

Design of Question paper

FASHION STUDIES

Class XII

TIME : 3 Hrs

MM : 70

The weightage of the distribution of marks over different dimensions of the question paper should be as follows:

A. WEIGHTAGE TO CONTENT/SUBJECT UNITS.

S. NO.	UNITS	MARKS
1.	UNIT 1 HISTORY OF FASHION	15
2.	UNIT 2 PATTERN MAKING	20
3.	UNIT 3 ELEMENTS OF FASHION	15
4.	UNIT 4 BASICS OF GARMENT MAKING	20
	TOTAL	70

B. WEIGHTAGE TO DIFFERENT FORMS OF QUESTIONS

S. NO	FORM OF QUESTIONS	MARKS FOR EACH QUESTION	NO. OF QUESTIONS	TOTAL MARKS
01.	VERY SHORT ANSWER	1	05	05
02.	SHORT ANSWER (SA -II)	2	10	20
03.	SHORT ANSWER (SA -I)	3	10	30
04.	LONG ANSWER (A)	5	03	15
	TOTAL		28	70

C. SCHEME OF OPTIONS

1. There will be no overall option.
2. Internal choices on a very selective basis have been provided. This choice has been given in one question of 2marks, one question of 3marks and all the questions of 5 marks weightage.

D. WEIGHTAGE TO DIFFICULTY LEVEL OF QUESTIONS

S.NO.	ESTIMATED DIFFICULTY LEVEL	PERCENTAGE
1.	Easy	15%
2.	Average	70%
3.	Difficult	15%

About 20%weightage has been assigned to questions testing high order thinking skills of learners.

Blue Print
Design of Question paper
FASHION STUDIES
Class XII

S.NO.	FORM OF QUESTIONS	LA LONG ANSWERS	SAI SHORT ANSWERS	SA II SHORT ANSWERS	VSA VERY SHORT ANSWERS	TOTAL
	UNITS	(5MARKS)	(3MARKS)	(2MARKS)	(1 MARK)	
1	HISTORY OF FASHION	5(1)	3(2)	2(1)	1(2)	15(6)
2	PATTERN MAKING	5(1)	3(3)	2(3)	–	20(7)
3	ELEMENTS OF FASHION	–	3(2)	2(4)	1(1)	15(7)
4	BASICS OF GARMENT MAKING	5(1)	3(3)	2(2)	1(2)	20(8)
	TOTAL	15(3)	30(10)	20(10)	5(5)	70(28)

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER I
FASHION STUDIES
CLASS XII

TIME : 3 Hrs

MM : 70

General Instructions:

1. This question paper consists of four sections A, B, C and D. Section A contains 5 questions of 1 mark each. Section B is of 10 questions of 2 marks each. Section C is of 10 questions of 3 mark each and section D is of 3 questions of 5 marks each.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in one question of 2 marks, one question of 3 marks and all the three questions of 5 marks weightage. Attempt only one of the choices in such questions.
4. Question numbers 1 to 5 are to be answered in one word or one sentence each.
5. Question numbers 6 to 15 are to be answered in approximately 20-30 words each.
6. Question numbers 16 to 25 are to be answered in approximately 30-50 words each.
7. Question numbers 26 to 28 are to be answered in approximately 80-120 words each. Where diagrams are asked word limit does not apply.

Section - A

- | | | |
|----|---|---|
| 1. | Which of the following define the term "adornment": | 1 |
| | a) Self vanity b) Self beautification c) Self expression | 1 |
| 2. | Who introduced the concept of "Friday Dressing" in the U.S? | 1 |
| 3. | What was the color of the uniform of the Vietnamese armies and Vietcong guerillas during the Vietnam war? | 1 |
| 4. | Name the basic component of any textile fabric. | 1 |
| 5. | How can you identify the right side of the towel fabric? | 1 |

SECTION B

- | | | |
|----|--|---|
| 6. | Differentiate between KHADI and KHAKI fabric? | 2 |
| 7. | Mention the two important divisions of pattern construction. | 2 |
| 8. | What kind of underlying fabric is used in pocket flaps? Why? | 2 |

9. "Mens wear continued to experience dramatic changes throughout the mid twentieth century". What factors led to the need for sports, leisure wear and variety in men's wear . 2
10. Give one advantage and disadvantage each of using computerized system of pattern making for constructing garments? 2
11. Why fabric is considered the most crucial element while designing a garment? 2
12. Which company was the first one to use 'studs' as a trimming and why? Mention its two kinds. 2

OR

What was the purpose of forming an association "La Chambre Syndicale de le Couture Parisienne" by the couturiers of France? Give any two. 2

13. List down any four major influences on children's wear. 2
14. Flat pattern method is preferred as compared to draping method in making a pattern. Give reasons. 2
15. Pooja has been asked to prepare a formal dress in georgette fabric. What type of shear blades should be used by her to cut the fabric and to finish the seams? 2

SECTION C

16. What is the difference between 'Toga' and 'Himation'? 3
17. Briefly explain the three major inventions during industrial revolution that gave impetus to the textile industry. 3
18. American fashion is straightforward, sensible and businesslike." 3
 - a) Name any three apparel items contributed by U.S. fashion industry to the world's fashion industry
 - b) Enlist the three innovative fibres/fabrics contributed by U.S. textile industry to the world's apparel industry.
19. How will you take the following measurements on a dress form: 3
 - a) Side seam length
 - b) Cap Height
 - c) Underarm seam length
20. a) Name the pivot point on the women's front bodice from which all the darts radiate.
 - b) State the positions of Flange dart and French dart. 3

21. When is a garment considered out of balance? Briefly explain three conditions. 3
22. a) Name the fibre obtained from the following sources:
- i) Stem of flax plant
 - ii) Fleece of sheep
 - iii) Regenerated cellulosic fibre
 - iv) Cocoon of silk worm
- b) Give one advantage and disadvantage each of Nylon fabric 3
23. What are the silhouettes that can be created in women's wear by altering- (any three in each) 3
- i) Waistline of one piece dresses
 - ii) Length and width of straight bifurcated garments.
24. What are the various kinds of sleeves? Explain any two kinds of sleeves. 3

OR

Briefly explain the three kinds of facings used for finishing necklines in a garment. 3

25. a) How will you calculate the length and width of continuous placket? Explain
- b) Mention any two areas one each in men's wear and women's wear where continuous plackets are used. 3

SECTION D

26. "The fashion and costume of courts in France underwent a radical change during the revolution". Briefly explain the five changes in the context of the given statement. 5

OR

"Reversed fashion trends were observed in England which was heading towards a more orderly social change and an explosive industrial development". Explain the given statement with any five changes witnessed during this period in England. 5

MARKING SCHEME
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER - 1
FASHION STUDIES

TIME : 3 Hrs

MM : 100

The Marking Scheme given here does not include complete detailed answers for all the questions. At a few places, the actual answer is too obvious and therefore, only the scheme of distribution of marks has been indicated. Students are advised to write complete answers in the actual examination.

No.	Answers	Marks
SECTION - A		
1.	Self Beautification	1
2.	Corporate Industry	1
3.	Khaki and Black	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} =$ 1
4.	Fibers	1
5.	Distinct piles on face	
SECTION B		
6.	Khadi: Traditional Handspun, Hand-woven. Symbol of India Khaki: A pale dust coloured cotton fabric	$1+1=$ 2
7.	a) Measuring correctly	
	b) Knowledge of technique with which they are applied	$1+1=$ 2
8.	Interfacing,	1
9.	to support, give shape and stabilize the area of the flap(any two)	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} =$ 1
10.	a) Younger generation of men wanted to live life to fullest, preferred less working hours and more family oriented leisure activities	
	b) Popularity of music groups like Beetles and	
	c) Visibility of generation of young fashionable adults.	
	d) Expression of individuality	$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 =$ 2

No.	Answers	Marks
11.	Advantage: Garments fit accurately/detects subtle nuances in body measurements. Disadvantage: System is costly and is not readily available ½ x4=	2
12.	a) It makes 50-80% cost of garment. b) Texture, handle and surface quality of a fabric play an important role in achieving the total style. 1+1=	2
13.	a) Levi Strauss b) To reinforce the seams or work pants to deal with their common interest. b) Rivet like nail heads and rhinestones ½ X4= <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> a) The number of haute couture designers was increasing. b) To deal with their common interest. c) To control fashion shows, issues of originality, shipping dates etc. (any two) 1+1=	2
14.	Toys, TV Channel, Films, Individual sports, Novels, latest Technology (Any four) ½ x4=	2
15.	a) Because of its accuracy of sizing 1+1= b) Speed of making complicated designs	2
15.	a) Plain and serrated (for cutting) b) Pinking and scalloping ½ x4=	2
SECTION B		
16.	a) Toga i. Roman Cloak ii. It was a segment of a circle cut from a vast piece of cloth iii. Unisex Garments b) Himation (i) Greek Garment (ii) Single large rectangular piece of 6'X9' (iii) Male Garments 1x3=	3
17.	a) Ginning Machine: effective way to separate cotton seed from s cotton fibre with speed in less time	

No.	Answers	Marks
	b) Jaquard Loom: loom that automatically controlled warp and weft and gave possibility of making complex woven textile pattern c) Sewing Machine: That gave mass production, standardization of sizes, ready to wear clothing, assembly line production.	$1 \times 3 = 3$
18.	a) Jeans, Swimsuits, Wrap shirts, Jogging pants, Sweat shirts, Bodysuits, Tracksuits. (Any 3)	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1\frac{1}{2}$
	b) Nylon, Polyester, Lycra.	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1\frac{1}{2}$
19.	a) Side seam length: from waistline intersection at side seam over the hip to ankle.	
	b) Cap height: Tie a tape around the biceps of arm close to the armpit. Cap height is from shoulder intersection to the top of the tape.	
	c) Under arm seam: from a point X, 1" below the armhole to waistline intersection at the side seam.	$1 \times 3 = 3$
20.	a) Apex/bust point	
	b) i) French dart: ends at apex and starts from side seam waistline intersection ii) Flange Dart: ends at apex and starts from shoulder armhole intersection.	$1 + 2 = 3$
21.	1) When garment is cut off grain 2) Line of garment does not follow line of the body. 3) Poor posture or lack of symmetry in the wearer's body.	$1 \times 3 = 3$
22.	a) Linen, wool, acetate/Rayon, silk	$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$
	b) Adv: Strong fibre, elastic, wrinkle resistant Disadv: Non absorbent, nonbreathable, static electricity	$\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$
23.	a) Empire waist, normal waist, low waist	
	b) Jodhpur, Harem pants, Bell bottom, Capri, Pedal pusher (any3)	$\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3$
24.	Raglan Sleeve, kimono sleeve, set -in-sleeve Raglan sleeve: separately made and attached to the garment in such a way that it becomes a part of neckline Kimono sleeve: is an extension of the main bodice Set-in-sleeve: separately made and are actually set into the armhole of the garment. OR	

No.	Answers	Marks
25.	<p>Shaped facing: is cut out using a pattern to the same shape and on the same grain</p> <p>Bias facing: is a strip of fabric cut out on bias so that it can be shaped to match the curve of the edge it will be applied to. It is completely turned inside and should not show on the front</p> <p>Bias binding; is a strip of fabric cut on the bias so that it can be shaped to match the curve of the edge it will be applied to and is partially turned inside. It adds decorative trim to the garment.</p> <p>Length: Double the length of finished placket facing + 1" extra</p> <p>Width: should be twice the width of finished placket facing + two times seam allowance 1x2=</p> <p>b) sleeves, bloomers, children's wear, skirts (any two) 1/2X2=</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">2</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1</p>
SECTION D		
26.	<p>1) Whalebone replaced the metal stays of the corset.</p> <p>2) Bodice was laced while the skirt opened wide over the underskirt.</p> <p>3) Crinolines gave way to hoops</p> <p>4) Fuller gowns gave way to slimmer versions</p> <p>5) Aristocracy of wealth replaced heredity and nobility.</p> <p>6) Trickle down theory became a two way (vice versa) (any 5) 1x5=</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>1) Men wore frockcoats an outer garment without pockets replacing the coats and for riding and sports</p> <p>2) They also needed overcoats that were adaptations of forms from working classes now into practical garments.</p> <p>3) English turned wool cloth and velvet and silk became popular.</p> <p>4) Boned bodice disappeared and one piece gown became popular.</p> <p>5) Straw hats, plain gown and fine linen fichu covering a plunging neckline gained popularity. 1x5=</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">5</p> <p style="text-align: right;">5</p>
27.	<p>Method: four points</p> <p>Diagrams with labeling</p> <p>Diagrams without labeling</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">2</p> <p style="text-align: right;">3</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1½</p>

No.	Answers	Marks
28.	Definition of front and back neck	
	Only Diagrams with labeling and no procedure	3
	Diagrams without labeling	1½
	Definition of each term : 1 mark each	1x5= 5
	OR	
	Definition of each term: 1 mark each	1x5= 5

QUESTION-WISE ANALYSIS
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER I
Class XII

Subject : FASHION STUDIES

Max. Marks: 70

Sl. No. of question	Unit	Form of question	Marks allotted	Estimated time in minutes	Estimated difficulty level
1	I	VSA	1	2	B
2	III	VSA	1	2	A
3	I	VSA	1	2	B
4	IV	VSA	1	2	A
5	IV	VSA	1	2	B
6	I	SA-II	2	5	B
7	I	SA-II	2	5	B
8	IV	SA-II	2	5	B
9	III	SA-II	2	5	B
10	I	SA-II	2	5	B
11	III	SA-II	2	5	B
12	III	SA-II	2	5	B
13	III	SA-II	2	5	A
14	I	SA-II	2	5	B
15	IV	SA-II	2	5	C
16	I	SA-I	3	6	B
17	I	SA-I	3	6	B
18	III	SA-I	3	6	B
19	I	SA-I	3	6	A
20	I	SA-I	3	6	B
21	I	SA-I	3	6	B
22	IV	SA-I	3	6	B
23	III	SA-I	3	6	C
24	IV	SA-I	3	6	A
25	IV	SA-I	3	6	B
26	I	LA	5	15	C
27	I	LA	5	15	B
28	IV	LA	5	15+ 15 minutes for revision	B

Blue Print
Design of Question paper II
FASHION STUDIES
Class XII

S.NO.	FORM OF QUESTIONS	LA LONG ANSWERS	SA I SHORT ANSWERS	SA II SHORT ANSWERS	VSA VERY SHORT ANSWERS	TOTAL
	UNITS	(5MARKS)	(3MARKS)	(2MARKS)	(1 MARK)	
1	HISTORY OF FASHION	5(1)	3(2)	2(2)	–	15(5)
2	PATTERN MAKING	–	3(4)	2(3)	1(2)	20(9)
3	ELEMENTS OF FASHION	5(1)	3(1)	2(3)	1(1)	15(6)
4	BASICS OF GARMENT MAKING	5(1)	3(3)	2(2)	1(2)	20(8)
	TOTAL	15(3)	30(10)	20(10)	5(5)	70(28)

ISAMPLE QUESTION PAPER II
FASHION STUDIES
CLASS XII

TIME : 3 Hrs

MM : 70

General Instructions:

1. This question paper consists of four sections A, B, C and D. Section A contains 5 questions of 1 mark each. Section B is of 10 questions of 2 marks each. Section C is of 10 questions of 3 mark each and section D is of 3 questions of 5 marks each.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in one question of 2 marks, one question of 3 marks and all the three questions of 5 marks weightage. Attempt only one of the choices in such questions.
4. Question numbers 1 to 5 are to be answered in one word or one sentence each.
5. Question numbers 6 to 15 are to be answered in approximately 20-30 words each.
6. Question numbers 16 to 25 are to be answered in approximately 30-50 words each.
7. Question numbers 26 to 28 are to be answered in approximately 80-120 words each. Where diagrams are asked word limit does not apply.

Section - A

1. Why should a sleeveless bodice need to be cut closer to the armpit? 1
2. Mention the two categories of fashion producers. 1
3. List any two types of underlying fabric you would use in wedding lehngas to provide body and make it luxurious. 1
4. What is meant by 'prototype'? 1
5. How colored fabrics can be prevented from bleeding? 1

SECTION B

6. In ancient times the following costumes were known as:
 - a) Material length wrapped around the body.
 - b) Fabric worn around the body with armhole and sleeves to be attached. 2

7. "In the beginning of 19th century the fashionably French young men were known by a particular name" Mention the name and what kind of look they sported? 2
8. State the use of following equipments during the construction of garment:
a) Awl b) Measuring tape c) Masking tape d) Pinking shears
9. Enlist two characteristics of a well fitted sleeve. 2

OR

How do you distinguish the front and back of the following from each other:

- a) basic sleeve pattern (give one difference)
- b) basic bodice block (give three differences) 2
10. a) How will you ensure that the deep neckline fits well on to a body?
b) Which method is used to correct dart and seam lines on a basic bodice block? 2
11. Differentiate between Shorts and Bermudas? 2
12. Name any four garments contributed by Moughals and Britishers to Indian women wear. (Two in each category). 2
13. Why do retailers and manufacturers wait for the professional analysis of the trends by trend analysts and agencies? 2
14. Who mastered the art of "Heat set pleating" and what are the various stages at which heat pleating can be done? 2
15. a) What are the two methods used for cutting firmly woven fabrics and stretchy fabrics? 2
b) Provide the word used for a fabric in which the lengthwise grain and crosswise grain are not at right angle to each other. 2

SECTION C

16. Briefly discuss the three cross cultural influences on ancient Indian clothing as result of trade and invasion with examples. 3
17. a) What causes the difference in the front and back hemlines of the flared skirt?
b) How can we balance such hemlines? Explain briefly. 3
18. Give reasons for the following:
a) Waistline bulks when the shirt is tucked in.
b) Pockets gape open in the hip and abdomen area

- c) Flared skirts swing forward and backward towards the smaller side.
 - d) Horizontal wrinkles around the upper arm
 - e) Sleeve pull across the upper arm and give wrinkles
 - f) Set wrinkles appear in a garment. 3
19. Give three characteristics of a well fitted crotch? 3

OR

- Give three characteristics of a well fitted armscye? 3
20. a) How is Kimono sleeve different from set in sleeve?
- b) What design variations can be achieved in a sleeveless bodice by increasing and decreasing the shoulder width? 3
21. Briefly discuss three key factors that are contributing to the growth of Indian Fashion Industry in the new millennium? 3
22. a) What kind of fabric should be chosen as a lining material?
- b) Which fabric is used for stabilizing the specific areas in the garment? Why?
- c) Give two advantages of using polyester fleece as an interfacing in a winter jacket. 3
23. Differentiate between Oxford Button Down collar shirt and Hawaiian shirt on the basis of color, style and print. 3
24. a) What are blends?
- b) Which fibre dominates the characteristics of the final blended fabric?
- c) Name two blends of polyester each with cotton and wool. 3
25. What do you understand by the term "ease" and explain the two types of ease. 3

SECTION D

26. "India is a land of rich cultural heritage". Trace the path of Indian garments from 1900 till independence in brief. 5

OR

- "In the twentieth century every decade saw the influence of western fashion on Indian costume". Explain this by taking any five examples from the decade of 1960's. 5
27. Elaborate the term 'pants'. Give brief description of casual slacks, dressy pants, baggy trousers and cargo pants. 5

OR

Briefly describe the five main features of a classic mens shirt. 5

28. Explain the steps of constructing simple shirt placket with neat and labeled diagrams of the steps involved in the sequence. 5

OR

Describe the method of attaching set-in-sleeve to a garment with neat and labeled diagram showing the steps involved in the sequence. 5

MARKING SCHEME
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER - 2
FASHION STUDIES

TIME : 3 Hrs

MM : 100

The Marking Scheme given here does not include complete detailed answers for all the questions. At a few places, the actual answer is too obvious and therefore, only the scheme of distribution of marks has been indicated. Students are advised to write complete answers in the actual examination.

No.	Answers	Marks
SECTION - A		
26.	As no ease is required for sleeves./ undergarments are not visible	1
27.	Haute Couture, Ready to wear, Mass produced (any two)	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
28.	Taffeta, batiste, satin, silk, sateen	1
29.	First sample garment	1
30.	Using color fixer/soaking in salt (any one)	1
SECTION B		
31.	a) Draped costume - Schenti/Himation/Pareo (any one)	
	b) Closed stitched costume- chiton/roman tunic/chemise	$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$
32.	Macaronis , Unshaven faces and windblown locks	$1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 2$
33.	a) to make holes in paper	
	b) for taking measurements	
	c) to keep fabric in place	
	d) to finish raw edges	$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$
34.	1) Bicep circumference should be parallel to floor	
	2) Sleeve hangs at slight angle towards front.	$1+1= 2$
OR		

No.	Answers	Marks
	<p>Sleeve: Back: two notches Front: One notch</p>	
	Bodice	
	i) Front bodice has a deeper armhole and neckline than the back	
	ii) Darts end at apex in front	$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$
35.	a) By taking $\frac{1}{2}$ " ease in both front and back on the center front neck	
	b) Trueing: Realignment of darts and seams	$1+1 = 2$
36.	Shorts : Reveal calf and thighs	$1+1 = 2$
	Bermudas: reach till knee caps	
37.	Moghuls: salwar kameez, kalidar kurta, pyzama, sharara, gharara (any 2 in each category)	
	Britishers: Jackets, blouse, pants, dresses, gowns	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 2$
13.	1) To know changing lifestyle of consumers	$1+1 = 2$
	2) To segregate trends for various market segments	
14.	Japanese designers Fibre stage, yarn stage, final fabric	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 2$
15.	Tearing, Drawing a thread off grain.	
SECTION C		
16.	With explanation of each point	
	1) Antariyas developed stiff pointed, fluting associated with Greek chiton	
	2) Greek 'Palla' or the drape over garment worn over a long garment	
	3) Inner long gathered sleeves were from the Roman gown	$1+1+1 = 3$
17.	With explanation of each point-	
	a) Difference in the length and width of front and back dart	
	b) (i) Measure the difference between the back and front skirt at the hem	
	(ii) Subtract half of the difference from the bigger side and add half to the smaller side	$1+1+1 = 3$
18.	a. Loose waist line	
	b. Garment tight in hip area	

No.	Answers	Marks
	c. Unbalanced hem d. Circumference of the sleeve is tight e. Narrow shoulder f. Garment is too large or too small	1+1+1= 3
19.	With explanation of each point- 1) It doesn't cut or bind the wearer between the legs 2) Ease amount 3) Back crotch longer than the front	
	OR 1) Circumference of the armhole should be large enough so that they do not pull at the front and back of the garment but not so large that it gapes 2) The base of the armhole should be cut close to the armpit i.e an inch below the armpit but not so close that it bites in the armpit 3) Armhole in the front should be more deeply cut than at the back as most movements are in front.	1+1+1= 3
20.	With explanation of each point a) * Kimono sleeves - extension of bodice block * Set in sleeves - cut separately and stitched to the bodice b) cap sleeves - by increasing the shoulder width c) Halter neck by decreasing the shoulder width	1+1= 2 ½ + ½ = 1
21.	Explanation of each point 1) Liberalization and reduction of international trade barriers 2) India as a potential market. 3) Entry of global designer labels	1+1+1= 3
22.	With explanation d) It hides inner construction details and reduces transparency e) Inter facing and used to give shape f) Light weight or reduces bulkiness and gives warmth	1+1+1= 3
23.	Oxford Buttoned Down Collar Shirt Hawaiian Shirt Colour Solid Colours - pastel and mid tones Bright and cheerful colours	

No.	Answers	Marks
27.	Definition - Pants Casual slacks, dressy pants, baggy trousers, cargos (with explanation of each) $1+1+1+1+1=$ OR With explanation of each feature - collar, shoulder, placket, sleeve and hem $1+1+1+1+1=$	5 5
28.	Method (4 points) Diagrams with labeling Diagrams without labeling OR Method (4 points) Diagrams with labeling Diagrams without labeling	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} =$ 2 3 1½ $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} =$ 2 3 1½

QUESTION-WISE ANALYSIS
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER I
Class XII

Subject : FASHION STUDIES

Max. Marks: 70

Sl. No. of question	Unit	Form of question	Marks allotted	Estimated time in minutes	Estimated difficulty level
1	I	VSA	1	2	B
2	III	VSA	1	2	B
3	IV	VSA	1	2	C
4	I	VSA	1	2	B
5	IV	VSA	1	2	B
6	I	SA-II	2	5	C
7	I	SA-II	2	5	C
8	I	SA-II	2	5	A
9	I	SA-II	2	5	B
10	I	SA-II	2	5	B
11	III	SA-II	2	5	B
12	III	SA-II	2	5	B
13	III	SA-II	2	5	B
14	IV	SA-II	2	5	A
15	IV	SA-II	2	5	B
16	I	SA-I	3	6	B
17	I	SA-I	3	6	B
18	I	SA-I	3	6	B
19	I	SA-I	3	6	A
20	IV	SA-I	3	6	B
21	I	SA-I	3	6	B
22	IV	SA-I	3	6	B
23	III	SA-I	3	6	B
24	IV	SA-I	3	6	A
25	I	SA-I	3	6	B
26	I	LA	5	15	C
27	III	LA	5	15	B
28	IV	LA	5	15+ 15 minutes for revision	B