

FASHION DESIGNING PAPER 1 (THEORY)

Maximum Marks: 70

Time Allowed: Three hours

*(Candidates are allowed **additional 15 minutes** for **only** reading the paper.
They must **NOT** start writing during this time).*

*Answer **all** questions in **Section A, Section B and Section C.***

***Section A** consists of **objective / very short** type questions.*

***Section B** consists of **short** answer questions.*

***Section C** consists of **long** answer questions.*

The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets [].

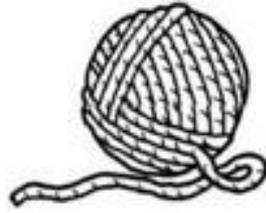
SECTION A – 14 MARKS

Question 1

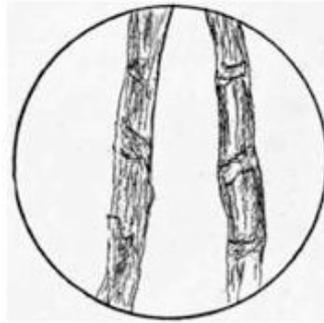
- (i) _____ is the only filament fibre obtained from natural sources. [1]
- (ii) _____ refers to the property of a textile fibre to transfer heat. [1]
- (iii) The arrangement of fibres in a parallel fashion while making yarn during ring spinning process is known as _____. [1]
- (iv) Pheran is generally made of silk or cotton fibres. If it is made of wool, then it is called _____. [1]
- (v) The name of tight-fitting trousers worn by men in Aligarh/Kutch along with a kurta is _____. [1]
- (vi) Which one of the following is a long continuous length of interlocked fibres? [1]
- (a) Yarn
 - (b) Fabric
 - (c) Weaving
 - (d) Knitting

- (vii) Which one of the following dyes does not cause any health hazards to human beings? [1]
- (a) Vat dyes
 - (b) Synthetic dyes
 - (c) Indigenous dyes
 - (d) Acid dyes
- (viii) The famous _____ sarees are woven in small cluster of villages around Hyderabad in Telangana District. [1]
- (a) Pochampally
 - (b) Baluchari
 - (c) Patola
 - (d) Butidar
- (ix) During which period in Europe women adopted minimalistic fashion style? [1]
- (a) World War I
 - (b) Disco decade
 - (c) Hippies
 - (d) Punks
- (x) During 1918-1919 in Europe, barrel shaped silhouettes were completely _____ in shape. [1]
- (a) Tubular
 - (b) Circular
 - (c) S-shape
 - (d) A-line
- (xi) From which kind of weave do we get smooth, lustrous and slippery kind of fabric? [1]
- (xii) Which type of footwear introduced in 1971 in Europe often had soles of two to four inches thick? [1]

(xiii) Identify the form of textile given below. [1]



(xiv) Given below is the microscopic view of a textile fibre. Name the given textile fibre. [1]



SECTION B – 28 MARKS

Question 2 [4]

Riya is a student of fashion designing. She goes to a shop to buy a pure silk saree for her mother. However, the silk fabric looks similar to the rayon fabric shown to her by the shopkeeper.

Being a student of fashion designing, how will Riya differentiate between pure silk and rayon fabrics?

Question 3 [4]

Explain the *wet spinning* method used to produce synthetic fibres.

Question 4 [4]

Cotton fibre is popularly used in clothing as well as home furnishing sector. Give *any four* reasons for its usage in both the sectors.

Question 5

[4]

The most commonly used textile items are knitted fabrics. What qualities of knitted fabrics make them so useful?

Question 6

[4]

(i) Explain how World War I affected the fashion of women in Europe.

OR

(ii) Explain the features of Revolutionary Fashion in Europe.

Question 7

[4]

Differentiate between the costumes worn by women in Kashmir and Punjab.

Question 8

[4]

Identify *any one* of the traditional textiles of India given below and explain its features.

(i)



OR

(ii)



SECTION C – 28 MARKS

Question 9

[7]

Explain the advantages and disadvantages of *lycra* fabric.

Question 10

[7]

Discuss the differences between *woven* and *knitted* fabrics.

Question 11

[7]

Explain the process of dyeing textiles with naturally available marigold flowers.

Question 12

[7]

- (i) In Tamil Nadu, women wear a particular type of saree for any special occasion. Name the saree and draw a sketch. Write a short note on this saree.

OR

- (ii) In North India, men wear a knee-length jacket similar to Sherwani. Name the traditional knee length jacket and draw a sketch. Write a short note on this garment.