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1.-----is more than just clothing.

- a) Apparel.
- b) Garment.
- c) Clothing.
- d) **Fashion.**

2.-----is a general term referring to actual objects related to the human body.

- a) Costume.
- b) Wardrobe.
- c) **Clothing.**
- d) Wear ability.

3. Historians have propounded 4.different explanations regarding factors affecting clothing.

- a) Protection.
- b) Rituals.
- c) Identification.
- d) Adornment.
- e) **All the above.**

4.----- and ----- are also indicating of the social and marital status of women.

- a) **Dress and ornament's.**
- b) Mangalsutra.
- c) Sindoor.
- d) Black scarf.

5. In India, the coloured powder put in the hair parting called -----is a visual indicator of married status of women.

- a) Sandal powder.
- b) **Sin door powder.**
- c) Perfume.
- d) Turmeric.

6. From the late 19th century a dust coloured light weight cotton fabric called----- was used by the Indian Army during the British Raj.

- a) Poplin.
- b) **Khaki.**
- c) Silk.
- d) Polyester.

7. Ritu Kumar was one of the earliest pioneers of fashion with extensive research in to block prints and innovative application of the technique of-----

- a) Phulkari.
- b) Mirror work.
- c) **Zardosiembroidery.**
- d) Dye-prints.

8.----- Waist belted,tucked,or slashed to give excessive looseness to give comfort to the wearer.

- a) Phyjama.

- b) Flat front.
- c) Churidar.
- d) **Patiala salwar.**

9.-----Draped lower garment for men and women.

- a) Angarkha.
- b) Flat-front.
- c) **Antariya.**
- d) Patiala salwar.

10. ----- French term for exclusive one-of-kind” high fashion”

- a) Bespoke-shop.
- b) **Haute couture's.**
- c) Boutique.
- d) Showroom.