

FASHION STUDIES – 837

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<p style="text-align: center;">Marking Scheme Strictly Confidential (For Internal and Restricted use only) Senior Secondary School Examination, 2026 (XIIth) SUBJECT NAME-FASHION STUDIES (Q.P. CODE...361)</p>	
<u>General Instructions: -</u>	
1	The CBSE has decided to introduce On Screen Marking (OSM) for the evaluation of Class XII answer Book with the 2026 Examination.
2	You are aware that evaluation is the most important process in the actual and correct assessment of the candidates. A small mistake in evaluation may lead to serious problems which may affect the future of the candidates, education system and teaching profession. To avoid mistakes, it is requested that before starting evaluation, you must read and understand the spot evaluation guidelines carefully.
3	“Evaluation policy is a confidential policy as it is related to the confidentiality of the examinations conducted, evaluation done and several other aspects. Its leakage to public in any manner could lead to derailment of the examination system and affect the life and future of millions of candidates. Sharing this policy/document to anyone, publishing in any magazine and printing in Newspaper/Website, etc. may invite action under various rules of the Board and IPC.”
4	Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the Marking Scheme. It should not be done according to one’s own interpretation or any other consideration. Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed. However, while evaluating, answers which are based on latest information or knowledge and/or are innovative, they may be assessed for their correctness otherwise and due marks be awarded to them. In Class-XII, while evaluating two competency-based questions, please try to understand given answer and even if reply is not from marking scheme but correct competency is enumerated by the candidate, due marks should be awarded.
5	The Marking scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers. These are in the nature of Guidelines only and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the due marks should be awarded accordingly.
6	The Head-Examiner must go through the first five answer books evaluated by each evaluator on the first day, to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. If there is any variation, the same should be zero after deliberation and discussion. The remaining answer books meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators.
7	Evaluators will mark (✓) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer CROSS ‘X’ be marked. Evaluators will not put right (✓) while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.

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8	If a question has parts, please award marks on the right-hand side for each part in the OSM Portal. Marks awarded for different parts of the question will be totaled up by the OSM System.
9	If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left-hand margin in the OSM Portal. This may also be followed strictly.
10	No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
11	A full scale of marks <u>60</u> (example 0 to 80/70/60/50/40/30 marks as given in Question Paper) has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
12	Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e., 8 hours every day and evaluate 20 answer books per day in main subjects and 25 answer books per day in other subjects (Details are given in Spot Guidelines). This is in view of the reduced syllabus and number of questions in question paper.
13	Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past :- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers marked as correct, but marks not awarded. (Ensure that the right tick mark is correctly and clearly indicated. It should merely be a line. Same is with the X for incorrect answer.) • Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.
14	While evaluating the answer books if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, it should be marked as cross (X) and awarded zero (0) Marks.
15	The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the “Guidelines for Spot Evaluation” before starting the actual evaluation.
16	The candidates are entitled to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request on payment of the prescribed processing fee. All Examiners/Additional Head Examiners/Head Examiners are once again reminded that they must ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per value points for each answer as given in the Marking Scheme.
17	If a candidate attempts both alternatives/options in a question where only one option/ alternative is required to be attempted, the Evaluator shall award marks in both the options. The system will take the higher of two scores and disregard the other response.
18	In a question having two options/alternatives, if a candidate has attempted only one, then the evaluator shall mark “NA” (Not attempted) against the option that has not been attempted by the candidate.

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FASHION STUDIES – 837
CLASS XII - CBSE 2025-2026
MARKING SCHEME

SECTION A – OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

Q.1	Answer any 4 out of the given 6 questions on Employability Skills	4×1=4
i.	<p>QUESTION: What is a sentence?</p> <p>ANSWER:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A 'sentence' is a group of words. • It communicates a complete meaning, thought or action. <p>(Any other relevant answer)</p>	1
ii.	<p>QUESTION: Mahi is helping her sister to overcome a personality disorder. What should she do?</p> <p>ANSWER:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Motivation/ understanding/ counselling • Talk to someone. Most often, it helps to share your feelings. • Look after your physical health. A healthy body can help you maintain a healthy mind. • Build confidence in your ability to handle difficult situations. • Engage in hobbies, such as music, dance and painting. These have a therapeutic effect. • Stay positive by choosing words like 'challenges' instead of 'problems'. • Regular exercise /Yoga • Meditation/ Breathing exercises <p>(Any other relevant answer)</p> <p>(Any one)</p>	1
iii.	<p>QUESTION: In SMART Goals, "R" stands for:</p> <p>(A) Right</p> <p>(B) Realistic</p> <p>(C) Remove</p> <p>(D) Reflective</p> <p>ANSWER:</p> <p>(B) Realistic</p>	1

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iv.	<p>QUESTION: Which out of these is the correct option to move the formula to a new cell in spreadsheet?</p> <p>(A) Ctrl + X</p> <p>(B) Ctrl + C</p> <p>(C) Ctrl + V</p> <p>(D) Ctrl + Alt + X</p> <p>ANSWER:</p> <p>(B) Ctrl + C OR (C) Ctrl + V OR (A) Ctrl + X</p>	1
v.	<p>QUESTION: The word 'Entrepreneur' is derived from _____ word "entreprendre".</p> <p>(A) German</p> <p>(B) Italian</p> <p>(C) Spanish</p> <p>(D) French</p> <p>ANSWER:</p> <p>(D) French</p>	1
vi.	<p>QUESTION: Name two plants which absorb harmful pollutants from the air.</p> <p>ANSWER:</p> <p>Areca palm, Rubber plant, Sunflower plant, Snake plant, Peace Lily, Spider plant, Aloe Vera, Money plant, Boston Fern, Neem tree etc.</p> <p>(Any other relevant answer)</p>	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
Q.2	Answer any 5 out of the given 7 questions:	5×1=5
i.	<p>QUESTION: _____ wear closely fitted garments in several layers to effectively trap and retain body warmth.</p> <p>(A) Ainu</p> <p>(B) Tuareg</p> <p>(C) Eskimos</p> <p>(D) Gilayak</p> <p>ANSWER:</p> <p>(C) Eskimos</p>	1
ii.	<p>QUESTION: The following was a turban worn by Indian men:</p> <p>(A) Fibula</p>	1

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	<p>(B) Kayaband</p> <p>(C) Kalasaries</p> <p>(D) Ushnisha</p> <p>ANSWER:</p> <p>(D) Ushnisha</p>	
iii.	<p>QUESTION: Medieval laws restricted the use of fabrics like velvet and laces, while some colours like _____ and _____ were reserved for nobility only.</p> <p>(A) Black & White</p> <p>(B) Purple & Gold</p> <p>(C) Pink & Blue</p> <p>(D) Blue & Gold</p> <p>ANSWER:</p> <p>(B) Purple & Gold</p>	1
iv.	<p>QUESTION: The following designer works predominantly with fabrics from Bhagalpur:</p> <p>(A) Rahul Mishra</p> <p>(B) Amit Aggarwal</p> <p>(C) Shivanaresh</p> <p>(D) Samant Chauhan</p> <p>ANSWER:</p> <p>(D) Samant Chauhan</p>	1
v.	<p>QUESTION: The first synthetic dye was invented by</p> <p>(A) Eli Whitney</p> <p>(B) Johan Tobias Mayer</p> <p>(C) Sir William Perkin</p> <p>(D) Sir Issac Newton</p> <p>ANSWER:</p> <p>(C) Sir William Perkin</p>	1
vi.	<p>QUESTION: What is off-shore garment manufacturing?</p> <p>ANSWER:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production of goods in countries beyond the geographic/ domestic boundary of the retailing company. 	1

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ready-to-wear garments are produced in large quantities in low wage countries at very low costs and are out sourced from other countries. The labour force is highly skilled but their wages are low. Garments constructed in countries such as China, India, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Thailand, Mauritius, Malaysia, Mexico, Poland, Portugal and Turkey are important clothing manufacturing countries. <p>(Any one) (Any other relevant answer)</p>	
vii.	<p>QUESTION: In 1980's the concept of _____ was introduced by corporate sector in U.S.A.</p> <p>ANSWER: Friday Dressing/ Relaxed dress code/ Casuals/ Jeans and T-shirt.</p>	1
Q.3	Answer any 6 out of the given 7 questions	6X1=6
i.	<p>QUESTION: Shoulder blade is measured at _____ of centre back length.</p> <p>(A) 1/8th (B) 1/2th (C) 2/3rd (D) 1/4th</p> <p>ANSWER: (D) 1/4th</p>	1
ii.	<p>QUESTION: _____ is used to finish the raw edges of fabric.</p> <p>(A) Pinking shears (B) Scissors (C) Notcher (D) Cutter</p> <p>ANSWER: (A) Pinking shears</p>	1
iii.	<p>QUESTION: Seam allowance generally used for sharp curves is</p> <p>(A) 1/4" (B) 1/2"</p>	1

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	<p>(C) 1"</p> <p>(D) 1 ½"</p> <p>ANSWER:</p> <p>(A) ¼" OR (B) ½"</p>	
iv.	<p>QUESTION: Trendy Mini Length Skirt is prepared by the following designer:</p> <p>(A) Mary Quant</p> <p>(B) Ann Klein</p> <p>(C) Stella McCartney</p> <p>(D) Donna Karan</p> <p>ANSWER:</p> <p>(A) Mary Quant</p>	1
v.	<p>QUESTION: Define the term "Truing".</p> <p>ANSWER:</p> <p>Correcting the lines or darts to conform to body shape or aligning the dart legs and seams.</p>	1
vi.	<p>QUESTION: If the sleeves of a garment pull across the upper arm and cause wrinkle the reason is</p> <p>(A) Sleeves are tight</p> <p>(B) Sleeves are loose</p> <p>(C) Shoulders are too narrow</p> <p>(D) Shoulders are too wide</p> <p>ANSWER:</p> <p>(C) Shoulders are too narrow</p>	1
vii.	<p>QUESTION: _____ is the fastest method of cutting, but only for firmly woven fabric.</p> <p>ANSWER:</p> <p>Tearing</p>	1
Q.4	Answer any 5 out of the given 6 questions:	5X1=5
i.	<p>QUESTION: Mandarin collar is the example of the following type of collar:</p> <p>(A) Flat collar</p> <p>(B) Roll collar</p>	1

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	(C) Shirt collar (D) Stand collar ANSWER: (D) Stand collar OR (C) Shirt collar	
ii.	<p>QUESTION: Why is test fitting done?</p> <p>ANSWER:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A basic test fit is done to check the fit of a pattern where the pattern is cut with relevant seam allowances on fabric. • Test fitting is done as only minor changes can be made once the garment has been cut on the final fabric • A test fit can save on wastage. • The test fit is made on muslin/ solid colour plain weave fabric like poplin. • The test fit is pinned. • The test fit is always done from the right side of the garment, as it is easier to make changes and corrections. <p>(Any other relevant answer)</p> <p>(Any one)</p>	1
iii.	<p>QUESTION: The _____ shirt is loose and airy, made of large foliage prints in bright and cheerful coloured cotton fabrics.</p> <p>(A) Dress</p> <p>(B) Oxford</p> <p>(C) Hawaiian</p> <p>(D) T-shirt</p> <p>ANSWER:</p> <p>(C) Hawaiian</p>	1
iv.	<p>QUESTION: Orlon is the trade mark of which fiber?</p> <p>ANSWER:</p> <p>Acrylic</p>	1
v.	<p>QUESTION: Name the fabric with wrinkle resistant finish without the application of chemical.</p> <p>ANSWER:</p> <p>Mercerised cotton</p>	1

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vi.	<p>QUESTION: The following is a special type of fabric applied to the inside of a garment to give it support and shape.</p> <p>(A) Linings (B) Interlining (C) Interfacing (D) Underlining</p> <p>ANSWER:</p> <p>(C) Interfacing OR (D) Underlining</p>	1
Q.5	Answer any 5 out of the given 6 questions:	5X1=5
i.	<p>QUESTION: The sizing system for women are based on the following measurement for lower garment:</p> <p>(A) Waist girth (B) Hip girth (C) Crotch length (D) Waist to ankle length</p> <p>ANSWER:</p> <p>(B) Hip girth</p>	1
ii.	<p>QUESTION: Which designer's high fashion ready-to-wear label is called Pleats Please?</p> <p>ANSWER:</p> <p>Issey Miyake</p>	1
iii.	<p>QUESTION: Give two examples of Silhouettes for women's dresses.</p> <p>ANSWER:</p> <p>A-Line/Mermaid/ Column/Empire/Tent (Any other relevant creative silhouette/terminology)</p>	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
iv.	<p>QUESTION: Colour bleeding can be treated by soaking the fabric in water mixed with</p> <p>(A) Salt + vinegar (B) Vinegar + lemon (C) Salt + baking soda (D) Baking soda + vinegar</p> <p>ANSWER:</p> <p>(A) Salt + vinegar</p>	1

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v.	<p>QUESTION: Thread tracing is suitable for fabrics that are</p> <p>(A) Thick and strong (B) Delicate and slippery (C) Shiny and strong (D) Smooth and thick</p> <p>ANSWER:</p> <p>(B) Delicate and slippery OR (A) Thick and strong</p>	1
vi.	<p>QUESTION: _____ are functional and decorative details applied on a garment.</p> <p>ANSWER:</p> <p>Trims OR any name of the trim</p>	1
Q.6	Answer any 5 out of the given 6 questions:	5×1=5
i.	<p>QUESTION: _____ is a French word for women's innerwear garments.</p> <p>ANSWER:</p> <p>Lingerie</p>	1
ii.	<p>QUESTION: What is a French Placket?</p> <p>ANSWER:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A button front shirt without a separate pieced placket is called a "French placket." • The fabric is simply folded over and the buttonhole stitching secures the two layers (or three layers if there is an interlining). • A placket with no separate stitched strip. <p>(Any one or Any other relevant answer)</p>	1
iii.	<p>QUESTION: It is the method where body or dress-form measurements are taken for developing a pattern:</p> <p>(A) Flat pattern method (B) Draping (C) Dart manipulation (D) Measurement method</p> <p>ANSWER:</p> <p>(A) Flat pattern method</p>	1

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iv.	<p>QUESTION: _____ are marks that are needed to help assemble garment sections correctly.</p> <p>(A) Size (B) Style number (C) Notches (D) Date</p> <p>ANSWER: (C) Notches OR (B) Style number</p>	1
v.	<p>QUESTION: _____ refers to the metal fastening used in luggage and for closure.</p> <p>ANSWER: Hardware OR Zipper/ Chain OR Dog leash clip OR any relevant name of the hardware</p>	1
vi.	<p>QUESTION: _____ is the oldest method of pattern making.</p> <p>ANSWER: Draping</p>	1

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SECTION B – SUBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

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	Answer any 3 out of the given 5 questions on Employability skills: Answer each question in 20 to 30 words.	3X2=6												
Q.7	QUESTION: What is the expanded form of "MINTS", which helps to capitalise words correctly? ANSWER: M – Months I – I N - Name T – Titles S – Starting letter of the sentence	2												
Q.8	QUESTION: Physical exercise and fresh air help in maintaining a positive outlook. Give two points to justify. ANSWER: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Practising yoga, meditation helps in maintain mental balance.• Deep breathing exercises help improve blood circulation and relax the body.• Taking a walk, cycling and open air gym improves physical and emotional health.• Playing in the park helps one to get a lot of fresh air, which helps in becoming more active. (Any two) (Any other relevant answer)	1+1=2												
Q.9	QUESTION: Write two differences between Worksheet and Workbook. ANSWER: <table border="1"><thead><tr><th></th><th>WORKSHEET</th><th>WORKBOOK</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1.</td><td>A worksheet is a collection of cells in the form of a grid.</td><td>A workbook is a spreadsheet that has one or more worksheets.</td></tr><tr><td>2.</td><td>A single spreadsheet page (grid of cells)</td><td>A collection of more worksheets</td></tr><tr><td>3.</td><td>part of workbook, it stores the data.</td><td>The main file that contains all worksheets</td></tr></tbody></table>		WORKSHEET	WORKBOOK	1.	A worksheet is a collection of cells in the form of a grid.	A workbook is a spreadsheet that has one or more worksheets.	2.	A single spreadsheet page (grid of cells)	A collection of more worksheets	3.	part of workbook, it stores the data.	The main file that contains all worksheets	1+1=2
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	(Any two)	
Q.10	<p>QUESTION: Define Entrepreneurship development, also mention two characteristics of Entrepreneurship.</p> <p>ANSWER:</p> <p>Entrepreneurship development refers to the process of enhancing entrepreneurial skills and knowledge through structured training and institution building programmes.</p> <p>Characteristics of entrepreneurship are: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It deals with optimisation in utilisation of resources. • It is the ability of an enterprises and an entrepreneur to take risks. • Identifying entrepreneurial opportunity • Turning ideas into action • Feasibility study • Resourcing • Setting up an enterprise • Managing the enterprise • Growth and development • Boosts morale and leadership skills • Clearly defines objectives and goals • Improves processes and procedures • Improves organizational productivity • Enables better communication • Diminishes misunderstanding and judgements • Cultivates problem solving skills • Incites creativity and innovation • Breaks barriers with the team • Urges self-awareness of one's own and team's strength and weaknesses <p>(Any two)</p>	$1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ $= 2$
Q.11	<p>QUESTION: List the steps involved in a waste management system.</p> <p>ANSWER:</p>	$1 + 1 = 2$

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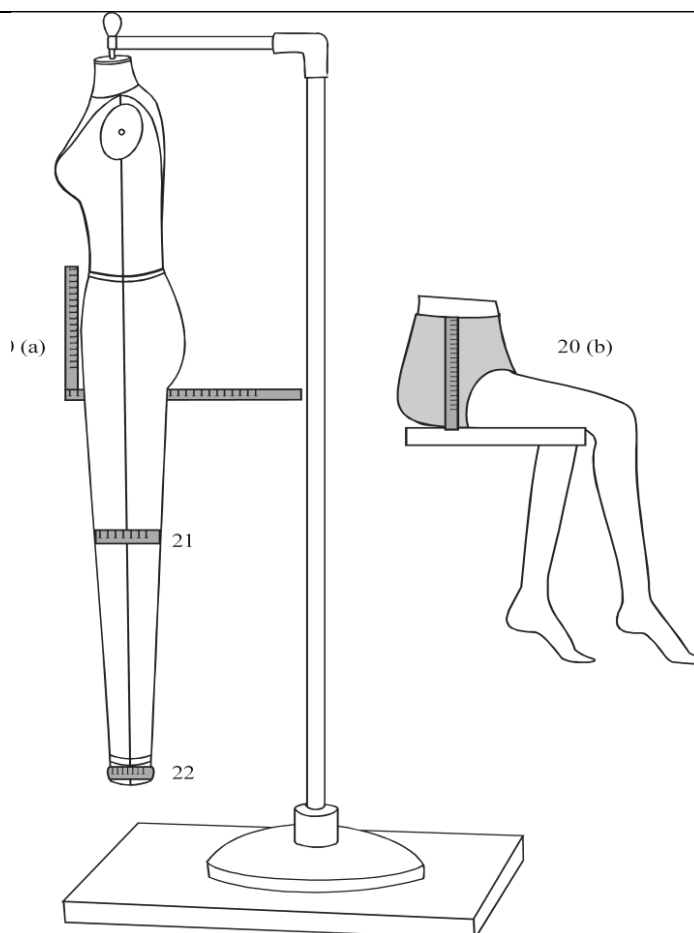
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection • Segregation • Transportation • Processing • Disposal of waste • 3 R's – Reduce, reuse, recycle <p>(Any two)</p> <p>(Any other relevant answer)</p>	
	Answer any 3 out of the given 5 questions in 20-30 words each	3X2=6
Q.12	<p>QUESTION: Mention different draping styles of Himation.</p> <p>ANSWER:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greek male garment was the enveloping cloak. It is draped without fixed fastenings and is worn without belt. • It could be worn alone, leaving the right arm, shoulders and upper chest bare. • 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. <p>(Any two)</p>	1+1=2
Q.13	<p>QUESTION: How is crotch depth measured?</p> <p>ANSWER:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On dress form - Place an L-square between legs of form and note the measurement at waistline. This measurement includes 1¼" ease as the L-square is generally 1 ¼" wide. • 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. 	2

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• (Any one/ only simplified self-explanatory diagrams)

Q.14

QUESTION: Briefly explain the factors to be kept in mind for selection of clothing for toddlers.

1+1=2

ANSWER:

- At this age the child develops basic motor skills and becomes physically more active.
- Looking at their energy and rapidly growing body, the fabrics preferred for their garments should be easy to maintain.
- Fabrics like cambric, poplin, corduroy, denim, jersey knits flannel, cottons in summer and polar fleece in winter are suitable, which are very soft in feel so as to provide comfort to the soft, supple and sensitive skin of the child.
- Bright colour palette for printed fabrics with stripes, polka dots, nursery prints and popular themes like cartoon characters, as well as woven gingham checks are very popular for toddler's clothing.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very little difference between boys and girls in body size and shape. • weight, head size and age are the major criteria for selecting a garment. • The garment should be comfortable. • It should not have any sharp trims. <p>(Any two)</p>							
Q.15	<p>QUESTION: Explain the advantages and disadvantages of natural fibers.</p> <p>ANSWER:</p> <p>Advantages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absorbs moisture/ Hygroscopic • breathable due to porous structure • more comfortable to wear in summer and humidity • It is light weight • It does not develop static charge • Natural fibres are skin friendly <p>(Any one)</p> <p>Disadvantages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less elasticity • tend to wrinkle • creases easily • The colour fades easily • Photochemical degradation – turns yellowish when exposed to sunlight. <p>(Any one)</p>	1+1=2						
Q.16	<p>QUESTION: Differentiate between Fitting ease and Design ease.</p> <p>ANSWER:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>FITTING EASE</th><th>DESIGN EASE</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.</td><td>Responsible for comfort factor and allow room for movement</td><td>Extra style fullness added to garment responsible for aesthetic appearance and to</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		FITTING EASE	DESIGN EASE	1.	Responsible for comfort factor and allow room for movement	Extra style fullness added to garment responsible for aesthetic appearance and to	1+1=2
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	Answer any 2 out of the given 3 questions in 30-50 words each	2X3=6															
Q.17	<p>QUESTION: Differentiate between a Sloper and a Pattern.</p> <p>ANSWER:</p> <table> <tr> <td></td><td>SLOPER</td><td>PATTERN</td></tr> <tr> <td>1.</td><td>Paper cutting of very basic set of pattern pieces from which all other designs are developed</td><td>Blue print of a garment on the basis of which fabric is cut.</td></tr> <tr> <td>2.</td><td>Sloper does not have any design details.</td><td>Pattern has design details.</td></tr> <tr> <td>3.</td><td>Sloper does not have seam allowance.</td><td>Pattern has seam allowance.</td></tr> <tr> <td>4.</td><td>Only three details are given on a sloper – Name of the pattern, Grain line and size.</td><td>Pattern has all the cutting information required for construction of the garment.</td></tr> </table> <p>(Any three)</p>		SLOPER	PATTERN	1.	Paper cutting of very basic set of pattern pieces from which all other designs are developed	Blue print of a garment on the basis of which fabric is cut.	2.	Sloper does not have any design details.	Pattern has design details.	3.	Sloper does not have seam allowance.	Pattern has seam allowance.	4.	Only three details are given on a sloper – Name of the pattern, Grain line and size.	Pattern has all the cutting information required for construction of the garment.	1+1+1=3
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Q.18	<p>QUESTION: Describe the features of a man's classic shirt.</p> <p>ANSWER:</p> <p>Shirts cover the upper half of the body.</p> <p>Shirts are styled to emphasize the neck, shoulders, chest, biceps and waist.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collar: The collar is a very important detail in the shirt as it adds to the personality of the wearer. There are a variety of collar designs, such as the band collar, shirt collar, wing collar, buttoned – down collar etc. The width of the collar can also be styled to create different looks. 	1+1+1=3															

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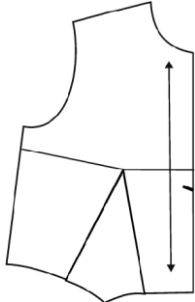
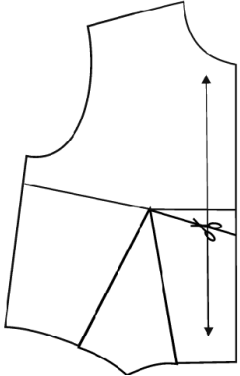
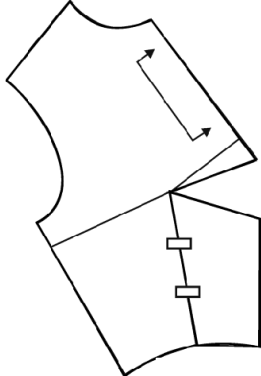
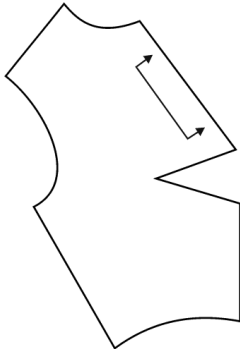
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shoulder: Shoulder details like epaulets and a shoulder yoke can create the impression of broad shoulders. • Shirt sleeves: It can be short or long. Shirts without sleeves are also available. • Cuffs: A variety of cuff designs can also be added to the sleeve edge. • Shirt Hem: The shirt hem can be straight or curved. • Placket: The front placket of the shirt can be visible or concealed, single or double stitched. It has buttons and buttonholes. • Pocket: A shirt may include one or two pockets. It can be without pocket as well. • Fabric: Lightweight shirting fabrics are usually in pure cottons, cotton blends, linen, silk, wool and wool blends. <p>Colour: The preferred colours by men are in the cool range of blues and greens with neutrals such as off-whites, browns, and greys. Solid colours can appear patterned when combined with other solid colours that create striped and checked patterns.</p> <p>(Any three)</p>	
Q.19	<p>QUESTION: Write the criteria affecting the selection of the type and length of placket.</p> <p>ANSWER:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Placement of placket • Function of placket • Style and design of garment • Use of garment • Type and weight of fabric • Care of garment • Method of construction <p>(Any three)</p>	1+1+1=3
	Answer any 3 out of the given 5 questions in 50-80 words each	3X4=12

Q.20	<p>QUESTION: At different points in history, costumes with varying cuts, silhouettes, colours and fabrics in various combinations developed in different parts of world. Broadly classify and explain the different categories of clothing.</p> <p>ANSWER:</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. • 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. • Explanation of any other relevant garments from Unit 1 and Unit 3 <p>(Any 4)</p>	4X1=4
Q.21	<p>QUESTION: Explain the process of shifting the waist dart to a centre front dart by using a one-dart bodice block, applying the slash and spread method, with suitable diagrams.</p> <p>ANSWER:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take one dart basic block • Slash the new dart position i.e. the centre front dart. • Fold and close the waist dart. • Trace the new pattern on separate sheet 	<p>2+2=4 (2 for steps + 2 for diagram)</p>

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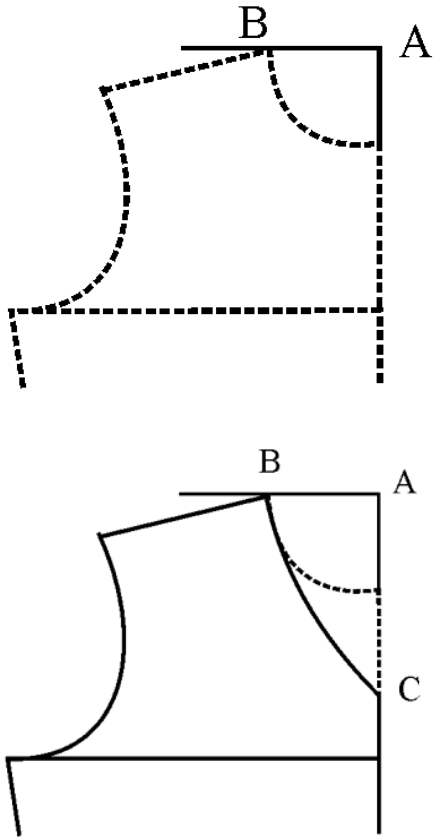
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	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Design</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>One Dart Block</p> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center; margin-top: 20px;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Step - I</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Step - 2</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Step - 3</p> </div> </div>	
<p>Q.22</p>	<p>QUESTION: List down point to be kept in mind while constructing necklines. Explain the method of constructing a V-neckline with the help of a neat and labelled diagram.</p> <p>ANSWER:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If a neckline is made wider in the front, the same needs to be done for the back. • 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 ½" needs to be taken out on the centre front neck. • The measurement which is taken diagonally should be marked diagonally on the pattern and a measurement taken straight should be marked straight. • For curved neckline, always square out ¼" either side at center back and center front and on shoulder level. 	<p>1+3=4 1+ 1½ for steps +1½ for diagram=4</p>

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	<p>(Any one)</p> <p>V-Neckline – Method of construction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trace the neckline of bodice block. Extend the Centre front line up to A. From point A square out lines so that it touches the shoulder and neckline intersection at B. From B, mark BC = 7" down or as required diagonally. BC is the new V neckline join with a slight curve. 	<p>HOME</p> <p>HOME</p>
Q.23	<p>QUESTION: Discuss the origin and development of Paris as the epicenter of fashion.</p> <p>ANSWER:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The style of the French royalty has been admired and emulated for many centuries. In the 18th century Rose Bertin, dressmaker to the Queen Marie Antoinette, was named the Minister for Fashion. 	<p>4X1=4</p> <p>HOME</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The royal and rich families told the designers what they wanted to wear. • It changed in the 19th century. Charles Fredrick Worth an Englishman working in Paris who became the father of modern fashion design when he created a line of couture gowns based on his original ideas and put his name on them, thus starting the first design label. • He went a step further, by displaying these gowns on live models so that potential customers could see and then decide. • This novel idea was a success and designers began to increasingly create fashionable clothes in advance. • From then on, it was understood that any designer who wanted to be a success had to be in Paris and become part of a couture house or establish their own. • For women throughout the western world, Paris was the epicentre of fashion presented through fashion shows. • All fashion magazines were either based in, or looked at Paris for design directions. • Paris has been home for the most influential designers like Chanel, Dior, Saint Laurent who changed the perception of not how just women looked but the way world viewed them. • Paris haute couture continues to hold its pre-eminent position and is an industry in itself. • When the numbers of haute couture designers grew, a trade association was formed to determine the qualifications of a couture house and to deal with their common interests. • <i>La Chambre Syndicale de la Couture Parisienne</i> was established in Paris. • Fashion shows and trade shows are conducted in Paris. <p>(Any four)</p>	
Q.24	<p>QUESTION: Explain the steps of construction of a bias stip.</p> <p>ANSWER:</p>	4X1=4

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1. First, find the true bias of the fabric by folding fabric with lengthwise grain parallel to the crosswise grain.
2. The fold edge is the true bias cut at 45-degree angle.
3. After locating the true bias, draw the width and the number of strips needed for the required length and then cut it.
4. If the bias strip is not long enough to complete a continuous sewing step. Adequate number of strips must be joined before starting to sew bias binding or facing.
5. Now place the cut out bias strips at right angles, with the right side facing right side.
6. Stitch bias strips with a $\frac{1}{4}$ seam allowance at angles. Continue to join bias strips as needed for the desired length. Press all seams open and snip extended points.

(Any four OR relevant diagram)

