**ID: 15561**

**Fill in the blanks:**

1.Fashion design is the **applied** art.

**2.Fashion draping** is the oldest method used since the 18th century for garment design.

**3. Pricing** is the process of setting the value or cost at the right level.

**4.**To dress up properly is going to camouflages figure **flaws**.

**5.**Rough sketches of garment are transferred to **croquis** for fashion sketch.

**6.**Statistics which shows where people live is **geographic**.

**7.Infants** sleeps most of the time the clothes should be loose and comfortable.

**8.Darts** convert the flat piece of cloth into a three dimensional form.

**9.**Fashion **marketers** must offer the right product at the right time and right price.

**10.**The huge and growing demand for **designer wear** equally outsized quantity of exports.

**Choose the correct answer:**

**1.**The process of positioning and pinning of fabric to design a costume.

(illustration, croqui, **mannequin**)

**2.**Pop music, film and photography gained popularity.

(1930s, **1960s**, 1980s)

**3.**Big buttons with big button holes or zips should be used. (adults, **old people**, infants)

**4.**Cool, soft & light colored clothes having sweat absorbing qualities.

(rainy, winter, **summer**)

**5.**Depiction of products comes in royalty of the ancient world.

(**haute couture**, pret, ready to wear)

**True and False:**

**1.**Introverts prefer light & sober colors for clothing. **( T )**

**2.**Adolescents do like the influence of their parents and elders regarding their clothes. **( F )**

**3.**To work as assistant for any reputed fashion design firm in the initial phase is a positive point. **( F )**

**4.**Actual transportation of the product is known as distribution. **(** **T )**

**5.**In the 1960s Hollywood glamour took a hold on the United States. **( F )**

**6.**Consumer attitudes and values are often represented by psychographics level. **( T )**

**7.**Simple clothes of black, white or dull colors are used in marriage events. **( F )**

**8.**Frills make a person look fatter and taller.**( F )**

**9.**Block pattern is a stylized part of pattern. **( F )**

**10.**To drape dress accurately with measurement on mannequin need taping. **( T )**

**Q a: Define the difference Between Draping and Flat Pattern with Examples.**

**ANS:**

**DRAPING PATTERN:**

Fashion draping is an important part of fashion design. Draping for fashion design is the process of positioning and pinning fabric on a dress form to develop the structure of a garment design. A garment can be draped using a design sketch as a basis, or a fashion designer can play with the way fabric falls to create new designs at the start of the apparel design process. After draping, the fabric is removed from the dress form and used to create the sewing pattern for the garment.

**EXAMPLE: Saris,Dhotis**

**FLAT PATTERN:**

A flat pattern is a 3D sheet metal model in a flattened state. Create Flat Pattern calculates the material and layout required to flatten a 3D sheet metal model. The part browser displays a Flat Pattern node, and the flattened state of the model displays when this node is active

**EXAMPLES: Necklines Sleeves**

**OR**

**Draping** uses fabric pinned to a body form to design the garment. The pinned fabric is then removed from the form and the pieces are traced onto pattern paper and "trued", just as you would do with any pattern.

The **Flat Pattern** Method requires a pattern block or sloper, which is the most basic, unadorned dress or pant pattern. The block pattern is adjusted for perfect fit, and then any garment you design using that block will also fit - the fit is built into the pattern.

**Q b: Explain Types of Qualifications required for career of Fashion Designer?**

**ANS:**

**Complete a degree program:**

In order to get a foot in the door of this competitive industry, hopeful fashion designers need to hone their skills through a degree program. Students interested in the field can earn an associate’s or bachelor’s degree in fashion design, where they take courses in computer-aided fashion design, the history of fashion, textiles, figure drawing, and pattern making.

**Sharpen skills with hands-on experience:**

In order to sharpen the skills needed to execute a design from an idea to the finished product, students need to get practice outside of the classroom. This hands-on learning can be achieved by participating in an internship program with a design firm, clothing manufacturer, or personal stylist. In addition, students can get experience by volunteering for a fashion house.

**Learn the business of fashion:**

Behind the creative flair of the fashion industry is the business acumen needed to keep a company running. In addition to learning the creative side of the field, students should also familiarize themselves with what goes on behind the scenes—such as finance, sales, and marketing—particularly if they want to have their own fashion business.

**Put together a portfolio:**

In order for future fashion designers to show off their talent to potential employers, they have to create a portfolio demonstrating their skills and creative sensibilities. Students can fill their portfolio with the work they’ve done during their degree program, so it’s important for them to treat every assignment as if they were going to show their work to a future boss. Portfolios allow people to show off a range of skills, including their sketching, sewing, and pattern making abilities.

**Keep up with the trends:**

The fashion industry changes from season to season, so it’s important for designers to keep abreast of the trends. This can be done by regularly reading industry journals and magazines.

**Q c: What is meant by Four P’s of Marketing?**

**ANS:** The Four Ps (product, price, promotion and place) are four considerations known as a marketing mix. Attention to these four factors is necessary for maximizing the chance a product will be recognized and bought by customers.

**Product**: The item or service being sold must satisfy a consumers need or desire.

**Price**: An item should be sold at the correct price for consumer expectations; neither too low nor too high.

**Promotion**: The public needs to be informed about the product and its features in order to understand how it fills their needs or desires.

**Place**: The location where the product can be purchased is important for optimizing sales.

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