

POST MID TERM EXAMINATION (2025-2026)

Class XII

Fashion Studies (837)

Set B - MARKING SCHEME

Q.no. SET	ANSWERS	Marks
SECTION A: OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS		
Q1.	Answer the following questions on Employability Skills	
i	What is E- Waste ? Ans - With advanced technology, we have also encountered problems in managing e-waste like old mobile phones, laptops and television sets.	1
ii	Which of the following is an example of oral communication ? A. Reports B. Newspaper C. Face-to-face interaction D. Notes Ans – C. Face to face interaction	1
iii	“Feeling extremely nervous and worried because you believe that other people do not like you or are trying to harm you.” What type of personality disorder is this ? A. Antisocial B. Paranoid C. Schizoid D. Narcissistic Ans – B. Paranoid	1
iv	_____ is a software on the computer which helps you to work in rows and columns. A. Word B. PowerPoint C. Spreadsheet D. Adobe Ans – C. Spreadsheet	1
Q2.	Answer the following questions on Subject Specific Skills	

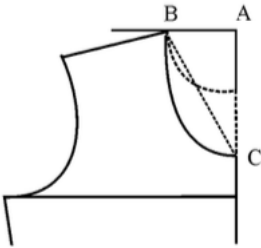
1	_____ is a thermoplastic fibre. A. Cotton B. Silk C. Wool D. Polyester Ans – Polyester	1
2	Another name for ready to wear garment is _____. Ans – Pret a porter	1
3	It is oldest pattern making method and is generally regarded as a creative approach. A. Flat pattern method B. Draping C. Dart manipulation D. Block method Ans – B. Draping method	1
4	Name the buttoned flaps on shirt on either side of the shoulder. Ans – Epaulets	1
5	_____ are essentially decorative, but are used sparingly because they pose technical problems. A. Lacings B. Linear trims C. Shaped edges D. Zippers Ans – C. Shaped Edges	1
6	It is the fastest method of cutting but appropriate only for firmly woven fabrics. A. Cutting on prominent line B. Drawing a thread C. Tearing D. Blocking Ans – C. Tearing	1
7	A _____ is usually applied in collars, front and back opening lapels and hems. Ans – Placket	1
8	Marks that are needed to help assemble garment sections correctly are called _____. A. Size B. Notches C. Style number D. Date Ans – B. Notches	1

9	Wrinkles emanating upward from the crotch area indicate that the crotch is _____. Ans – too short/ tight	1
10	Acrylic fibre is also known as _____. A. Azlon B. Orlon C. Nylon D. Perlon Ans – B. Orlon	1
11	_____ is measured from the centre back waistline intersection at the centre back down to the desired length. Ans – Back Waistline	1
12	Toddlers are children in the age group of _____. A. 0 to 1 year B. 1 to 4 year C. 4 to 5 year D. 2 to 4 year Ans – B. 1 to 4 year	1
13	Cutting on a prominent line is a quick, simple method for any fabric that has a _____. Ans – woven linear	1
14	Among the 'Yoruk Turkis' nomads, a girl can border her silk head cloth with coins to signal that : A. She is ready for marriage B. She is betrothed C. She wishes to remarry D. She is married Ans – A. She is ready for marriage	1
15	_____ is the highest point of bust. Ans – Apex	1
16	_____ is used for transferring the markings. A. Awl B. Notcher C. Tracing wheel D. Tracing paper Ans – C. Tracing wheel	1

17	True bias is cut at _____ angle. A. 45° B. 60° C. 90° D. 180° Ans – A. 45	1
18	The following information should be marked on Block or Sloper : A. Grain line B. Seam allowance C. Cutting information D. Notches Ans – A. Grain Line	1
19	_____ has emerged as a mega production giant, selling and producing merchandise, at unbeatable prices. A. Germany B. Europe C. India D. China Ans – D. China	1
20	Name the common choice of fabric for interlining. Ans – Silk, wool and artificial fibres	1
21	The following is seam allowance to be given on a straight hemline : A. ¼” B. ½” C. 1” D. 2” Ans – 2”	1
22	Many ready-to-wear designers have been designated as _____ by the Chamber Syndicale of Paris. Ans- Createurs	1
23	Whatever direction the grain line is drawn on the pattern, it will always be placed _____ to the selvedge of the fabric. Ans – Parallel	1
24	British fashion is synonymous with traditional styles with impeccable tailoring as _____ tailoring for men. Ans – Bespoke	1

25	Undesirable wrinkles on a garment are the result of poor _____. A. Balance B. Set C. Grain D. Line Ans – B. Set	1
26	_____ is a narrow, firmly woven strip along the length of the fabric. Ans – Selvedge	1
SECTION B: SUBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS		
	Answer the given below questions on Employability Skills	
Q3	List the environmental barriers faced by entrepreneurs. Ans - One of the biggest barriers that entrepreneurs face is environmental factors. Environmental factors can be many. But the most common ones include the following. - Lack of adequate resources or raw material - Non-availability of skilled labour - Lack of requisite machinery and other infrastructure - Unavailability of monetary resources on time	2
Q4	Explain any two parameters of the five factor model describing personality of an individual. Ans - There are five parameters that describe an individual's personality. • Openness: Individuals with openness to experience are, generally, creative, curious, active, flexible and adventurous. • Consciousness: Individuals, who listen to their conscience, are self-disciplined, take care of others before themselves and care about others' feelings. • Extraversion: Extroverts are individuals, who love interacting with people around and are, generally, talkative. • Agreeableness: Individuals having such a trait are, generally, kind, sympathetic, cooperative, warm and considerate. • Neuroticism: Neuroticism is a trait, wherein, individuals show tendency towards anxiety, self-doubt, depression, shyness and other similar negative feelings. (Any 2)	2
Q5	Explain the difference between interrogative and imperative sentences with examples. Ans – Interrogative - This type of sentence asks a question. It always ends with a question mark (?). Imperative - These sentences show an order, command, request or advice. It can end with a full stop or an exclamation mark (. or !).	2

	Answer the given below questions on Subject Specific Skills	
Q6	Differentiate between a Himation and a Toga. Ans – Himation - Large fabric worn by Greek men swathed around the body without fixed fastenings with or without inner garment Toga - Worn only by free Roman citizens, it was initially worn outdoors and later became a ceremonial garment	2
Q7	Dart manipulation is a useful and interesting tool for pattern maker. Why? Ans - Dart manipulation is a useful and interesting tool for pattern maker for creating interesting, innovative dart placements and style lines. The change in the position of the darts creates interest in the garments in different dart positions. The same can be magnified by using similar technology on striped fabric where a dart gives a new dimension to the striped pattern. The darts can be stitched as new darts, as style lines, can be converted into tucks, pleats, gathers, yokes, etc.	2
Q8	What is the purpose of using interlining in a garment? Ans - Interlinings are, extras added to a garment for comfort and, in the case of lining to conceal the inside of a garment.	2
	Answer the given below questions in 30– 50 words each	
Q9	Until recently Kidswear was not under the purview of fashion. Explain the major attributes in growth of kids wear industry. Ans - Today the global market for children's wear is determined by the increasing purchasing power and requirements of growing children. Having recognized the potential of the market in children's wear, manufacturers and retailers are offering extensive variety in seasonal ranges for children of all ages. 1. With the changing socio-economic scenario, children are more aware of the external environment where design, technology and marketing are targeted at them, as compared to the previous generation. 2. Every year many new products and brands are launched catering to the kids wear segment. The growth in the financial status of the families with double income and more disposable income, the branded apparel market in children's wear is doing extremely well. 3. With smaller families, there is higher willingness of the parents to spend on expensive labels for their children.	3
Q10	How will you evaluate fit of a collar in a garment? Ans - Collar: The most important factor affecting the fit of the collar is the neck circumference. The circumference of the collar should be at least 1/4th of an inch bigger	3

	than that of the neckline or just large enough for one to insert two fingers between the neck and collar. 1. A properly fitted collar should be smooth and stays in place when the wearer moves. It should not be so tight that it pulls. 2. A tight collar is uncomfortable and makes the neck look large. 3. Neither should it be so loose that it gapes.	
	Answer the given below questions in 50– 80 words each	
Q11	Discuss the evolution of Paris as a Fashion Centre. Ans - 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. 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. 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.	4
Q12	Explain the method of constructing 'U' neckline with neat and labelled diagram. Ans - U- Neckline - Trace the neckline of bodice block with dotted line as illustrated. - Mark the points AB as for V neckline. - From B measure diagonally down for the neck depth at centre front as required and mark it as C. From point C square out $\frac{1}{4}$". - From point B square down $\frac{1}{4}$". Join BC for a U neck as illustrated. Finish the neckline as desired. 	4
Q13	Classify and explain archetypes of clothing. Ans - Over several thousand years of history, all clothes can be broadly classified under 5 archetypes or categories. • Draped Costume derived by the wrapping of skin or material length around the body like the Egyptian <i>schenti</i>, Greek <i>himation</i> and the Tahitian <i>pareo</i>.	4

	• 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 <i>paenula</i>, the Medieval <i>Huque</i> and the South American <i>poncho</i>. • 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 <i>chiton</i>, the Roman <i>tunic</i>, the medieval <i>chemise</i>. • Open stitched costume, worn over layers of inner clothes. Examples of these are the Asian <i>caftan</i> and the European overcoat. • Sheath costume fitted/ moulded to the body contours. This category also extended into trousers and breeches.	
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