

# Fashion Design Studio Skills Certification Exam Review

## 1. Define each of the following terms:







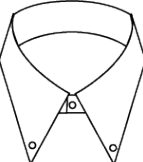















	Articles added to complete or enhance an outfit. (Shoes, jewelry, belts, handbags, etc.)
	All men's, women's, and children's clothing.
	A French expression that in the clothing industry means being ahead of fashion. Wild, daring and unconventional. "Far Out" and does not appeal to most people
	Clothing that continues to be in fashion over an extended period of time. Sometimes called "timeless". Examples: dress pants, sheath dress, A-line skirt, button-up dress shirt, jeans, little black dress, etc.
	The various garment parts that distinguish different styles: necklines, collars, sleeves, bodice, lapels, hemlines, etc.
	Wrapped or hung on the body and usually held in place with pins, buttons, toggles, sash or belt.
	A temporary and passing fashion. It has a great appeal to many for a short time. Examples: Platform shoes, leg warmers, jelly shoes, shoulder pads, etc.
	The currently accepted style that is favored by a large segment of the public.
	A cycle of the rise, popularity and decline of a particular style. The five stages are: introduction, rise, peak, decline and obsolete.
	The right size or how tight or loose the clothing is on the person wearing it.
	A category of clothing. (Dress, coat, suit, sweater, pants, etc.)
	French for "Fine Sewing". The finest clothing by major designers made for individual customers. Original, one-of-a-kind and expensive designs.
	Clothing mass produced in standard sizes and sold to customers without custom alterations.
	The shape of a clothing style shown by its outer lines.
	A particular design, shape or type of apparel item. The style of a garment is determined by the distinct features that create its overall appearance.
	A garment made by cutting fabric pieces and then sewing them together to fit the body.
	The movement of a fashion into and through the marketplace. <b>Trends repeat every 20-30 years.</b>
	All the apparel a person owns including all garments and accessories.

2. Determine the reason for wearing clothing according to the example below.

*Reasons for Wearing Clothing: Protection, Adornment, Identification, Modesty and Status.*

	Wearing a cheerleading uniform, bridal wear, graduation robes, etc.
	Designer labels, high end jewelry, insignias, etc.
	Hardhats, safety glasses, snowsuits, reflective gear, etc.
	Varies according to personal preference, situation, cultural or religious influence, etc.
	Accessories, jewelry, make-up, body art, shoes, etc.

3. Identify the basic Design Details below.

<b>Shirts</b>							
							
<b>Sleeves</b>							
							

<b>Dresses</b>							
<b>Pants/ Trousers</b>							
<b>Jackets/ Coats</b>							

**4. Identify the parts of the Fashion Cycle in order.**

	When a fashion is introduced into the market.	
	When a fashion gains in popularity.	
	When a fashion reaches its height of popularity.	
	When a fashion begins to drop in popularity.	
	When a fashion is no longer popular.	

5. What are the TOOLS of Design: Line, Texture, Color, Shape/Silhouette and Pattern?  
(Elements or Principles?) \_\_\_\_\_
6. What are the RULES of Design: Balance, Rhythm, Emphasis, Proportion/Scale and Harmony?  
(Elements or Principles?) \_\_\_\_\_

7. **Label the Color Wheel to the right in the correct order.**

8. What is another term for color? \_\_\_\_\_

9. What are the 3 Primary Colors?

a. \_\_\_\_\_ b. \_\_\_\_\_ c. \_\_\_\_\_

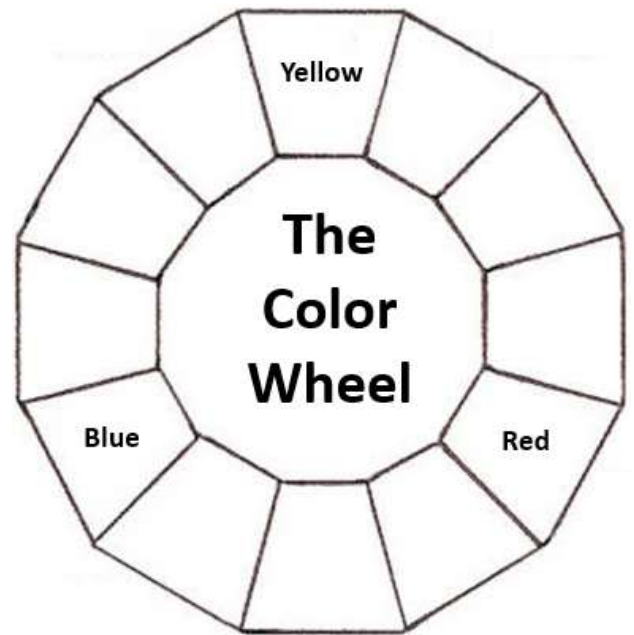
10. What are the 3 Secondary Colors?

a. \_\_\_\_\_ b. \_\_\_\_\_ c. \_\_\_\_\_

11. What are the 6 Tertiary Colors?

a. \_\_\_\_\_ b. \_\_\_\_\_ c. \_\_\_\_\_

d. \_\_\_\_\_ e. \_\_\_\_\_ f. \_\_\_\_\_



12. What is added to a hue to create a tint? \_\_\_\_\_

13. What is added to a hue to create a shade? \_\_\_\_\_

14. What is added to a hue to create a tone? \_\_\_\_\_

15. What is a combination of colors/hues that are pleasing to the eye? \_\_\_\_\_

16. What color scheme includes tints and shades of one color? \_\_\_\_\_

17. What color scheme includes 2 colors opposite each other on the color wheel? \_\_\_\_\_

18. What color scheme includes 3 colors evenly spaced on the color wheel? \_\_\_\_\_

19. What color scheme includes 2-4 colors next to each other on the color wheel? \_\_\_\_\_

20. What colors are considered Warm Colors? \_\_\_\_\_

21. What colors are considered Cool Colors? \_\_\_\_\_

22. What are the 4 main types of Line used in design?

a. \_\_\_\_\_ b. \_\_\_\_\_ c. \_\_\_\_\_ d. \_\_\_\_\_

23. What are the 4 main types of Pattern used in design?

a. \_\_\_\_\_ b. \_\_\_\_\_ c. \_\_\_\_\_ d. \_\_\_\_\_

24. What type of texture is texture that can be felt by touch? \_\_\_\_\_





25. What type of texture is texture that has been applied to the surface of fabric? \_\_\_\_\_

26. What type of texture has an audible sound when manipulated? \_\_\_\_\_

27. What refers to how lines and shapes divide an outfit into parts? (One part compared to the other parts of the outfit as a whole.) \_\_\_\_\_

28. What refers to the relationship of individual parts of an outfit in comparison to the rest of its parts? \_\_\_\_\_

29. Draw or sketch the shapes/silhouettes below:

Hourglass	Rectangle	Triangle	Inverted Triangle
			
Wide top, narrow waist and wide bottom.	Straight from shoulders to hem without a defined waistline.	Torso and upper body are narrower than the hips.	Torso and upper body are wider than the hips.

30. What type of balance (also known as formal balance) is characterized by both sides of the design being exactly the same? \_\_\_\_\_

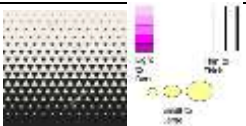




31. What type of balance (also known as informal balance) is characterized by both sides of the design being different than the other in some way? \_\_\_\_\_

32. What refers to the dominant focal point, or center of interest, in a garment or outfit? \_\_\_\_\_

33. What is created by following the principles of design when using the elements of design to create a visually pleasing look? \_\_\_\_\_

34. What **two** things must a look have to create harmony? \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

35. Identify each type of rhythm below:

	Gradual change in lines, shapes, color values or textures within the design. The degree of change must be SMALL or a jumpy, choppy effect will result.	
	Direct contrast created by perpendicular lines, black and white, or complementary colors placed next to each other. The design elements are opposite or contrasting.	
	Radiation of lines, shapes, colors, or textures outward from a central point or area.	
	Repetition of line, shape, color, texture or pattern within the design. Examples: row of buttons, same color used several times, a pattern repeated throughout the garment, etc.	
	Created by curved lines that lead from one area of a design to another. Examples: princess seamlines, contrasting piping around a collar, etc.	

36. Identify each fashion decade based on the descriptions below:

<u>Decade</u>	<u>Description</u>
	The Roaring 20's Era, Flapper, Costume Jewelry, Cloche Hat, Dropped Waistline, Coco Chanel/Little Black Dress, Trousers Creased/Wide Hemlines, Zoot Suit, Wingtip Shoes
	The WWII Era, Convertible Suits, Slacks, No Silk or Nylon Stockings, Military influence, Bomber Jackets, "Victory" Suits with No Vest, Cuff or Pocket Flaps
	The Industrial Revolution Era, Duster Coat, "Pigeon Breast" Shirtwaist, Leg-O-Mutton Sleeve, 3 Piece "Lounge" Suits, Bowler Hats, Formal Morning Dress with Top Hats
	The Rock n' Roll Era, Poodle Skirts, Saddle Shoes, Capri Pants, Christian Dior / New Look, Teen Fashion, Dark Flannel Suits, The "Ivy League" Look
	The Yuppie Era, Power Suits, Logo Wear (Brands Names), Designer Jeans, Exercise Wear, Business Suits with Narrow Detailing, Suspenders, Pastels
	The Wired Generation Era, Increase in Technology, Technology and Fashion, Skinny Jeans, Embellishments, Hip-Hop Style
	The Victorian Era, Gibson Girl, Corset, Bustle, Matching Coat/Vest, Contrasting Trousers, Winged Shirt Collars
	The Dot Com Era, Bare Midriff, Rejection of Fashion/Grunge, Baggy Pants/Clothing, Big Sneakers
	The Social Media Era, Leggings /Jeggings, Cutouts, Hipster Style
	The Civil Rights Era, Mini Skirts, Pantsuits, Chanel Suit, Pillbox Hat, Tailored Suits, The "Mod" Look, Turtlenecks, Bold Colors
	The WWI Era, Hobble Skirt, Bathing Suit, Bloomers, Military Influence, Trench Coats
	The Hippy to Disco Era, Unisex Clothing, Bold Floral Prints, Platform Shoes, Bell Bottoms, Bold and Wide Ties/Collars
	The Depression Era, Bias Cut Dresses, Hollywood Glamour, Waistline Restored/ Hemlines Dropped, Hand-Me-Downs/Flour Sack Clothing, Double Breasted Suits, Padded Shoulders, Glen Plaid Fabric

37. How often do fashion trends repeat? \_\_\_\_\_

38. What design decade did Coco Chanel first become popular in? \_\_\_\_\_

39. What fashion Coco Chanel most famous for creating? \_\_\_\_\_

40. What design decade did Christian Dior first become popular in? \_\_\_\_\_

41. What fashion movement was Christian Dior most famous for creating? \_\_\_\_\_

42. Which fashion capital is known for being the first fashion capital? \_\_\_\_\_

43. Which fashion capital is known for elegance and luxurious fabrics? \_\_\_\_\_

44. Which fashion capital is known for its Asian influence and clothing that is loose and unstructured?  
\_\_\_\_\_

45. Which fashion capital has modern designers that favor a “rebel” look? \_\_\_\_\_

46. Which fashion capital is known for designs that are clean cut and casual? \_\_\_\_\_

47. Identify the following Fashion Careers to their descriptions below.

<u>Career</u>	<u>Description</u>
	A person who applies the art of design, aesthetics and natural beauty to clothing and its accessories. (They typically sketch drawings of pieces, as well as create mood boards to help guide the overall design process.)
	A person who creates images of clothes for magazines, books, advertising, social media, etc.
	A person who designs costumes for film, stage production or television.
	A person who selects clothing and accessories for magazine spreads and celebrities.
	A person who manages or oversees as the administrative director of a museum, collection or library. Care for historical clothing includes light, temperature and humidity control.
	A person who is involved in the research and development of fibers, yarns and fabric dyeing through sustainable processes.
	A person who creates designs for woven, knitted or printed fabrics.
	A person who purchases lines of clothing, shoes and fashion accessories to be sold at retail stores.
	A person who assists the customer in a brick and mortar store to facilitate their purchase.
	A person who advises individuals on their personal fashion choices. It includes personal shopping, closet audits, and beauty/style consultations.
	A person who sells wholesale or manufactured goods to buyers.
	A person who oversees branding and advertising of a company’s products.

48. Identify the fibers below:

<b>NATURAL FIBERS</b>	
<b>Fiber</b>	<b>Characteristics</b>
	<u>Plant Source</u> , Comfortable, Absorbent, Durable, Easy to Launder, Stronger Wet Than Dry, Wrinkles Easily, Shrinks, Mildew
	<u>Plant Source</u> , From the Flax Plant, Absorbent, Natural Luster, Quick Drying, Wrinkles, Frays, Little Stretch, Mildew

	<u>Animal Source</u> , Made From Cocoons of Silkworms, Absorbent, Natural Luster, Insulating, Strong, Resilient, Degrades and Yellows From Age and Sunlight, Weaker Wet Than Dry, Water Marks
	<u>Animal Source</u> , From the Fleece of Sheep, Absorbent, Strong, Elastic, Flame Resistant, Wrinkle Resistant, Shrinks, Bleaches with Sunlight, Damages by Moths
<b>MANUFACTURED FIBERS</b>	
<b>Fiber</b>	<b>Characteristics</b>
	<u>Chemical Source</u> , Strong, Water Repellent, Colorfast, Abrasion Resistant, Frays Easily, Heat Sensitive, Non-Recyclable
	<u>Chemical Source</u> , Good Shape Retention, Easy to Launder, Wrinkle Resistant, Colorfast, Blends Well, Retains Oily Stains, Pills, Static Buildup
	<u>Cellulose Source</u> , Soft, Strong, Water Absorbent, Renewable, Wrinkles, Takes Longer to Dry, Yellows with Time
	<u>Cellulose Source</u> , Soft, Comfortable, Drapes Well, Blends Well, Dyes Well, Shrinks, Poor Shape Retention, Wrinkles, Dry Clean Only
	<u>Chemical Source</u> , Elasticity, Stretch, Resistant to Sun, Resistant to Perspiration, Resistant to Abrasion, Heat Sensitive, Shrinks, Difficult to Sew On

49. What type of fabric is created when warp and weft yarns are interlaced at a 90-degree angle? \_\_\_\_\_
50. What type of fabric is created by the continuous interlocking or looping of yarn? \_\_\_\_\_
51. What type of fabric (like felt) is created by the interlocking and shrinking a mass of fibers together with heat, moisture and pressure? \_\_\_\_\_
52. Identify the different fabric finishes below:

	Adding color to a fiber before it is spun into a yarn.
	Dyeing the yarns before they are woven or knitted into fabric.
	Dyeing of yard goods (fabric) after weaving or knitting.
	Fabric is cut and sewn into the finished product and then dyed.
	Process of adding color, pattern or design to the surface of fabrics or products.

**Circle the correct answer below:**

53. True or False: Cultural & Economic Conditions, Media & Advertising and Technology all influence why we purchase clothing.
54. True or False: Conformity is obeying or agreeing with a given standard or authority.
55. True or False: An example of consumer conformity is wearing a school uniform because it is required.
56. True or False: Peer Pressure has no effect on why we buy clothing.
57. True or False: A person's culture (ethnicity, religion) has no effect on why they might purchase clothing.
58. True or False: A person's individuality has a great impact on their personal fashion style.
59. True or False: Smart Shopping involves planning ahead, shopping the sales, handling merchandise with care and trying on clothing before purchasing.



60. True or False: You don't really need to judge the quality of a garment before purchasing it.
61. True or False: The fiber content, garment care, international care symbols, manufacturer number and country of origin are all required on clothing labels.
62. True or False: The cost per wear of a garment is determined by the price of the garment divided by the number of times worn.
63. True or False: Hang tags are detachable tags on clothing that can be a form of advertising for a clothing brand.
64. Identify the types of stores below.

	A group of stores owned, managed and controlled by a central office. Examples: Gap, Forever 21, American Eagle
	Retail stores that offer a large variety of many types of merchandise organized into separate departments. Examples: Macy's, Dillard's, JC Penny
	Stores that sell a specific type or limited line of apparel. Examples: Victoria's Secret, Claire's, Footlocker
	Stores that sell mass market merchandise in large, simple buildings with lower overhead. Examples: Target, Kohl's, Wal-Mart
	Stores that carry merchandise made specifically for that label or brand. Examples: Nike, Ralph Lauren, Lululemon
	Manufacturer owned discount stores which sell seconds and over-runs.
	Online purchasing options vs. brick and mortar stores. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pros: Shop from home, wide variety, promotions.</li> <li>• Cons: Cannot try on merchandise, extra charges for shipping.</li> </ul>

65. Identify the aspects of Yin/Yang Fashion below:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sturdy</li> <li>• Straight Lines</li> <li>• Angular Shapes</li> <li>• Larger Scale</li> <li>• Buttons</li> <li>• Pleats</li> <li>• Geometric Prints</li> <li>• Heavyweight Fabrics</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delicate</li> <li>• Curved Lines</li> <li>• Rounded Shapes</li> <li>• Smaller Scale</li> <li>• Bows</li> <li>• Ruffles</li> <li>• Natural Flowing Patterns</li> <li>• Lightweight Fabrics</li> </ul>

66. Identify the Basic Pieces for a Wardrobe below:

8 Basic Pieces	6 Trendy Pieces

67. Identify the popular silhouettes for both men and women in each of the decades below:

Decade	Women's Silhouette	Men's Silhouette
1890's		
1900's		
1910's		
1920's		
1930's		
1940's		
1950's		
1960's		
1970's		
1980's		
1990's		
2000's		
2010's		

68. Identify the Fashion Designers of Influence below:

	Known as "The Father of Haute Couture". Designs are known for the lavish and intricate fabrics, trimmings and designs.
	Best known for the "Little Black Dress". Used costume jewelry and unstructured fashion popular during the 1920's.
	Best known for creating "The New Look". Designs emphasized the hourglass silhouette (with exaggerated lower half), highlighting soft shoulders, tight waists and full skirts.
	Known as the designer of the "American West". Best known for casual, yet sophisticated, sellable sportswear.