

Model Question Paper: Year 2025-26

Apparel Fashion Design

Class:-11th

Max Marks: 60

Time: 2:30 Hours

Roll

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

No.

Instructions (निर्देश) : -

All questions are compulsory. (सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं)

Question no. 1 to 15 are MCQ/ One Word/ Fill in the Blank type's questions carrying one marks each. (प्रश्न 1 से 15 तक एक नंबर के हैं)

Question no 16 to 21 are very short answer type question carrying two marks. (प्रश्न 16 से 21 दो नंबर के हैं)

Question no 22 to 27 are short answer type question carrying three marks. (प्रश्न 22 से 27 तीन नंबर के हैं)

Question no 28 and 30 are long answer type questions carrying five marks. (प्रश्न 28 से 30 पांच नंबर के हैं)

Fill in the blanks

1. India is the largest exporter of textiles and garments in the world.

भारत दुनिया में..... सबसे बड़ा कपड़ा और परिधान का निर्यातक है।

Ans.----Second

2. The sample maker prepares the firstof the garment in the sampling department.

सैंपलिंग विभाग में सैंपल निर्माता परिधान का सबसे पहले तैयार करता है।

Ans- Prototype

3. Clothing styles that do not go out of fashion are called.....

कपड़ों की वे शैलियाँ जो फैशन से बाहर नहीं जाती..... कहलाती हैं।

Ans-----Classics

True or False

4. Accurate measurements ensure a perfect fit and fall in a garment.

सटीक माप एक परिधान में सही फिट और फॉल सुनिश्चित करता है।

Ans True

5. The twist can be given in either clockwise (S twist) or anti-clockwise (Z twist) direction.

ट्विस्ट या तो क्लॉकवाइज (एस ट्विस्ट) या एंटी-क्लॉकवाइज (जेड) दिशा में दिया जा सकता है।

Ans True

6. A flat sketch is a flat drawing which is a two-dimensional representation of the three-dimensional garment.

एक फ्लैट स्केच एक फ्लैट ड्राइंग है जो एक द्वि-आयामी परिधान का त्रि-आयामी प्रतिनिधित्व है।

Ans True

Multiple Choice Questions

7. Inch tape is usually inches long.

इंच टेप आमतौर पर इंच लंबा होता है।

A 20'' B 40'' C 60'' D 80''

Ans--- C

8. Undo, cut, copy and paste are _____ commands.

पूर्ववत , कट, कॉपी और पेस्ट _____ कमांड हैं।

(a) View (b) Edit (c) Styles (d) File .

Ans- D

9. Mostly Length of ruler isinches.

रूलर की ज्यादातर लम्बाई इंच होती है।

(a) 6 or 10 (b) 12 or 18 (c) 20 or 30 (d) 40 or 50

Ans- B

10. Assistant fashion designer is thepart of garment industry.

सहायक फैशन डिजाइनर परिधान उद्योग का हिस्सा है।

(a) Negative (b) Not important (c) Important (d) None of these

Ans-- C

11. Measuring tape comes under which category?

मापने का फीता किस श्रेणी में आता है?

(a) Measuring tools (b) Cutting tools (c) Marking tools (d).
None of these

Ans- A

12. Primary color is mixed with adjacent secondary color, then it forms...?

प्राथमिक रंग आसन्न माध्यमिक रंग के साथ मिलाया जाता है, फिर यह बनता है ...?

(a) primary (b) secondary (c) tertiary (d) complementary

Ans- C

13. When you are preparing for a presentation, you should

जब आप किसी प्रेजेंटेशन की तैयारी कर रहे हों, तो आपको यह करना चाहिए

(a) focus on the message (b) practice hand gestures
(c) try different speaking techniques (d) All of the above

Ans- D

14. Assertion Question:

Assertion (A): Assistant fashion designer is the important part of garment industry.

अभिकथन (A) : सहायक फैशन डिजाइनर परिधान उद्योग का महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा है।

Reason (R): Assistant fashion designer assists the fashion designer in develop a new design and garments.

कारण (R) : सहायक फैशन डिजाइनर नए डिजाइन और परिधान विकसित करने में फैशन डिजाइनर की सहायता करते हैं।

Which of the following is true?

- A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C) A is true, but R is false.
- D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans- A

15. Assertion Question:

Assertion (A): Communication is never ending process.

अभिकथन (A) : संचार कभी न खत्म होने वाली प्रक्रिया है.

Reason (R): Communication is continuous with the feedback.

कारण (R) : संचार फीडबैक के साथ निरंतर जारी होता है।

Which of the following is true?

- A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C) A is true, but R is false.
- D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans- A

Very Short Answer Questions

16. What is verbal Communication?

मौखिकसंचारक्याहै?

Ans- Verbal communication is the sharing of information using words. It is what most people use as a method of communication.

17. What is nonverbal Communication?

अशाब्दिक संचार क्या है?

Ans-- Non-verbal communication is the message we send to others without using any words. We send signals and messages to others through expressions, gestures and body postures.

18. Write the difference between cool and warm color?

ठंडे और गर्म रंग के बीच अंतर लिखें?

Ans- The cool colour range is between green and violet in the colour wheel. Warm colours give a feeling of cheerfulness and vibrancy. Cool colours give a feeling of subtleness and peace. They make the body look smaller.

19. Differentiate between primary and secondary colors.

प्राथमिक और द्वितीयक रंगों में अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Ans- Red, Blue and Yellow are the primary colors in the Prang colour system. The primary colours are combined in equal amounts to form Secondary colours such as: orange from red and yellow; green from yellow and blue; and violet from blue and red.

20. What is Body Language?

शारीरिकभाषाक्याहै?

Ans- Gestures describe movements of parts of the body, especially hands or head, to express an idea or meaning. This includes waving, pointing and using our hands when speaking. For example, raising a hand may mean asking a question.

21. Write the name of Sewing tools.

सिलाई उपकरण का नाम लिखिए।

Ans- Pins, Pin cushion, Pin trapper, Thimble, Bodkin, Loop turner, Hand sewing needles.

Short Answer Questions

22. Differentiate between Finishing department and Quality control department.

फिनिशिंग विभाग और गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण विभाग के बीच अंतर बताएं।

Ans- **Finishing department**

This is the last and crucial stage of garment manufacturing and plays a

significant role. Extra threads hanging from stitched areas are trimmed, final

inspection is carried out, garments are ironed and folded, tags and labels are

attached and finally packed as per the specifications.

Quality control department

Quality assurance team is responsible for maintaining desired quality at different stages of manufacturing. Quality is maintained as per the company's standards and specifications during fabric inspection, cutting, sewing, washing, finishing and before final packing.

23. Write the difference between single needle and double needle lock stitch machine.

सिंगल सुई और डबल सुई लॉक सिलाई मशीन के बीच अंतर लिखें।

Ans- Single needle lock stitch machine

The single needle lock stitch machine is the most extensively used sewing machine in the garment industry. It uses a needle and a bobbin to make straight stitches which look similar on both sides of the fabric.

Double needle lock stitch machine.

Double needle lock stitch machine uses twin needles for sewing two parallel rows of stitches. The mechanism of working is same as the single needle lockstitch machine. The only difference is that it uses two needles and two bobbins for functioning.

24. List any ten terminologies related to Fashion

फैशन से संबंधित किन्हीं दस शब्दावली की सूची बनाएं

Ans.---

1. Apex The highest point on the bust for ladies' garment
2. Armhole scye It is used to describe the scooped out curve of the armhole on a block or pattern.
3. Balance point It is a mark made on the various pieces of the garment to maintain a balance while stitching.
4. Bell sleeve A style of sleeve that is full and flared at the elbow or wrist level.
5. Bias cut Any diagonal cut that is not on the lengthwise or crosswise grain is a bias cut.
6. Binding It is a strip of fabric used to cover a seam edge or enclose raw edges. It can be straight or bias.
7. Bodkin Long, flat, needle-like tool used to thread elastic through a loop.

8. Cambric It is a soft, plain weave cotton or linen fabric closely woven, usually given a slight stiffening.
9. Chain stitch It is a stitch formed by making connected loops that form a chain.
10. Cheesecloth It is a plain weave, thin cotton fabric, loosely woven. It has a slight crepe texture.

25. Write a short note on hand and machine embroidery.

हाथ और मशीन की कढ़ाई पर एक संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखें।

Ans----Hand Embroidery

Hand Embroidery is an art to manually decorate surfaces and enhance its look. Based on the method of using the needle and thread to create decorative effects, embroidery is grouped into the following broad categories.

Machine Embroidery The ready to wear fashion industry relies on machine embroidery to get standardized embroideries for use in ready to wear garments. Machine embroidery has also evolved over time and become more and more sophisticated. In the early days, mass production of embroidered goods was done machines that could read punched cards.

26. Mention a few hazards of poor housekeeping practices.

खराब हाउसकीपिंग प्रथाओं के कुछ खतरों का उल्लेख करें।

Ans- Regular and timely housekeeping has many benefits. If however, housekeeping is not practiced regularly and efficiently it may pose serious problems. Some of the hazards and problems associated with poor and irregular housekeeping practices are:

1. Untidy and unsafe premises
2. Accidents
3. Fire Hazards
4. Chemical and oil spillage
5. Dusty walls and windows
6. Slippery floors and handles
7. Jammed doors and knobs
8. Unkempt, smelly washrooms and change rooms etc.
9. Falling and tripping over objects lying on floors, stairs and platforms
10. Accidents due to falling objects

27. What do you mean by potential hazards? Name any three.

संभावित खतरों से आप क्या समझते हैं? किन्हीं तीन के नाम बताइये।

Essay type

Ans - All the employees should be aware of potential hazards and correct reporting processes. If a potentially hazardous situation is noticed, e.g.: a client expressing violent behavior, it is important to report it immediately to the management and fill out the appropriate forms as legally required by you.

Different type of potential hazards -

1. Biological
2. Chemical
3. Physical
4. Safety.
5. Ergonomic

28. Describe the phases of fashion cycle in detail.

फैशन चक्र के चरणों का विस्तार से वर्णन करें.

Ans- Phases of the Fashion Cycle In reality, the bell curve representing the fashion cycle is more skewed than normal. It takes longer for the curve to climb up to the peak. But it falls rather sharply after reaching the peak. The fashion cycle usually has the following five stages:

- Introduction Phase: When a designer wishes to launch a new style, the Aim: To create sufficient hype to draw the attention of all potential customers and create a sustained interest in the design. Tools: Pre-launch publicity in the form of fashion shows to which a limited number of select guests and the fashion media are invited. Features: The fashion shows may not also reveal the actual style but only highlight the main features of the forthcoming actual garments.

29. What are the benefits of teamwork?

टीम वर्क के क्या फायदे हैं?

Ans- - Everyone has a role to play in a team, so the pressure to succeed is not on one individual .

- It helps you to have a support system, as all team members help to fix any mistake made by one team member.
- You feel good when the team achieves success and it builds your confidence
- The work gets done faster.

30. Explain in detail the weaving process and different types of weaves with the help of diagrams.

चित्र की सहायता से बुनाई की प्रक्रिया और विभिन्न प्रकार की बुनाई के बारे में विस्तार से बताएं।

Ans - The art of weaving has been practiced since ancient times. It is a process where at least two sets of yarns are interlaced at right angles to each other to form a fabric. The lengthwise yarns in a woven fabric are called warp yarns and widthwise or crosswise yarns in a fabric are called weft or filling yarns. Warp yarns should be strong and stable enough to withstand the stress and strain during weaving process. Weft yarns are comparatively weaker than warp yarns.

Types of weaves

1. Basic weaves

There are three basic weaves i.e., plain weave, twill weave and satin weave. All other weaves are a combination of these basic weaves.

- (1) Plain weave: It is the simplest and the most commonly used weave for fabric construction. A basic loom with two harnesses is required so that weft yarns can interlace alternately over and under the warp yarns
- (2) Twill weave: It is produced when weft yarns interlace in a staggered progression by passing over or under two or more warp yarns. The same pattern is repeated in every row.
- (3) Satin weave: It is produced when weft yarns pass over or under four or more warp yarns at a time forming long floats on the face of the fabric. Five harnesses are required for producing a simplest 5 shaft satin weave. When long warp floats are visible on the surface.