

MID TERM EXAMINATION (2022-23)
Class XII
FASHION STUDIES
SET A
MARKING SCHEME




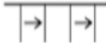
Time Allowed: 2 hours 30 mins

Max marks: 60

Q. no.	Answers	Marks
Section A: Employability Skills		
1	<p>Sita loves interacting with people around. She can easily make friends and make any gathering lively. What type of personality does she have?</p> <p>A. Openness B. Consciousness C. Extraversion D. Agreeableness</p> <p>Ans – A. Openness</p>	1
2	<p>Active listening requires four discrete steps. These are:</p> <p>A. Contact, absorb, reflective feedback and instruct B. Contact, absorb, reflective feedback and calculate C. Contact, absorb, reflective feedback and command D. Contact, absorb, reflective feedback and confirm</p> <p>Ans – C. Contact, Absorb, Reflective Feedback and Command</p>	1
3	<p>To manage oneself well, a person needs to be:</p> <p>A. Positive thinker B. Not to be result oriented C. Selfish D. Happy</p> <p>Ans – A. Positive Thinker</p>	1
4	<p>It is a quick and easy way to find and work with selected data based on the criteria you specify in workbook. What is it?</p> <p>A. Sorting B. Filtering C. Selecting D. Managing</p> <p>Ans – B. Filtering</p>	1

5	<p>What are the two types of voices in a sentence ? Explain with the help of an example.</p> <p>Ans- Sentences, where the subject does an action, are known to be in active voice. Sentences, in which the subject receives an action, are known to be in passive voice.</p>	2
6	<p>How can one manage themselves well ?</p> <p>Ans - To manage oneself well, a person needs to develop the following.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive thinking: to think that one can get things done and be happy. • Result orientation: to dream big and achieve the desired or set results. • Self-awareness: to be aware of one's personality traits and make the best out of one's strengths. 	2
7	<p>How can you highlight a text? Please mention their shortcut keys.</p> <p>Ans - Headings of our documents and tables can be made bigger and bolder than the rest of the text to make them stand out. We also underline important words or italicise them so that they, too, stand out.</p> <p>Like – To Make text Bold , to underline text, To make text italic</p>	2
Section B: Subject Specific Skills		
8	<p>_____ refers to actual garments made of fabric, knits, leather or other wearable materials.</p> <p>Ans – Apparel</p>	1
9	<p>Who explained the principle of colour mixing?</p> <p>A. Sir Isaac Newton B. Johan Tobias Mayer C. Sir William Perkins D. Eli Whitney</p> <p>Ans – C. Sir William Perkins</p>	1
10	<p>The _____ & _____ tribes use fish skins to make waterproof garments.</p> <p>Ans - Ainu of North Japan and Siberian Gilayak</p>	1
11	<p>In the decade _____ the zip-on sari became a party favourite because of the convenience of wearing it.</p> <p>A. 1960 B. 1920 C. 1930 D. 1970</p> <p>Ans – D. 1970</p>	1
12	<p>Focus on textile development and revival notably _____ and _____ brands.</p>	1

	Ans - Sanjay Garg (Raw Mango) and Anavila Mishra (Anavila)	
13	Amazon India Fashion Week in Delhi is organized by _____. Ans - Fashion Design Council of India (FDCI)	1
14	In the 18th century _____, was named the Minister for Fashion. Ans - Rose Bertin	1
15	What are the two parts of pattern construction ? Ans - Pattern construction can be divided in two parts: i. Measuring correctly ii. Knowledge of technique with which they are applied.	1
16	_____ is a similar strip of fabric like piping but is attached to the neckline without stretching. The same is finished completely on the wrong side. A. Bias Facing B. Piping C. Shaped Facings Ans – A. Bias Facing	1
17	Name the 3 cities where Italian fashion houses are located. Ans – Milan, Rome and Florence	1
18	What are the two principles on which the Greek costumes are based at? Ans - Classical Greek costumes were based on two principles: • The first was that a unisex rectangular piece of cloth woven in varying sizes was the basis of all draped styles, be it a tunic or a cloak. • The second was that this cloth was always draped around the body according to certain norms but not cut or shaped. There were vast possibilities of drapes that could arise out of this rectangular fabric is seen in the examples of architectural draping at different temples.	2
19	What are the symbols and abbreviations for the following – a. Grain line b. Grain line on fold c. Gathers d. Pleat	2

	<p>Grain line - </p> <p>Grain line on fold - </p> <p>Gathers - </p> <p>Pleat (arrows indicates direction of fold) - </p> <p>Ans -</p>	
20	<p>What is British fashion famous for? Name the British fashion designers and fashion icons who were influential in the 1960s.</p> <p>Ans - British fashion is synonymous with traditional styles with impeccable tailoring as well as Bespoke (custom) tailoring for men. Simultaneously, British fashion is also known for its unconventional creativity and expression of individuality through Street fashion.</p> <p>The fashion influencers in the past and present include supermodel Twiggy, late Princess Diana, Kate Middleton - Duchess of Cambridge, Editor-in-chief of Vogue Anna Wintour. Designers such as Zandra Rhodes, Vivienne Westwood, John Galliano, Alexander McQueen, Stella McCartney have made indelible impressions on fashion followers across the world.</p>	2
21	<p>Illustrate and explain the two measurements required for drafting a neckline?</p> <p>Ans - There are number of variation in necklines that are possible to make once the basic block has been drafted.</p> <p>The measurement required for any neckline is the depth of the neck measured from the nape of the neck point to the center front diagonally. (Neckline measurement A)</p> <p>In case of necklines like square, glass neck, sweet heart measure in a straight line on the body for the length and for the width of the neckline at that point to the center front is also measured. (Neckline measurement B)</p>	2
22	<p>Explain 2 methods of measuring the crotch depth ?</p> <p>Ans - Crotch depth</p> <p>a. On dress form - Place an L-square between legs of form and note the measurement at waistline. This measurement includes 1 1/4" ease as the L-square is generally 1 1/4" wide.</p> <p>(b) On body - In seated position, measure from waistline intersection at side seam over the figure to the seat of the chair. (Ease will need to be added here.)</p>	2
23	<p>a. Define Chiton</p> <p>b. Define Himation. What are the different methods of wearing a Himation?</p>	3

	<p>Ans – A. The basic costume was the Chiton, a rectangle of cloth usually wool. It formed a tunic fastened on the left shoulder leaving the right arm free or on both shoulders.</p> <p>B. Another male garment was the enveloping cloak called Himation made of a single large (6' x 9') piece of cloth, swathed around the body without fixed fastenings (Fig 1.15). This cloak was versatile in its draped style:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It could be worn alone, baring the right arm, shoulder and upper chest • It could also wrap the wearer up to the chin covering the arms and the head. • It could be used as a blanket at night. 	
24	<p>How can you identify clothing on the basis of Rank and Profession.</p> <p>Ans - <u>Identification of Rank</u></p> <p>Clothes also clearly indicate rank and power as in the case of uniforms of the armed services: • Intimidate or evoke obedience. • Encourages a sense of allegiance, loyalty and identity within the ranks • Emits clear signals indicating hierarchy through the designated number of buttons, insignia and ribbons</p> <p><u>Identification of Profession</u></p> <p>In contemporary times professional and administrative costumes distinguish the wearer and imbue him/her with personal or delegated authority. Examples of this can be seen in the robes and wigs of a judge or in the uniform of army personnel or policemen. On the other extreme end of the spectrum, are the clothes of convicts.</p>	3
25	<p>Name the designers/costume designers and their most recognizable movies are:</p> <p>A. _____ - Bunty and Babli B. _____ - Guru C. _____ - The Namesake D. _____ - Tezaab E. _____ - Rang De Basanti F. _____ - Tare Zameen Par</p> <p>Ans - Aki Narula ; Ameira Punwani ; Arjun Bhasin ; Leena Daru; Lovleen Bains; Priyanjali Lahiri</p>	3
26	<p>What were the major fashion changes in Post-Independence and 1950s era?</p> <p>Ans – 1. Post 1947, the limitations of the Indian style statement was expanded by India's first Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. He exhibited inimitable style with his well-stitched churidar-kurtas, Gandhi topi and a 'bandhgala' band-collar jacket with a red rose pinned on the lapel. The 'Nehru jacket' as it was known, gave a new direction to menswear fashion in India.</p> <p>2. The post-Independence era brought about a buoyant mood which continued in the 1950s with gradual evolution of design of traditional apparel. The length of the blouse</p>	3

	<p>became shorter. Embellishment techniques such as embroidery, mirror work, beads and sequins made the blouses more decorative.</p> <p>3. Indian women now had the dual responsibility of balancing the household and work outside the home, she found the 'salwar-kameez' very convenient. It was initially worn with a short jacket or 'bundi' and 'dupatta'.</p>	
27	<p>What are the points to be kept in mind for Necklines ?</p> <p>Ans - The points to be kept in mind for Necklines :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If a neckline is made wider in the front, the same needs to be done for the back. 2. Try avoiding deeper neckline for both front and back at the same time. In case one decide to keep the neckline deeper in both front and back then an ease of about 1/2" needs to be taken out on the centre front neck. 3. The measurement which is taken diagonally should be marked diagonally on the pattern and a measurement taken straight should be marked straight. 4. For curved neckline, always square out 1/4" either side at centre back and centre front and on shoulder level. 	3
28	<p>A. What are the three different categories of clothing ? B. How is India emerging as a fashion centre?</p> <p>Ans – A. Fashion producers fall into three basic categories: haute couture, ready-to-wear designer labels, and mass-produced ready-to-wear.</p> <p>Haute couture producers are the established design houses that make very expensive garments customized for individual customers. Fashion leadership in customized, fine dressmaking started with a small group of French fashion producers known as the 'couturiers'.</p> <p>Ready- to-wear or pret a porter labels are designed by the in-house design team for large corporate organizations or labels and manufactured with attention to style and quality in standardized sizes. Garments in varied sizes ready to be purchased off the rack, were originally a supplementary line of a few couture houses.</p> <p>Mass-produced, ready-to-wear garments may be outsourced to developing countries where the primary objective is per piece production at competitive prices.</p> <p>B. India's emergence as an economically strong country in the last decade is attributed to its colossal Information Technology industry, back office operations for the international market and opening of its markets to foreign companies and brands. The increase in the annual income of the average household led to an increase in the purchasing power of its population.</p>	5
29	<p>What are the 5 different types of archetypes of clothing ?</p> <p>Ans - Over several thousand years of history, all clothes can be broadly classified under 5 archetypes or categories.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draped Costume derived by the wrapping of skin or material length around the body like the Egyptian schenti, Greek himation and the Tahitian pareo. 	5

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slip-on costume made from one piece of skin or material length, with a hole for the head to pass through. Examples of this would be the Roman paenula, the Medieval huque and the South American poncho. • Closed stitched costume where the fabric is worn around the body with armholes for the sleeves to be attached. This category developed into the Greek chiton, the Roman tunic, the medieval chemise. • Open stitched costume, worn over layers of inner clothes. Examples of these are the Asian caftan and the European overcoat. • Sheath costume fitted/ moulded to the body contours. This category also extended into trousers and breeches. 	
30	<p>What is flat pattern method? Why is it the most widely used method?</p> <p>Ans - Flat Pattern Method is a method wherein body or dress form measurements are taken for developing a pattern. Flat Pattern Method is a system of creating patterns by manipulating a basic block.</p> <p>It is widely used for the following reasons:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The basic block includes ease allowance which allows the body to perform a variety of normal body functions requiring movement of various body parts. 2. The method is logical and easy to understand. 3. It brings consistency and accuracy of both size and fit of mass-produced garments. 4. It is also the fastest and most efficient pattern design method even for complicated designs. 	5