



LIFE·PAC®

Family and Consumer Science

Student Book

Unit 4



Alpha Omega Publications®

FAMILY AND CONSUMER SCIENCE LIFE PAC 4

THE CLOTHES YOU WEAR

CONTENTS

I. FASHION	2
The Purpose of Clothing	2
Fashion Knowledge	5
Wardrobe Inventory	14
II. DESIGN AND APPEARANCE	21
Principles and Elements of Design	21
Garment Styles and Parts	24
Clothes for You	36
III. TEXTILES AND FABRICS	44
Natural Fibers	44
Man-made Fibers	46
IV. CARE OF CLOTHES	52
Mending	52
Laundering	61
Glossary	69
Bibliography	70

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THE CLOTHES YOU WEAR

What is the purpose of clothing? The first mention of clothes in the Bible is found in Genesis 3:7 when Adam and Eve, "...made themselves aprons" to cover and protect themselves. This LIFEPAAC® will discuss the purposes for making specific choices of clothes.

It is important to have a basic understanding of fashion cycles, clothing construction, and clothing business terms in order to make informed choices when selecting your wardrobe. Understanding the elements and principles of design and garment styles will help you make wise selections that will complement your body type.

Clothing is seasonal, cultural, and personal, but textiles and fabrics influence your choices accordingly. For example, you wouldn't wear wool in the summer—you would be extremely warm if you did. Knowing whether a garment is made from a natural or man-made fabric is important in its care. It is also important to select the proper fabric when making a garment.

The last section will address the topic of caring for clothing. You will be able to demonstrate techniques in mending and laundering your clothes. Clothes will last a long time if they are properly cared for. Mending clothing as soon as problems are discovered keeps them from becoming worse. Properly laundering clothes not only insures a longer-lasting garment but enhances its appearance as well.

OBJECTIVES

Read these objectives. The objectives tell you what you will be able to do when you have successfully completed this LIFEPAAC.

When you have finished this LIFEPAAC, you should be able to:

1. Identify the purposes for making specific choices in clothes.
2. Gain a basic understanding of fashion cycles.
3. Define fashion terms, clothing construction terms, and clothing business terms that affect your wardrobe selections.
4. Analyze your present wardrobe and design a plan to gradually improve it.
5. Gain an understanding of the elements and principles of design.
6. Identify different garment styles.
7. Identify your body type for making proper clothing choices.
8. Identify various types of both natural and man-made fabrics.
9. Demonstrate various mending techniques.
10. Demonstrate the ability to launder clothing.

I. FASHION

The clothing worn by the ancient Hebrews was significant. Clothing worn by the Hebrews served as the external symbol of the individual's innermost feelings and desires. Festive and joyful occasions called for bright colors, while the Jew in mourning put on sackcloth, the poorest kind of dress. One's status in society also determined the manner of dress. Clothes play an important role in our lives as well; wearing the appropriate **attire** for every occasion or activity is a testimony of character and an expression of individuality.

Avoid fads—you don't have to be "in style" to be stylish. Keep a sharp wardrobe, choosing classic styles in quality fabrics that flatter your body type. Knowing about fashion is important so that you can make proper choices in the selection of your wardrobe. An understanding of the elements and principles of design and garment styles will help you improve your present wardrobe and make those wise choices.

SECTION OBJECTIVES

Review these objectives. When you have completed this section, you should be able to:

1. Identify the purposes for making specific choices in clothes.
2. Gain a basic understanding of fashion cycles.
3. Define fashion terms, clothing construction terms, and clothing business terms that affect your wardrobe selections.
4. Analyze your present wardrobe and design a plan for gradually improving it.



THE PURPOSE OF CLOTHING

People wear clothing for protection. The Jewish *simlah* was an outer garment resembling a large sheet with a hood, used for additional warmth.¹ We too use clothing for protection from the **elements**: raincoats, sweaters, coats, hats, gloves, sunglasses, etc. Clothes also protect us from occupational hazards such as safety helmets for construction workers, fire-retardant suits for firefighters, lab coats for scientists, and latex gloves for doctors. On a more domestic level, the apron protects clothes while cooking. Clothes also serve to protect our bodies from harm such as helmets and bulletproof vests.



Another reason for wearing clothing is to cover parts of the body that society feels should be covered. Dress modestly. Most of today's fads do not promote modesty (low necklines, high hem lines, tight-fitting tops, tight-fitting jeans/pants or jeans/pants that hang way below the belt line), heavily **accentuating** the body rather than the face. Be conscious to design your wardrobe to focus attention on your **countenance** rather than your body.

Clothes also express status or one's position or rank in comparison to others. Status is reflected when one's clothes give a person a higher social rank, acceptance and peer approval by identifying him according to wealth, employment, and social level. Thus, a person is often labeled according to how she dresses: a banker, a lawyer, a doctor, a nurse, a soldier, a construction worker, a farmer, an inmate, a

1. Packer, J.I., Tenney Merrill C. and White, William, Jr., *The Bible Almanac*, Thomas Nelson Publishers, 1980. p475

rock musician, a gang member, or an athlete. All of these people walk different paths in life, yet all wear a **uniform**, service stripes, badge, or clothes that clearly identify his/her status or role to others. The Hebrews did the same. The *kethon* was the costume of the common people, the *begeg* was a badge of dignity to the wearer (worn by distinguished members of great families), and the *addereth* was worn to indicate that the wearer was a person of importance.²



Clothes are also used to symbolize feelings. Again, the Hebrews utilized certain kinds of cloth with astonishingly vivid colors of white, purple, scarlet, blue, yellow, and black to represent the state of their minds and emotions. When joyful and ready to enter into festive occasions, they donned their clothing of brightest array. When they mourned or humbled themselves, they put on sackcloth (literally, cloth from which sacks were made), which was considered the very poorest kind of dress, indicative of their lowly feelings. The Hebrews wore different types of clothing for special occasions: robes of honor, wedding garments, mourning garments, winter clothing.³ Many of the Hebrew traditions have been carried on to us today. We wear black or at least subdued colors to funerals, and have special wedding garments as well. We have bright and elaborate clothes for festive occasions. Of course, we have special clothes for work and play. When planning a wardrobe, it is crucial to find proper clothes for all occasions.

We also wear clothes for adornment. It is a decoration through which we use color, line, shape, and texture to enhance our natural **beauty** and charm. Clothing items for body adornment also show how different cultures view beauty. For example, in Greece and Scotland men have traditionally worn short skirts. However, men in the United States would frequently be ridiculed for such attire.

Regardless of culture, two principles must be kept in mind:

1. *Individuality* — We are made in God’s image, yet each is unique and different.
2. *Character* — We should do all things to the best of our abilities to honor God.

The clothing you select is a reflection of your character and individuality. Therefore, dress modestly. A girl should dress so that her entire countenance is feminine, a “softening” in line. She should shun harshness, sloppiness, or manliness. On the other hand, a boy should dress so as to enhance his masculinity, avoiding anything that makes him appear feminine.

Individuality is self-expression which distinguishes one person from another. Clothes which look good on one person may be a disaster on another. Although a person may have to **conform** to certain **dress codes** for church, work, or school, there are still ways to express individuality. You can select your own colors, lines, textures, and shapes and still remain within the boundaries set forth. **Accessories** are important to any wardrobe. If used correctly, you can even express your individuality even while wearing a uniform.

2. *ibid.*, p. 475

3. *ibid.*, p. 475-486

Personality is the sum total of characteristics that distinguish an individual, especially his or her behavioral or emotional tendencies. Your **attitudes** and **values** stem from your personality and are expressed through your dress. Values are the ideas, beliefs, or things that are important to someone. Different people have different values, such as believing that comfort, economy, easy care, prestige or the latest fashion look is specifically important. Attitudes are a person's feelings about or reactions to people, things, or ideas as formed from the person's values. We base our "**first impressions**" of people on our own values and attitudes. Sometimes these are correct, but often they are uninformed and unfair. However, it is wise to make a good first impression on someone else. What one wears to a job interview could very well be one deciding factor in whether or not that individual gets the position. The values and attitudes influencing a person's clothing choices change as he/she goes through life.

Not only does your personality determine what you choose to wear, but what you wear can also influence your personality. Wearing business attire often influences people to act more formally. On the other hand, casual attire produces a casual attitude and behavior.

Consider your lifestyle when selecting your wardrobe. What section of the country do you live in? Do you live in the city or the country? Does your life center on school, home, or work? Are you a busy socialite or a homebody?

The better you look, the better you feel about yourself and others. The better you look, the better others think about you, too. It is more difficult to respond well to someone who looks sloppy rather than one who looks and smells nice.



Fill in the blanks.

- 1.1 Give two examples of clothing that protects us from the climate. a. _____ b. _____
- 1.2 An asbestos suit for a fire fighter would be a good example of protective clothing that protects him/her from _____ .
- 1.3 It is important to be considerate of the feelings of others in society so dress _____ .
- 1.4 One's wardrobe should be designed to focus attention on the _____ rather than the body.
- 1.5 Define status. _____
- 1.6 Status is gained when clothing is able to give a person a _____ .
- 1.7 Define *identification*. _____
- 1.8 Give an example of how a person can be identified through his dress. _____

- 1.9 In Hebrew culture, the _____ was the costume of the common people and the _____ was worn to indicate the importance of a person.
- 1.10 If the Hebrews were feeling lowly or in mourning, they wore _____ .
- 1.11 If the Hebrews were feeling festive they wore garments of what colors? _____

- 1.12 Clothing worn as an adornment shows how different _____ view beauty.
- 1.13 The clothing you select is a reflection of your _____ and _____ .

1.14 Define *dress code*. _____

1.15 Define *personality*. _____

FASHION KNOWLEDGE

Fashion is “whatever is favored at a given time by those who are regarded as up-to-date” (Compton). Most often associated with clothes, it is also used in reference to interior decoration, furniture, architecture, entertainment, etc.

Fashion changes from season to season and from year to year. It may even return to a style that was popular years before. The following are the stages of a typical fashion cycle.

1. New fashions are introduced and worn by fashion leaders.
2. Adaptations are worn by different people (styles are created in materials that everyone can afford).
3. Well-established style leads to mass acceptance.
4. Social saturation—everyone has it.
5. Overused, becomes dull and boring.
6. Declines in popularity.
7. Eventually becomes obsolete—no one will wear it.
8. In about 20 years, the fashion will be revived. Examples: flare legs on jeans (bell bottoms), boots, platform shoes.
9. Some changes from before, but the style is there and the fashion leaders wear them. (Thus the cycle begins again.)

The extent and duration of fashion cycles have been influenced by changes in technology. When clothing had to be handmade, fashions lasted for decades. Kings and especially queens greatly influenced the styles worn. However, the mass-production of a single design has greatly reduced the amount of time it takes for a style to reach large numbers of people. The mass media (books, plays, motion pictures, etc.) are now the dominant force in world-wide fashions. Thus, designs can go in and out of fashion much more quickly. The once popular book, *Little Lord Fauntleroy*, by Frances Hodgson Burnett introduced the velvet suit to young boys because the small hero in the story wore one! Important events changing the lifestyles of a society also influence the styles of the times. During World War II, women worked in factories and needed simple, easy-to-maintain dresses and even slacks, thus changing the fashions.⁴

The three **silhouettes** that were the basis for fashion cycles in the past were the bell, back fullness, and tubular silhouette. The bell silhouette has a fitted waist and full skirt. The back fullness silhouette has extra fullness that puffs out in the back only. The tubular silhouette is a slim and straight skirt all around with a high or low waistline.



back fullness



bell



tubular

4. Compton's Encyclopedia Online, "Clothing"; "Fashion"; "Dress Design"

Parisian designers have been the major influence on women's fashions while the Bond Street tailors of London set men's clothing styles. Many of their high-priced, copyrighted originals are then sold to dress manufacturers in America and other countries for mass production⁵

In recent years, it has become almost impossible to single out one style as the prevailing fashion. So many designs are available to the public at the same time that many different fashions exist simultaneously. A woman who owns an ankle-length skirt, a knee-length skirt, and jeans can be fashionable wearing any one of them.

5. *ibid*



Answer the following questions.

1.16 Define fashion. _____

1.17 List the nine stages of a typical fashion cycle.

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

e. _____

f. _____

g. _____

h. _____

i. _____

1.18. How has technology influenced the extent and duration of fashion cycles? _____

1.19 How did Frances Hodgson Burnett's book, *Little Lord Fauntleroy* influence the style of boys' clothes? _____

1.20 What two changes took place in women's clothing styles during the World Wars?

a. _____ and b. _____

- 1.21 List and describe the three silhouettes that were the basis for fashion cycles.
- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- 1.22 From where are the designers that have had the greatest influence on women's styles?
 _____ Men's styles? _____

To gain a better understanding of fashions, their construction and their sales, study the three charts of terms and definitions that follow.

FASHION TERMS	DEFINITION
style	A particular design, shape, or type of apparel item. Examples: A-line skirt, Bermuda shorts, western shirts, crew-neck sweaters.
fashion	The display of the currently popular style of clothing, made popular through acceptance by a large segment of people.
apparel	Applies to all men's, women's, and children's clothing.
garment	Any article of apparel such as a dress, suit, coat; any particular clothing item.
silhouette	The shape of a clothing style; formed by width and length of the neckline, sleeves, waistline, and pants or skirt.
trend	The general direction that a fashion takes.
high fashion	Items that are the very latest or newest fashions, fine quality, and expensive.
<i>avant-garde</i>	Clothes that are the most daring and wild designs.
fad	A temporary, passing fashion; has great appeal to many people for a short period of time. Examples: accessories (bright colored sunglasses), particular fabrics and patterns, bell-bottom cords, tight fitting jeans.
craze	A passing love for a new creation, this has a display of emotion or crowd excitement with it.
classic	Item of clothing that continues to be popular despite fashion changes. Examples: white dress shirts, dark business suits, blue jeans, simple black dress.
wardrobe	All of the apparel a person owns; consists of all garments and accessories.



Complete the following activity.

1.23 Either draw or cut out and mount pictures of clothes that exemplify style, fad, and fashion in the boxes. Then describe why the clothes fit into the different categories.

a. Fad

This is an example of a fad because: _____

b. Style

This is an example of a style because: _____

c. Fashion

This is an example of a fashion because: _____



Adult Check

_____ Initial

_____ Date

CLOTHING CONSTRUCTION TERMS	DEFINITION
fit	Refers to how tight or loose a garment fits the person who is wearing it.
fitted garment	Is shaped to follow the lines of the body.
seam	The lines of stitches that join two garment pieces together.
darts	Short, tapered, stitched areas that enable the garment to fit the figure.
bodice	Area above the waist, such as upper part of a dress, usually closely fitted by a waistline seam.
draped garments	Those garments that are wrapped or hung loosely on the human body. Examples: Roman toga, Indian sari, ponchos, and draped skirts and gowns.
tailored garments	Made by first cutting garment pieces and then sewing them together to fit the shape of the body. Examples: jackets, pants, shirts.
composite garments	Made by combining tailored and draped methods. Examples: Japanese kimono, tunics, bathrobes, caftans, and capes.



Complete the following activity.

1.24 Either draw or cut out and mount pictures of draped, tailored, and composite clothes in the boxes. Then describe why the clothes fit into each category.

a. A draped garment

This is a draped garment because: _____

b. A tailored garment

This is a tailored garment because: _____

c. A composite garment

This is a composite garment because: _____



Adult Check

Initial Date



POINT TO PONDER

The *Hemline Index* is a theory that was developed by a research director of a stock brokerage firm. He noticed that when hemlines rose (1920s and again in the early 1960s), the stock market indexes also went up. When hemlines fell so did the stock markets (late 1920s and 1960s). Many feel this theory should not be taken seriously; even so, it reinforces the idea that peoples' moods are reflected in the way they dress.



CLOTHING BUSINESS TERMS	DEFINITION
haute couture	“Finest dressmaking” in French, came to mean high fashion industry referring to groups of firms, each with a designer.
couturier	Designer who often owns a firm.
custom-designed	A garment designed specifically for a particular person, having a special fit, design, and fabric for the person who ordered.
custom-made	Not designed for a particular person although it is made for that person, usually after seeing a sample garment, sketch, or picture.
copies	Looks like the original, made in quantity.
knock-offs	Lower-priced copies of garments, produced in great volume with lower quality materials and construction.
fashion piracy	The theft of design ideas or the use of a design without the consent of the originator.
ready to wear	Garments as in sizes 2–12; are those that are mass-produced in factories; manufactured in quantity according to sizes.
customers	People who buy and wear the garments.
retail stores	Sell to consumers, advertise, and sell items directly to the public.
wholesale business	Sells goods in large lots to retailers, distributing goods from large warehouses.
overruns	Extra clothes that were produced but weren’t ordered for regular selling.
irregulars	Articles with slight imperfections.
seconds	Items that are soiled or have flaws.
promotions	Advertising efforts to improve sales.



Price markets are market categories based on retail selling prices of merchandise. There are basically three price markets in the apparel industry: high, moderate, and low. The high-priced market includes an extremely small number of people who buy fashionable clothing. They accept more unusual styles and colors than most people and are willing and able to spend more money. They also receive more publicity. Celebrities, royalty, and models would fall into this category.

The moderate-priced market includes garments that are factory produced in small numbers with dependable brand names and good fabrics. This makes up about one-third of all clothing sales. Upper- and upper-middle class professionals would make up the majority falling into this category.

The lower-priced market includes clothes mass produced in common styles, fabrics, and colors. This category is sold to the middle- and lower-class persons who make up the “mass market.”



Fill in the blanks.

1.25 Explain the difference between a custom-designed garment and a custom-made garment.

1.26 Describe the three price markets of the apparel industry. _____

1.27 Describe the influence of the *Hemline Index*. _____



Match the following terms with their definitions.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| a. <i>avant-garde</i> clothes | b. back fullness silhouette | c. bell silhouette |
| d. bodice | e. classic | f. composite garment |
| g. couturier | h. custom-designed | i. custom-made |
| j. darts | k. draped garments | l. fashion leaders |
| m. fashion piracy | n. fitted | o. high fashion |
| p. irregulars | q. knock-offs | r. overruns |
| s. price markets | t. retail | u. seconds |
| v. style | w. tailored garments | x. tubular silhouette |
| y. wardrobe | z. wholesale | |

1.28 _____ short, tapered, stitched areas that enable a garment to fit the figure

1.29 _____ the selling of merchandise directly to consumers

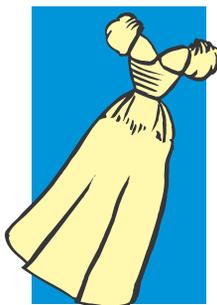
1.30 _____ a recurring style with extra fullness at the back only

1.31 _____ a designer who creates original, individually designed high fashions and usually owns the fashion house

1.32 _____ the selling of goods in large lots to retailers

1.33 _____ a particular design, shape or type of apparel item

- 1.34 _____ the apparel area above the waist, usually closely fitted
- 1.35 _____ articles of merchandise with slight imperfections that are sold to consumers at reduced prices
- 1.36 _____ all the garments and accessories a person owns
- 1.37 _____ daring, wild, and unconventional designs
- 1.38 _____ market categories based on retail selling prices of merchandise
- 1.39 _____ garments made by a combination of the tailored and draped methods
- 1.40 _____ trend-setting people who have enough status and credibility to introduce and popularize new styles
- 1.41 _____ a recurring style with fullness at the bottom
- 1.42 _____ the newest, most unique, and expensive apparel of fine quality and beautiful fabric, with limited acceptance
- 1.43 _____ apparel items that are wrapped or hung on the body and have characteristic folds of soft fabric
- 1.44 _____ a style that is slim and straight from top to bottom
- 1.45 _____ apparel made for the person who has ordered it, usually after seeing a sample garment, sketch, or picture
- 1.46 _____ extra first-quality items produced by a manufacturer but not ordered by retailers
- 1.47 _____ apparel items made by cutting garment pieces and then sewing them together to fit the shape of the body
- 1.48 _____ a garment or garment part that is shaped to follow the lines of the body
- 1.49 _____ clothing that stays popular though fashions change
- 1.50 _____ copies of other, usually higher-priced, garments
- 1.51 _____ items that are soiled or have noticeable flaws and must therefore be priced lower than perfect goods
- 1.52 _____ the theft of design ideas or the use of a design without the consent of the originator
- 1.53 _____ apparel created specifically for a particular person with special fit, design, and fabric



WARDROBE INVENTORY

People in industrialized nations often wear different types of clothing for different activities. In the course of a single week, a middle-class American youth may wear wool slacks and a sweater to class, a baseball uniform on the diamond, jeans and a sweatshirt while mowing the lawn, and a suit to a wedding. In less affluent countries, young people generally have only a couple of changes of clothing.

Choosing the right clothes and being a smart shopper takes time and effort. How have you done with creating a wardrobe that is both **utilitarian** and stylish? Take the following chart to your closet and fill it out. Be honest, so that you will know how to better improve your wardrobe choices in the future.

You will need to identify how many garments and in what colors you have for each clothing category. Describe its condition (needs mending or laundering). Explain why you do or do not like this item (maybe it doesn't fit, it's inappropriate, beyond repair). You can usually tell how you like a garment by how often you wear it. You may even include where you wear this item (shopping, school, work, exercise). The last item is to determine what you should do with the article; keep it, mend it, wash it, get rid of it, etc. Maybe you need more of this type of garment to round out your wardrobe. Be as detailed in this survey as possible; after all, it is for your personal benefit to help you improve your present wardrobe.



Complete the following activity.

1.54 Complete the wardrobe inventory.

Clothes I have	Description	Condition	How I like it	Action to take
Dresses				
Skirts				
Pants				
Jeans				

Clothes I have	Description	Condition	How I like it	Action to take
Suits				
Blazers				
Jackets				
Jeans				
Shorts				
Casual Shirts/T-shirts				
Sweaters/Sweatshirts				

Clothes I have	Description	Condition	How I like it	Action to take
Coats				
Shoes/Boots				
Athletic Attire				
Undergarments				
Socks				
Sleepwear				
Hats/Gloves				

Clothes I have	Description	Condition	How I like it	Action to take
Neckwear				
Belts/Purses				
Formalwear				
Other				
Other				
Other				



Adult Check

Initial

Date



Review the material in this section in preparation for the Self Test. The Self Test will check your mastery of this particular section. The items missed on this Self Test will indicate specific areas where restudy is needed for mastery.

SELF TEST 1

True or False: If a statement is true, write *true* in the blank. If a statement is false, change the underlined word or words to make the statement true. Write the correct answer in the blank. (each answer, 3 points).

- 1.01 _____ Decorative clothing gives physical protection to the body.
- 1.02 _____ Sunglasses, hats, and fur garments are examples of protective apparel that have gained fashion status.
- 1.03 _____ Clothing items for body protection show how different cultures view beauty.
- 1.04 _____ Dress codes are outfits or articles of clothing that are alike and specific to everyone in a certain group of people.
- 1.05 _____ Identification is gained when clothing is able to give a person a higher rank in society, along with social acceptance and peer approval.
- 1.06 _____ Different people have different values, such as thinking that comfort, economy, easy care, prestige, or the latest fashion look is important.
- 1.07 _____ The values and attitudes that influence a person's clothing choices change as that person goes through life.
- 1.08 _____ The style of a garment is shown by its design or shape.
- 1.09 _____ Avant-garde clothes are widely popular.
- 1.010 _____ Consumers acquire, use, and eventually discard clothing items.
- 1.011 _____ For our broad lifestyles today, more styles are popular at a time.

Match the terms (each answer, 2 points).

- | | | |
|-------------|--|-------------------|
| 1.012 _____ | the providing of physical safeguards | a. identification |
| 1.013 _____ | a quality that gives pleasure to the senses and creates a positive emotional reaction in the viewer | b. status |
| 1.014 _____ | process of establishing or describing who or what someone is or what someone does | c. modesty |
| 1.015 _____ | written or unwritten rules of what should or should not be worn by a group of people | d. attitudes |
| 1.016 _____ | the covering of a person's body according to the code of decency of that person's society | e. beauty |
| 1.017 _____ | act of obeying or agreeing with some given standard or authority | f. personality |
| 1.018 _____ | an idea, belief, or thing that is important to a person | g. conformity |
| 1.019 _____ | rotal characteristics that distinguish an individual, especially his or her behavioral or emotional tendencies | h. protection |
| 1.020 _____ | a person's feelings about or reactions to people, things, or ideas as formed from the person's values | i. values |
| 1.021 _____ | one's position or rank in comparison to others | j. dress code |

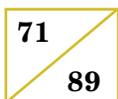
Multiple choice. Write the correct letter on the blank (each answer, 2 points).

- 1.022 Clothing that gives protection from environmental dangers includes _____ .
- shoes, sterile gloves and masks, and grass skirts
 - beaded necklaces and feathered hats
 - clergy robes, wedding gowns, and graduation caps and gowns
 - camouflage suits, raincoats, and bulletproof vests
- 1.023 Adornment refers to _____ .
- safety and security
 - peer group pressure and personality
 - dress codes and individuality
 - decoration and beauty
- 1.024 Status is gained through clothing with _____ .
- service stripes or badges on uniforms
 - expensive fabrics or jewelry
 - the pelts of an ancient hunter's prey
 - all of the above
- 1.025 Individuality is _____ .
- the force that makes people want to be like their friends
 - usually a result of advertising and the availability of items
 - self-expression that distinguishes one person from another
 - the desire to look like the other individuals at school or work
- 1.026 A fashion trend is _____ .
- one of the parts that make up a complete garment
 - a fine quality, expensive, high style item
 - the direction in which fashion is moving
 - the latest daring and wild fashion silhouette
- 1.027 Darts are put into garments to _____ .
- join two pieces of a garment together
 - enable a garment to fit the figure
 - make sure a garments length is correct
 - all of the above
- 1.028 Composite garments are constructed _____ .
- by a combination of the tailored and draped methods
 - with more than one type of fabric
 - with two or more textures and colors
 - with separate bodice and lower sections
- 1.029 Haute couture refers to _____ .
- the French high fashion industry
 - fashion houses whose designers create original fashions
 - expensive fashions made of luxury fabrics and in limited numbers
 - all of the above

- 1.030 Knock-offs are _____ .
- jackets or sweaters that can be worn with several different garments
 - lower priced garment copies produced in volume
 - garments made specifically for a particular person
 - marked-down items that are soiled or have flaws
- 1.031 Some experts feel the rise and fall of the hemline is related to _____ .
- the weather
 - the stock market
 - the amount of fabric available
 - all of the above

Matching (each answer, 2 points).

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| 1.032 _____ garments that are shaped to follow the lines of the body | a. tubular silhouette |
| 1.033 _____ includes all the garments and accessories a person owns | b. fashion |
| 1.034 _____ examples include suits, pants, and fitted jackets | c. classic |
| 1.035 _____ temporary, passing fashion or item that has great appeal to many people for a short period of time, then dies out quickly | d. wardrobe |
| 1.036 _____ the display of the currently popular design of clothing | e. fad |
| 1.037 _____ any or all men's, women's and children's clothing | f. fitted garments |
| 1.038 _____ has a slim skirt all around and mostly vertical lines | g. tailored garments |
| 1.039 _____ an item of clothing that continues to be popular even when fashions change | h. apparel |



Score _____

Adult Check _____

Initial _____ Date _____