

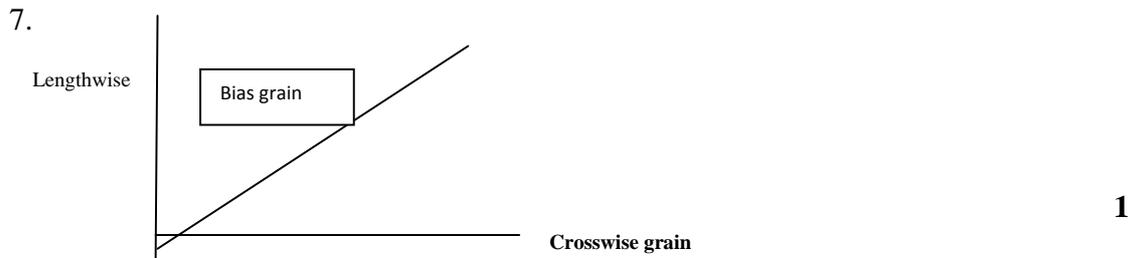
FASHION STUDIES
ANSWER KEY (Set-II)
CLASS-XII
2015-16

Time: 3hours

M.M.70

SECTION-A

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Exclusive use of fabrics from Bhagalpur. | 1 |
| 2. By using personal measurements instead of standard measurements. | 1 |
| 3. Different ethnic groups. | 1 |
| 4. A combination of Indian look and western silhouettes. | 1 |
| 5. Buttons could undress much faster than clothing with lacing and strapping. | 1 |
| 6. Good insulating qualities. | 1 |



SECTION-B

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| 8. India- vermilion applied in the parting of the hair and <i>mangalsutra</i> necklace.
Western- wedding band on the ring finger. | 1+1=2 |
| 9. To conceal the soldier's presence thus making him inconspicuous as a target. | 2 |
| 10. Animal skin- for warmth
Bones- assembly of pieces threaded by long manes. | 1+1=2 |
| 11. <i>Sanya</i> would need to pick a size that accommodates larger measurement i.e. according to hip.
Silhouette- A-line flared or tent. | 1+1=2 |
| 12. In basic bodice, go up ½ inch on the armhole level. (Along with a relevant figure). | 1+1=2 |
| 13. Linen and cotton provide comfort, flexibility and air absorption for use over long working hours. | 2 |
| 14. Linear trims are created on domestic sewing machines. Example- Corded edge/ Corded seam/Faggoting/Multi needle top stitching(Any two examples) | 1+1/2+1/2=2 |

OR

Line gives the diameter of the button.

2

15. a) order left to right

b) pin fold on grain line arrow

c) Finally edges

d) Place pieces as close together as possible.

$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 2$

SECTION-C

16. a) Draped costume- wrapping of skin or material length. Example- Egyptian schenti/Greek himation/Tahitian pareo.

b) Slip on costume-made from a piece of skin or material length with a hole for head to pass through. Example- Roman paenula/ Medieval huque/South American poncho.

c) Close stitch costume-Fabric is worn around the body with armholes for sleeves to be attached. Example- Greek chiton/Roman tunic/Medieval Chemise.

1+1+1=3

17. a) Trace the neckline of bodice block.

b) Mark the points AB.

c) Square out 1" or as desired from C to D.

d) Join BD and DC with a straight line. (Along with relevant figure)

2+1=3

18. a) Centre front length for lower garment – From centre front waistline intersection at centre front down to the desired length.

b) Front hipline- Place a pin at 7" below the waistline on centre front line. From CF intersection to side seam intersection.

c) Back hipline-From CB intersection to SS intersection on hip line.

1+1+1=3

19. a) Dresses- long continuous garments.

1+1+1=3

b) Blouses- covers upper half of the body.

c) Skirt- cover lower half of the body.

d) Pants- bifurcated garment for lower half.

e) Kurta & Salwar- *Kalidar*, A-line, *Churidar*, Patiala salwar etc.

f) Sari Blouse- stitched tops worn with draped saris.

(Any three)

20. a) i) Garments were substantially lower in price hence serving broader clientele.

ii) Available in varied sizes and ready to be purchased off the rack.

b) To create buzz/ to set trends/ to attract buyers. (Any two)

$1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 3$

21.

2+1=3

Test Fit	Garment Fit
1. Done on muslin when pattern is made.	Done on final fabric after the garment has been stitched but before final finishing.
2. To check pattern fitting	To check garment fitting.
3. Pinning	Stitching

(Any two points)

- a) If the garment has been purchased readymade from the market.
- b) If there are changes in the body size.

22.a) First country to design active and casual sportswear. Eg: swimsuits, jogging pants etc.

b) Twice a year members of the international fashion world come together to conduct business worth billions of dollars.

2+1=3

OR

a) Blending the knowledge of world fashion with traditional Japanese aesthetics and concepts of beauty.

1+1+1=3

i. By laying equal emphasis on its textiles and apparel industry.

ii. Participate in international trade shows and have offices in European cities and in New York.

23. a) Plain- regular cutting

b) Serrated- to grip knits and slippery fabric.

c) Pinking- seam finishing

d) Scalloping- seam finishing

3

24. a) to give support and strength to placket fabric.

b) Protect the wearer from fasteners rubbing against their skin/ to hide underlying clothing. (Any one reason).

2+1=3

SECTION-D

25. a) i. Study of sculpted figures and engraved seals.

ii. Statuette of the 'high priest' wearing a patterned shawl.

iii. Other statuettes and engravings are seen in short draped sarong like skirts, jewellery and elaborate hairstyles.

iv. Ajanta cave paintings

(Any three points)

b) Upper garment usually of cotton or silk with ornamented borders and fringes. It was wrapped around the head for protection against sun or wrapped around the waist. 3+2=5

OR

- a) i. British government changed India's role as the largest exporter of textiles to the biggest importer of English made cloth.
- ii. Country was systematically plagiarised as the Indian domestic market was swamped by cheap copies of Indian textiles.
- iii. Stringent taxes on weavers.
- b) *Cheent*- Spray of raindrops.
- c) *Chintz, muslin, calico, shawl, khaki, kamarbandh, jodhpurs, pyjama.* (Any two words)
3+2=5

26. a) Cap height- tie a tape around the biceps of arm close to the armpits. Cap height is from shoulder intersection to the top of the tape.
- b) Bicep circumference- Round measurement over the fullest part of the arm.
- c) CF length for lower garment- From CF waistline intersection at CF down to the desired length.
- d) Underarm seam- From a point (1 inch below the armhole) to waistline intersection at the side seam.
- e) Width of back- - From a point (1 inch below the armhole) to CB keeping tape parallel to the floor.
1+1+1+1+1=5

OR

- a) Flat pattern method
 - i. Basic block include ease allowance.
 - ii. Logical and easy to understand method.
 - iii. Consistency and accuracy of both size and fit.
 - iv. Fastest and efficient pattern design method. (Any three reasons)
- b) Draping method- a piece of two dimensional fabric is draped directly on a dress form or figure and made to fit to achieve the desired look. The fabric may conform or be artistically arranged in folds for a specific design. 3+2=5

27. a) Directional fabrics- must be laid in one direction.
- b) Diagonals- Avoid pattern and design with centre seams. Long diagonal darts, V—neckline etc. Chevrons can be created.
- c) Fabrics with large motif- drape fabric over your figure before a full length mirror and try various approaches. Do not place motifs directly on the full part of bust or buttocks.
- d) Border print- Placing it to each side of CF/CB seams. It can also be placed at garment hem.
- e) Uneven crosswise plaids-one direction 1+1+1+1+1=5

OR

- a) Blocking off grain fabric
- b) Preshrinking
- c) Identifying right side of fabric. 5

28. a) Place the right side of the placket on the wrong side of the sleeve opening and start stitching near the edge at a distance of 1/4”.

b) Fold the allowance (other side) of the placket and place it on first stitching line. Then stitch in place from right side of the sleeve.

c) From wrong side of the sleeve, stitch both the upper and under of the placket, 2 to 3 times diagonally near end. This is known as bar tack. (Along with relevant figure/s)

3+2(figures) =5

OR

Upper Part

1. Trace the pattern on the fabric and mark the position of the lines.
2. Turn the allowance towards the wrong side of the fabric. Turn the facing also in the same way from fold line.
3. On the wrong side of fabric, machine stitch on the edge of facing.

Under Part

1. Trace the pattern on the fabric and mark the position of the lines.
2. Turn the allowance towards the wrong side of the fabric. In same way turn the facing also.
3. From the wrong side of the placket, machine stitch on the edge of the facing.

(Along with figure)

3+2(figures) =5