

HSC FIRST YEAR PUBLIC EXAM MARCH – 2023
TEXTILES AND DRESS DESIGNING
ANSWER KEY – NEW SYLLABUS

PART – I

Answer all the Questions

15 x 1 = 15

1. (c) Fire Fighters
2. (c) Jute
3. (a) Comber
4. (b) Tracing wheel
5. (c) 1935
6. (a) pressing cloth
7. (d) 8 – heads
8. (a) Layout
9. (a) Embroidery
10. (a) Piped tucks
11. (a) Pot
12. (b) Riverside
13. (a) Biological
14. (a) Levelling
15. (b) Manufacturers

PART – II

Answer any ten questions, question No. 28 is Compulsory

10 x 3 = 30

16. Clothing based on Occupation.

- Clothes are always related to work and work place
- Depending on the work clothes are designed.
- The coat and hat of chef contains pockets to hold spoons and other accessories, hat prevents fall of hair into the cooking.

17. Textile Fibre

- Textile fibre is a unit of matter, natural or man made, forms the basic elements of fabrics.
- Has a uniform cross sectional view.
- Length of the fibre is larger than the thickness of the fibre.

18. Warping

- Warping is the process of winding the sized farms on the warp beam, which will be placed over the loom.

19. Use of Thimble

- Thimble is a small tumbler shaped tool.
- It is made up of plastic or metal.
- It is used to protect the finger from being pricked by the needle.
- It is used in the middle finger.

20. Bobbin

- Bobbin is a small cylinder like structure, on which wire, yarn, thread or film is wound.
- In electrical applications the bobbin is used for tidy storage without tangles.
- Provides Temporary or permanent storage for yarn.
- Made of plastic, metal or wool.

21. Advantages of Annual Servicing

- To extend the life of the sewing machine.
- The time and tension will be adjusted, machine will be cleaned by a skilled experienced service worker by dismantling. Machine life will be substantially extended.

22. Points to be remembered while taking body measurements

- Flexible measuring tape should be used.
- While taking measurements one should stand straight without bending
- Note down the body measurements.
- For vertical measurements metal end the long tape should be used.
- Horizontal measurements hold the tape parallel to the floor.
- Vertical measurements hold the tape perpendicular to the floor.
- Record crosswise measurements first and than vertical measurements.
- Measuring tape should not be tightened and loosened while taking body measurements.
- Circumference measurements tape should be passed over the required area with one or two fingers in between.
- Measuring the waist, tie a cord.
- Any deviation in body measurements should be noted.
- Taken measurements twice.

(Any three Points enough)

23. Commercial Paper patterns

- It is a readymade patterns available in shops for all body measurements.
- Instructions manuals and step by step guidelines about selection of fabric, preparation of fabric, marking cutting and steps of sewing are given.
- Butter paper or tracing Papers are used. Garment variations are also seen.

24. Selvedge

- Selvedge are thicker, closely woven finished lengthwise edges of a fabric.
- They are usually 0.5 to 1.5 cm broad. Selvedges prevent the fabric from raveling.
- It is strong with more more of warp yarns.

25. Cross Tuck

- It is similar to pin tucks. Sewn both on crosswise direction and lengthwise direction forming a checked effect.
- Used to decorate ladies and kids wear and house hold linens.
- They create pleasing effect on yokes, pockets and larger areas.

26. Zipper placket

- Zippers are teeth like structures made of plastic or metal. Can be looped or unlooped by a runner.
- Used to open or close the garment. Attached on the placked. Selection based on placked type and colour of the garment.

27. Rights of Employees

- Governments must make sure that these rights are protected and must try to create and retain decent working situations and working environment.
- Work should occur in a safe and healthy operational environment.
- Workers health, well-being and human esteem to be reliable and in good conditions.
- Work should provide real prospects for self fulfillment, service to society and personal achievement.

28. Satin Ribbons

- Satin ribbons are long thin strips of woven fabrics.
- It is used to develop beautiful motifs.
- It can be used for wedding gowns as well as for craft work.

Part III

Answer any five Questions. Questions no. 35 is Compulsory. 5 x 5 = 25

29. Uses of any 5 fibres in Apparel Industry:

Cotton	Clothing (Frocks, Socks, Towels, Sarees, Dress Materials) Household Textiles (Bed Spread, Pillows) Medical Textiles (Absorbant Pads, Bandages)
Jute	Packing materials, Curtain materials, Coat materials

Wool	Clothing (Winter Clothes – Muffler, Sweaters, Caps) Household Textiles (Blankets, Rugs, Carpets) Industrial Textiles (insulation material used to keep the object warm)
Silk	Clothing (Scarf's, Silk Sari, Dhoti, Towel, Dress Materials) Household Textiles (Bed Spread, Wall Hangers, Table Cloths) Medical Textiles (Suture Threads)
Viscos (Rayon)	Clothing household textiles, Medical and Industrial textiles
Nylon	Women's stockings or hosiery Socks, Swimwear, Shorts, Track Pants, Active Wear, Draperies and Bedspreads Industrial Textiles, Fishing Nets, Ropes, Parachute's, Tyre Cords
Polyester	Clothing, Sarees, Blouse, materials, Jackets and other Dress Materials

(Any 5 fibres written is enough)

30. Pressing / Ironing Tools

- The Process of removing wrinkles from stitched garments.
- It results in a neat finish and enhances the look of the garment.

Steam Ironing

- The iron is pre-heated up to its selected working temperature.
- The iron is applied directly to the upper textile surface of the item being ironed.
- Steam aids the transfer of heat by penetrating into the structure of the textile yarns.

Iron Box

- Made up of metal.
- Heated with charcoal
- Teflon coated iron boxes are available.
- Heated by steam.
- Electrical iron box is the best for ironing textile materials and garments.

Iron Board

- Special boards are also available in the market.
- Have padded tops, covered with suitable fabric.
- Helps in ironing. Height varies based upon the height of the user.
- Should be kept in a perfect flat surface without any ups and downs.

31. Picture of Eight head theory and its parts

(Picture of Eight head should be drawn)

- Human body is divided into eight equal parts known as the 'Head'.

First Head	From hair to chin
Second Head	From chin to chest / bust
Third Head	From chest to waist
Fourth Head	From waist to hip circumference
Fifth Head	From hip to mid-thigh
Sixth Head	From thigh to below knee
Seventh Head	From knee to calf muscle
Eighth Head	From calf to tip of toe

32. Advantages of Paper patterns

- Result in good fit
- Can be preserved and re-used for a long time.
- Basic patterns can be modified .
- Enlarging or reducing the size of the paper pattern done by "Grading".
- Easier and quicker to cut using a paper pattern than drafting straight on the fabric.
- Enables us to cut a garment with a minimum amount fabric.
- Economical way of cutting
- Mistakes can be corrected in the pattern itself.
- Can be modified according to the recent trends in clothing.

33. Kimono sleeve

- Used in garments where more comfort is needed.
- Utilised for sports wear, children's clothing, dancing costumes, and women's tops.
- No seam either at the armhole or in the shoulder
- Sleeve is cut together with the bodice.
- Sleeves run from the side seam of sleeve to the side seam of the bodice.

34. Application of operation breakdown in Apparel industry

- Done in order to understand the steps in garment construction.
- To recognize the number of operations needed for a sample garment preparation.
- To identify the number and types of sewing machines and other equipment required.
- To allocate a person or a set of line supervisors or engineers to follow the new operational breakdown.

- In a large manufacturing industry operations are referred by an ID number for all operations list and machines allocated for a particular style.

35. Role of Fashion Designers

- Fashion designers create and design dresses, suits, other clothing and accessories which are of high demand consumer preferences.
- Designer's study various fashion trends and sketch / design clothes; select the colour, fabrics and accessories that suit the style.
- They foresee the final look of attire and work according to the customer's preferences.
- Creating a style is conducting a study about the current fashion and making predictions for the future.
- Designers who want to create their label in fashion conduct their own research and find the best for their customers.

PART – IV

Answer the following question in detail

2 x 10 = 20

36. (a) Purpose of Clothing

- Clothing is a basic need for human body.
- Clothing varies based upon sex, climatic conditions, standard of living, occupation, religion, nationality and personal liking.

The major reasons for using clothing are:

Protection

- Clothes protect human skin from climatic changes like rain, snow, wind, extreme cold and heat conditions.
- To absorb sweat from the body, prevents one from sudden chillness and acts as a barrier between the human body and accidental burns, scratches and rough surfaces.

Safety

- Clothes can provide safety from accidents.
- Protective pads - helmets
- Asbestos clothing - fire fighters
- Bullet proof vests - Police and military men
- Fluorescent orange – Vests for road workers

Sanitation

- Clothes and accessories worn regularly by people in specific occupations for sanitation purposes.
- Doctors, Nurses, sanitary cleaners wear uniforms, gloves, face masks, caps to prevent contamination by germs.

Modesty

- Covering the body in a proper way is considered as modesty.
- Varies from people to people, nation to nation.
- A sleeveless, low neck top and highly decorated skirt may not be considered as a modest for an office wear.

Identification

- Companies, schools, institutions and specific jobs have a particular dress code.
- For identifying the person – Doctor’s coat

Uniforms

- Easiest ways to identify a group is through uniform.
- Related to jobs like the police force, fire department and military.
- Service occupations such as, restaurant, airline employees wear special uniforms.

Tradition

- Tradition followed in all countries with reference to clothing.
- Specific colours and dresses are used on different occasions.
- White or black colour garment for marriages and funerals.

Insignias

- Patches, badges or emblems pinned or machined to jackets and dresses is a symbol of insignias.

Status

- Clothing is a symbol of status also. It helps to identify the position of an individual.
- More expensive with recent designs and styles.
- Crown used by queens and kings.

Decoration

- Decoration is considered important by every individual.
- Clothing can enhance one’s look through decoration of garments and use of accessories.

36. (b) Placket and its types

- Placket is made either in an opening left on the seam or by creating a cut in a garment.
- Enables one to wear or remove the garment easily.
- Made on a seam is stronger and gives a better finish.

Types of Plackets

Continuous Bound

- These plackets are made on a seam or a cut also called as one-piece placket.
- Suitable for children's dresses, under garments like petticoats and sleeve openings.

Bound or Faced Two Piece Placket

- Done with two pieces of fabrics.
- Commonly used skirts, petticoats and back opening dresses
- Overlap and under lap sides are finished with facing and binding.

Miter Placket

- Mainly used in men's shirts, sleeve opening and on neck openings for children's garments also called as tailored placket.

Zipper Placket

- Zippers are teeth like structures made of plastic or metal.
- Can be looped or unlooped by a runner.
- Used to open or close the garment. Attached on the placket
- Selected based on placket type and colour of the garment.
- Available in different colour and length.

37. (a) Sewing machine and its parts.

(Picture of sewing machine should be drawn)

Parts and functions of a sewing machine

Spool Pin

- A small metal rod on the body of the sewing machine.
- To hold the spool of thread.

Thread Guide

- A small metal ring, on the face of sewing machine
- Keeps the thread in position and guides the thread.

Tension Disc

- Metal spring with concave disc and screw.
- Thread is fed into the tension disc in between the two concave disc, screw and spring to pass the thread freely to the needle.

Take-up Lever

- Hook shaped and the thread is passed through this to make upward and downward position.

Needle Bar

- Needle bar is a steel rod to hold the needle at one end with help of a clamp.

Bobbin Case

- A metal circular cap shaped part which holds the bobbin.
- Upward thread helps to bring the lower thread in the bobbin.

Presser Foot

- Heavy fork shaped steel rod.
- Attached to the presser bar.
- Holds the fabrics in the place while sewing.

Presser Foot Lifter

- Lever attached to the presser bar.
- Controlled by the presser foot and helps in raising and lowering the presser foot.

Stitch Regulator

- Stitch regulator is a small vertical bar with markings and a knob.
- Controls the length of the stitch.

Bobbin Winder

- Small rod in the front side of the wheel.
- To wind thread and it controls the bobbin.

Fly Wheel

- Circular metal ring which helps the movement of the machine. It can be rotated manually or by power.
- Lowers and raises the sewing machine needle.

Clutch / Thumb Screw

- Attached in the middle of fly wheel.
- Controls stitching.

Slide Plate

- Rectangular metal plate.
- It can be moved to insert and remove the bobbin.

Needle Plate

- Semi-circular metal plate with a small hole through which the needle passes through.
- Needle enters inside the hole and picks the bobbin thread.

Feed Dog

- A set of metal teeth.
- Helps the fabric to move after each stitch.

Face Plate

- A metal plate covering the needle bar, presser bar and take up lever.
- Prevents from dust

Pedal

- Made up of iron. Pressed by foot
- Connected to fly wheel through a belt

37. (b) Importance of safety measures followed in garment Industry

- A safe and healthy workplace not only protects workers from injury and illness, it lowers down the injury / illness costs, reduces absenteeism and improves turnover.
- It ensures keen concern on workers return back home safe and healthy at the end of every working day.
- Workers are more productive in workplaces if their health and safety is ensured.
- It reduces the time take by and individual to return back to job after some illness and accidents.
- If the rules and safety measures are not followed properly, legal gaps may lead to inspection, penalties and even imprisonment of senior executives.
- Commitment by the industry towards sustainability and corporate social responsibility attracts investors and partners.
- Ethical practices and safety performance creates reputation to the brand.