209. Why is bias-strip used for finishing curved edges of a garment? Give reason. How is it prepared?

Q210. What are the three ways of finishing various necklines? Explain.

Q211. What is the suggested placement for first button hole on a shirt and why?

Q212. Draw a figure to show 'true bias'

Q213. Relate the relationship between the size of button and its 'line'.