



ICSE 2025 EXAMINATION
SPECIMEN QUESTION PAPER
FASHION DESIGNING

Maximum Marks: 100

Time allowed: Two hours

Answers to this Paper must be written on the paper provided separately.

*You will **not** be allowed to write during the first 15 minutes.*

This time is to be spent in reading the question paper.

The time given at the head of this Paper is the time allowed for writing the answers.

*Attempt **all** questions from **Section A** and **any four** questions from **Section B**.*

The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets [].

Instruction for the Supervising Examiner

Kindly read aloud the Instructions given above to all the candidates present in the Examination Hall.

SECTION A

(Attempt **all** questions from this Section.)

Question 1

Choose the correct answers to the questions from the given options.

[20]

(Do not copy the question, write the correct answers only.)

- (i) While _____ on the developing pattern pencil is used to mark lines.

- (a) Designing
- (b) Tracing
- (c) Drafting
- (d) Stitching

[Recall]

- (ii) To give long life to shears avoid cutting more layers of _____ at a time.

- (a) fabric
- (b) paper
- (c) threads
- (d) ribbon

[Understanding]

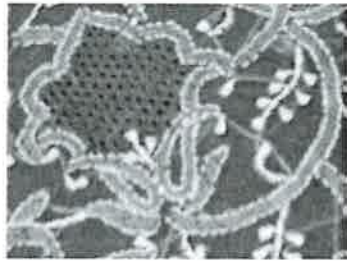
- (iii) **Assertion (A):** Ironing plays very important role in sewing process.

Reason (R): Ironing gives good overall appearance and professional look.

- (a) Both Assertion and Reason are true, and Reason is the correct explanation for Assertion.
- (b) Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation for Assertion.
- (c) Assertion is true and Reason is false.
- (d) Assertion is false and Reason is true

[Analysis]

- (iv) Identify the stitches used in the given embroidery.



- (a) French knot, stem stitch, satin stitch and chain stitch
- (b) Satin stitch, herringbone stitch, French knot and stem stitch
- (c) Running stitch, satin stitch, buttonhole stitch and stem stitch
- (d) Herringbone stitch, French knot, stem stitch and jali work

[Understanding]

- (v) **Assertion (A):** The embroidery work done in Himachal Pradesh is known as Chamba Rumal.

Reason (R): The cloth used for Chamba Rumal is in square format and resembles Rumal or hand kerchief.

- (a) Both Assertion and Reason are true, and Reason is the correct explanation for Assertion.
- (b) Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation for Assertion.
- (c) Assertion is true and Reason is false.
- (d) Assertion is false and Reason is true

[Analysis]

- (vi) Spool pin is fitted on top of the arm of the sewing machine to _____.

- (a) To run the machine
- (b) To wind the bobbin
- (c) To regulate the stitch length
- (d) Hold the thread reel.

[Recall]

(vii) Presser foot lifter is a _____ attached to the presser bar for raising and lowering the presser foot.

- (a) Disc
- (b) Lever
- (c) Screw
- (d) Rod

[Recall]

(viii) What is the function of the sewing tool given below:



- (a) Measuring the fabric
- (b) Protecting fingers
- (c) Cutting the fabric
- (d) Marking the fabric

[Recall]

(ix) To cut the fabric before stitching, we use _____ only although we have so many varieties of cutting tools.

- (a) Scissors
- (b) Shears
- (c) Knife
- (d) Cutter

[Understanding]

(x) **Statement I:** While straightening the ends of a sheer fabric, we have to clip the selvedge gently.

Statement II: Pull one crosswise yarn to get a puckered line while straightening the ends of a sheer fabric.

- (a) Statement I & II are true
- (b) Statement I & II are false
- (c) Statement I is true but II is false
- (d) Statement I is false but II is true

[Analysis]

(xi) Always use a _____ to store pins during dress making.

- (a) Brown sheet
- (b) Ruler
- (c) Pin cushion
- (d) Press cloth

[Recall]

(xii) Drafting is defined as a system of drawing _____ on paper with body measurements.

- (a) Garments
- (b) Patterns
- (c) Designs
- (d) Drawings

[Understanding]

(xiii) Name the method given below to straighten the grain of a fabric.



- (a) pre-shrinking
- (b) immersion
- (c) stretching
- (d) steaming

[Recall]

(xiv) Seam ripper has a handle and a bent point, which is useful for ripping out the stitches.

How to use this while ripping out the stitches?

- (a) It can be inserted into the stitches and pulled to break the stitches.
- (b) It can be twisted into the stitches
- (c) It can be used as blade to cut the stitches
- (d) It can be inserted into the cloth and push the thread

[Analysis]

(xv) If the crosswise yarns are running perpendicular to the selvedge, lengthwise yarns run in which direction?

- (a) perpendicular
- (b) parallel
- (c) diagonal
- (d) Bias

[Recall]

(xvi) Match list 1 with 2

List 1

List 2

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| A. Bobbin | a. secures the fabric in place |
| B. Tension disc | b. guides the fabric through the machine |
| C. Presser foot | c. holds the lower thread |
| D. Feed dog | d. regulates the tension of upper thread |

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) Ac, Bd, Ca, Db
- (b) Ad, Bc, Cb, Da
- (c) Ac, Bb, Ca, Dd
- (d) Aa, Bc, Cd, Db

[Analysis]

(xvii) Sara went to a mall to buy a gown for herself. So, she wore it and checked the size in the trial room. This process of checking is known as _____.

- (a) Garment construction
- (b) garment fitting
- (c) garment analysis
- (d) garment evaluation

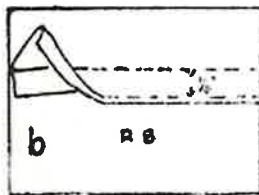
[Understanding]

(xviii) Choose the option that lists the sequence of stitching process in the correct order:

- (i) Stitching
- (ii) Measuring
- (iii) Cutting
- (iv) Marking
- (a) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
- (b) (ii), (iv), (iii), (i)
- (c) (iv), (iii), (i), (ii)
- (d) (iv), (ii), (iii), (i)

[Understanding]

(xix) Identify the seam in the image given below.



- (a) French seam
- (b) Pinked seam
- (c) Lapped seam
- (d) Run and fell seam

[Recall]

(xx) Identify the traditional embroidery image given below.



- (a) Kasuti work
- (b) Kantha work
- (c) Chikankari work
- (d) Kutch work

[Recall]

SECTION B

(Answer *any four* questions from this Section.)

Question 2

- (i) If you want to start a boutique, you have to buy different varieties of sewing tools to carry out the work. Write a list of any ten tools with approximate quantities. [10] [Recall]
- (ii) There are many steps involved in clothing construction. Give two examples of sewing tools required at each stage of stitching. [10] [Application]

Question 3

- (i) Rachel after joining the fashion designing course, wants to buy a second hand sewing machine with her pocket money to practice stitching dresses for herself. She knows that a second hand machine means inviting some problems while using it. So, she googles the problems which may occur while using any sewing machine. In this context, name any five problems that occur while using the sewing machine and mention the solutions. [10] [Understanding]
- (ii) Write any five important parts of the sewing machine and write their role in stitching garments. [10] [Recall]

Question 4

- (i) As you are a Fashion Designing student, Rani came to you for the guidance in stitching pants for herself. As the first step is taking the body measurements, help her how to take required measurements. [10] [Application]
- (ii) Explain pattern adaptations using commercial patterns in designing a dress for yourself with help of short notes and a diagram. [10] [Recall]

Question 5

- (i) Write any five properties of a fabric with the help of short notes and a diagram. [10]
[Recall]
- (ii) Ruchi bought a readymade kurta for herself. After wearing it, she saw that there are some diagonal wrinkles pointing towards the neck on the shoulder and a horizontal ripple of fabric at the base of the neck on the back. Write the causes and remedies for those problems. [10]
[Analysis]

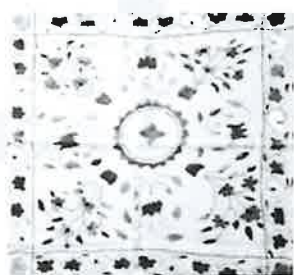
Question 6

- (i) It is necessary to mark all details from the pattern to the cloth before cutting, which will be needed during the construction of the garment. Name these details. [10]
[Understanding]
- (ii) Explain the rules to keep in mind while cutting any fabric during dress making. [10]
[Recall]

Question 7

- (i) Tara has been given a project on 'Hand embroidery work' to submit as holiday home work. She wants to stitch hand embroidery on her dress. Help her in explaining different types of hand embroidery stitches that fall under different categories like outline stitches, filling stitches and fancy stitches. [10]
[Application]
- (ii) Identify and write short notes on the following traditional embroideries of India: [10]

(a)



(b)



[Recall]



ICSE 2025 SPECIMEN

DRAFT MARKING SCHEME – FASHION DESIGNING

Question 1		[20]
(i)	(c) Drafting	
(ii)	(b) paper	
(iii)	(a) Both Assertion and Reason are true, and Reason is the correct explanation for Assertion.	
(iv)	(d) Herringbone stitch, French knot, stem stitch, jali work	
(v)	(a) Both Assertion and Reason are true, and Reason is the correct explanation for Assertion.	
(vi)	(d) Hold the thread reel	
(vii)	(b) Lever	
(viii)	(b) Protecting fingers	
(ix)	(b) Shears	
(x)	(a) Statement I & II are true	
(xi)	(c) Pin cushion	
(xii)	(b) Patterns	
(xiii)	(c) stretching	
(xiv)	(a) It can be inserted into the stitches and pulled to break the stitches.	
(xv)	(b) parallel	
(xvi)	(a) Ac, Bd, Ca, Db	
(xvii)	(b) garment fitting	
(xviii)	(b) (ii), (iv), (iii), (i)	
(xix)	(d) Run and fell seam	
(xx)	(b) Kantha work	

Question 2																																																																
(i)	List of sewing tools with approximate quantities:	[10]																																																														
	<table><tr><th>TOOLS</th><th>QUANTITY</th></tr><tr><td colspan="2">I Measuring tools</td></tr><tr><td>Measuring tape</td><td>6 No</td></tr><tr><td>Scales</td><td>6 No</td></tr><tr><td>Yard stick</td><td>1-2 No</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">II Marking tools</td></tr><tr><td>Pencils</td><td>1 box</td></tr><tr><td>Tailor's chalks</td><td>6 boxes</td></tr><tr><td>Dress maker's carbon papers</td><td>1 box</td></tr><tr><td>Tracing wheels</td><td>1-2 No.</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">III Cutting tools</td></tr><tr><td>Shears</td><td>4 - 6 No</td></tr><tr><td>Pinking shears</td><td>1 - 2 No.</td></tr><tr><td>Trimming scissors</td><td>2 - 4 No.</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">IV Sewing tools</td></tr><tr><td>Ordinary Sewing machine</td><td>5 - 6 No.</td></tr><tr><td>Fashion maker</td><td>1 No</td></tr><tr><td>Machine needles</td><td>5 - 10 Packs</td></tr><tr><td>Hand sewing needles</td><td>5 - 10 Packs</td></tr><tr><td>Sewing threads</td><td>1 box</td></tr><tr><td>Seam rippers</td><td>5 - 10 No</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">V Pressing tools</td></tr><tr><td>Irons</td><td>2 No.</td></tr><tr><td>Ironing boards</td><td>2 No.</td></tr><tr><td>Steam Iron</td><td>1 No.</td></tr><tr><td>Press cloths</td><td>1 - 2 No.</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">VI General tools</td></tr><tr><td>Table (big)</td><td>1 No.</td></tr><tr><td>Pins</td><td>1-2 pkts</td></tr><tr><td>Pin cushions</td><td>2 No.</td></tr><tr><td>Thimbles</td><td>1-2 No</td></tr></table>	TOOLS	QUANTITY	I Measuring tools		Measuring tape	6 No	Scales	6 No	Yard stick	1-2 No	II Marking tools		Pencils	1 box	Tailor's chalks	6 boxes	Dress maker's carbon papers	1 box	Tracing wheels	1-2 No.	III Cutting tools		Shears	4 - 6 No	Pinking shears	1 - 2 No.	Trimming scissors	2 - 4 No.	IV Sewing tools		Ordinary Sewing machine	5 - 6 No.	Fashion maker	1 No	Machine needles	5 - 10 Packs	Hand sewing needles	5 - 10 Packs	Sewing threads	1 box	Seam rippers	5 - 10 No	V Pressing tools		Irons	2 No.	Ironing boards	2 No.	Steam Iron	1 No.	Press cloths	1 - 2 No.	VI General tools		Table (big)	1 No.	Pins	1-2 pkts	Pin cushions	2 No.	Thimbles	1-2 No	
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(ii)	Examples of sewing tools required at each stage of stitching. I. Measuring Tools: 1. Measuring Tape 2. Yardstick or Meter scale 3. Small ruler 4. Grading scale II. Marking Tools: 1. Pencil 2. Dressmaker's carbon 3. Tracing Wheel 4. Tailor's chalk III. Cutting Tools: 1. Scissors 2. Dressmaker's shears 3. Pinking shears IV. Stitching tools: 1. Needles 2. Thread 3. Needle threader 4. Thimble 5. Seam ripper 6. Orange stick 7. Bodkin V. Pressing Tools: 1. Iron box 2. Ironing board 3. Press cloth VI. General tools: 1. Wooden Table 2. Brown sheet 3. Pins 4. Pin Cushion	[10]
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Question 3		
(i)	Any five problems that occur while using the sewing machine and mention the solutions. I. Tangles thread at the beginning: 1. Bobbin too full 2. Bobbin set in wrong direction 3. Under thread not drawn up 4. Both threads not pulled back under the presser foot 5. Machine not properly oiled and cleaned. II. Skipped stitches: 1. Needle bent 2. Needle set with long groove turned to wrong side 3. Needle too high or too low in the needle bar 4. Needle too small 5. Needle threaded from the wrong side 6. Excess oil on shuttle. III. Upper thread breaking: 1. Poor thread 2. Machine incorrectly threaded 3. Needle set on wrong side 4. Needle too fine for thread 5. Needle threaded from the wrong side 6. Upper tension too tight 7. Sharp edges on needle plate hole or shuttle IV. Lower thread breaking: 1. Poor thread 2. Lower tension too tight 3. Bobbin case threaded wrongly 4. Bobbin wound too full or uneven 5. Dirt in bobbin case. V. Machine runs heavily: 1. Lack of oil 2. Thread wound round wheel or treadle bearing 3. Belt too tight 4. Bobbin winder pressed down 5. Thread jammed in shuttle 6. Gummed oil or dirt on bearings	[10]



(ii)	Any five important parts of sewing machine and their role in stitching: 1. Pressure Regulating Screw: This screw should be tightened while working with finer fabric like organdie and chiffon and to be loosened for the thick fabric like denim. 2. Take Up Lever: It controls the flow and movement of the spool thread. 3. Needle Clamp: It holds the needle in position. 4. Pressure Foot: It holds the fabric in place and under it feed dog feeds the fabric during the sewing process. 5. Needle Plate: Needle plate has guidelines to help to keep seams straight. 6. Slide Plate: The slide plate slides outside to load or unload bobbin case. Sometime it can be flips up. 7. Stitch Regulator Lever: It regulates the required stitch length. At the top position stitch length is larger and reverse for small stitches. Large stitches are for thick fabric and small stitches for sheer fabrics. 8. Bobbin winder: It holds the bobbin for winding the thread. 9. Spool Pin: Spool pins are for thread spool to rotate freely during sewing. 10. Balance Wheel: To start the machine this balance wheel has to be rotated by hand and then it continues with foot paddle. To stop machine, balance wheel should be stopped by hand.	[10]
Question 4		
(i)	Taking the body measurements: 1. Bust: Measure around the fullest part of the bust raising the measuring tape slightly to a level just below the shoulder blades at the back. 2. Waist: Measure snugly around the waist (where you tied the cord) keeping the tape parallel to the floor. 3. Neck: Measure around the neck, passing the tape just above the collarbone in front and along the base of the neck at the back. 4. Shoulder: Measure from the neck joint to the arm joint along the middle of the shoulder. (A-B) 5. Front waist length: Measure down from neck at highest part of shoulder to waistline through the fullest part of the bust. (A-C) 6. Shoulder to bust: Measure down from highest point of shoulder to tip of bust. (A-D) 7. Distance between bust points: Measure in the horizontal direction, the distance between the two bust points. (D-E) 8. Back width or cross back measurement: Measure across the back from armhole to armhole about 3 inches below base of neck. (P-Q)	[10]

	9. Back waist length: Measure from the base of neck at the centre back to waistline. (R-S) 10. Armscye depth: Measure from base of neck at centre back to a point directly below it and in level with the bottom of the body. 11. Upper arm circumference: Measure around the fullest part of the arm. 12. Lower arm: Measure around the arm at desired level corresponding to lower edge of sleeve. 13. Elbow circumference: Measure around the arm at elbow. 14. Wrist: Measure around the wrist. 15. Sleeve Length: For short sleeve length, measure down from tip of shoulder at top of arm to desired length of sleeve. 16. Hip: Measure around the fullest part of the hip horizontally. This level will be about 7 to 9 inches below the waist for an average figure. 17. Waist to hip: Measure down from waist at centre back to fullest part of the hip. (S-U) 18. Skirt length: Measure down the centre back from waist to desired length of skirt.	
(ii)	Pattern adaptations using commercial patterns: I. By holding the pattern in position on figure and checking the fit of bodice patterns: Wear the foundation garment and let the other person hold the bodice pattern in position on your figure. The centre front edge of the pattern should be kept exactly on the centre front of your figure. Now check. - Whether the pattern is tight or loose across the bust line. - Whether the length of the garment needs alteration. - Whether the length of the shoulder seam needs alteration. - Whether the shoulder slope is neither too sloping nor too straight. - Shoulder seam should be straight across top of shoulder. - Side seam should be straight and must be half way between back and front. - The armhole should be of oval shape. Armhole curve must be not too far into the front nor extend too far away from the natural point. - The neckline should follow the natural curve of the neckline without pulling or gaping. - The darts should point towards bust point and terminate before the bust point.	[10]

II. Checking the sleeve pattern:

- Check whether the length of the sleeve is correct.
- Whether the width of circumference is correct at upper arm and at bottom edge.

III. By checking against your personal measurements: Record your personal measurements and made alterations according to the requirement in the following way:

Measure-ment	Personal Measure-ments	Ease	Required Measure-ments	Pattern Measure-ments	Alteration needed
Bust	33"	+ 4"	= 37"	36"	+1"
Waist	26"	+ 1"	= 27"	28"	-1"
Back width	13"	- Nil	= 13"	13"	Nil
Waist length	13 1/2"	+ 1/2"	= 14"	14"	Nil

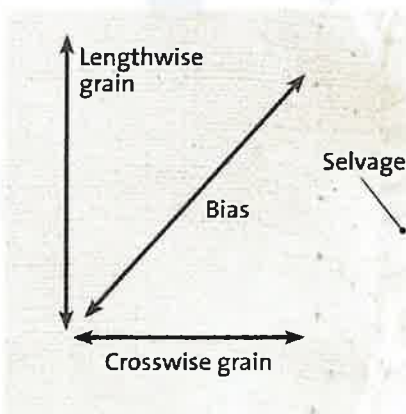
Question 5

(i)

Properties of a fabric with the help of short notes and a diagram:

[10]

- Selvedge:** It is the lengthwise finished edge of a woven fabric. Selvedge or self-edge of a fabric is a narrow, firmly woven strip along the length of the fabric.
- Grain:** Grain is the direction in which the yarns are woven. Lengthwise and crosswise threads are used in construction of a fabric.
- Lengthwise grain:** It runs parallel to the selvedge of the fabric. It has least amount of stretch.
- Crosswise grain:** It runs perpendicular to the selvedge and has little more stretch than the lengthwise grain.
- Bias grain:** The diagonal of a woven fabric in which a true 45° angle is formed. It has greatest amount of stretch. A bias-cut garment usually drapes softly.





(ii)	1. Diagonal wrinkles pointing towards the neck on shoulder: Cause: shoulder slope is insufficient. Remedy: increase the shoulder seam. Re pin the shoulder seam by making them slightly deeper as you approach the arm joint along the dotted line. This alteration has made the armhole smaller, so the sleeve must be made smaller. The seam line of the cap should be lowered the same amount as the shoulder was lowered. 2. Horizontal ripple of fabric at the base of the neck on back. Cause: straight back; if you hold head and neck very erect. Remedy: lower the neckline by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch or more at back bodice. Now baste the front bodice to the back bodice along the corrected seam line.	[10]
Question 6		
(i)	Marking the fabric: It is necessary to mark all details from the pattern to the cloth, which will be needed during the construction of the garment. Mark these details: 1. Seam lines. 2. Center front and center back lines. 3. Darts 4. Fold lines 5. Positions for pleats or gathers or Pockets 6. Buttonholes and buttons 7. Any other special markings used to construct the garment Transferring pattern markings: • The fastest and most accurate way to transfer construction details from pattern to cloth is with dressmaker's tracing paper or carbon using a tracing wheel. • Details should be marked on the wrong side of the cloth where most construction lines are needed. • Markings can usually be removed by scrubbing or ordinary washing methods.	[10]
(ii)	Cutting fabric: 1. Walk around the table for cutting, instead of pulling the material. 2. Moving the pattern and material will shift the grain and result in uneven cutting. 3. Do not pick up the cloth from the table or slip the left hand between the cloth and the table. 4. Hold the left hand down on the pattern close to the cutting edge and cut with long even strokes with right hand.	[10]



	5. Keep the cutting blade or shears resting on the table. 6. Have the thumb in the round handle and the fingers in the long handle, so that shears will not slide at an angle. 7. Cut with long, smooth strokes with the full length of the shears. 8. Cut exactly even with the cutting edge as indicated on the pattern. Cut notches outward.	
Question 7		
(i)	• Outline stitches: Back Stitch: in this the stitches are made backward to the general direction of sewing to form a row of stitches. Stem Stitch: This is a line stitch used for outlining designs, especially stems and leaves. It can also be used for filling small designs by working several lines side by side. Chain Stitch: This is done side by side to fill large shapes or can be used to work single lines. Chain stitch forms a row of linked stitches that really stands out. • Filling stitches: 1. Satin Stitch: This is a filling stitch used to cover regular or irregular shaped spaces. 2. Herringbone stitch: This is used as a decorative stitch as well as for finishing hems and raw edges of seams. Stitches are worked from left to right along two parallel lines. When the stitches are worked closely this stitch can be used to do shadow work. 3. Long and Short Stitch: Long and short stitch uses fine straight stitches that layer over each other for a dense filling stitch. The stitch is made up of rows of long and short stitches. The short stitch is half the length of the long stitch. • Fancy stitches: 1. Feather Stitch: The working of this stitch is similar to that of the blanket stitch, but the stitches slant towards a center line from either side. 2. Buttonhole Stitch: This stitch is used as an edging for blanket and other articles or as part of a design for which the blanket stitch makes the border. It is also used in cut work and applique work. It is worked between a pair of lines. 3. Bullion Stitch: This is mainly used for embroidering roses. Wrap the thread around the needle without any overlapping as shown in the figure. The distance of the wound thread should be the same as the stitch length.	[10]

(ii)	(a) Chamba rumal: 1. Cloth used: un bleached cotton, hand spun cotton 2. Threads used: twisted silk or chiffon threads 3. Colours used: Red, Yellow, Green, Blue, Crimson, & Purple 4. Stitches used: double satin stitch 5. Motifs used: mythological, animals, birds and plants 6. End uses: Rumals were also used to cover the gifts that were exchanged during weddings. (b) Banjara embroidery: 1. Cloth used: hand woven cotton cloth. 2. Threads used: colourful cotton threads. 3. Colours used: yellow, green, red, off-white and black 4. Stitches used: Kilan, Vele, Bakkyia, Maki, Suryakanti Maki, Kans, Tera Dora, Kaudi, Relo, Gadri, Bhuriya, Pote, Jollya, Nakra with beads, shells, and mirrors. 5. Motifs used: triangles, diamonds 6. End uses: bags, belts, purses, skirts, blouses, bed spreads, sofa backs, cushion covers.	[10]
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