PRECISION EXAMS
by youscience

G-W
PUBLISHER

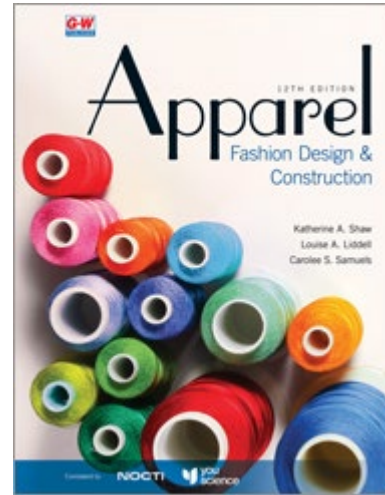*Correlation of*
Apparel: Fashion Design & Construction, Katherine Shaw, Louise Liddell, and Carolee Samuels
(Goodheart-Willcox Publisher ©2024)
to
Precision Exams by YouScience

Goodheart-Willcox is pleased to partner with Precision Exams by YouScience by correlating *Apparel: Fashion Design & Construction* to their standards for Fashion Design Studio. Precision Exams standards and Career Skills Exams were created in concert with industry and subject matter experts to match real-world job skills and marketplace demands. Students that pass the exam and performance portion of the exam can earn a Career Skills Certification.

The correlation chart below lists the standards, objectives, and indicators for the Fashion Design Studio exam in the left column. Corresponding content from *Apparel: Fashion Design & Construction* that can be used by a student to help achieve the standard, objective, or indicator is listed in the right column.

For more information on Precision Exams by YouScience, including a complete listing of their 150+ Career Skills Exams and Certificates, please visit https://www.youscience.com/certifications/career-clusters/.

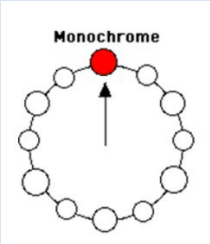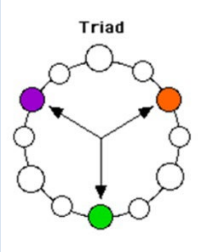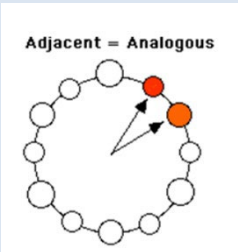| Standards / Objectives / Indicators	Textbook Pages
Standard 1: Students will explore the fundamentals of fashion and associated careers	
Objective 1 Identify why we wear clothes.	5-19
Indicator 1: Protection – clothing that provides physical safeguards to the body, preventing harm from climate and environment.	7-8, 14
Indicator 2: Identification – clothing that establishes who someone is, what they do, or to which group(s) they belong.	8-10
Indicator 3: Modesty – covering the body according to the code of decency established by society.	8, 11, 45
Indicator 4: Status – establishing one's position or rank in relation to others.	9-10

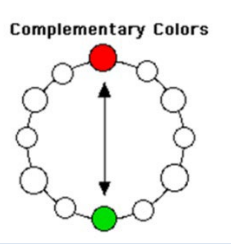| Standards / Objectives / Indicators	Textbook Pages
Indicator 5: Adornment – using individual wardrobe to add decoration or ornamentation.	9-10
Objective 2: Define common terminology.	5-17, 20-41
Indicator 1: Accessories – Articles added to complete or enhance an outfit. Shoes, belts, handbags, jewelry, etc.	342-343
Indicator 2. Apparel: – All men's, women's, and children's clothing.	22
Indicator 3. Avant-garde – Wild and daring designs that are unconventional and startling. Usually disappear after a few years.	24
Indicator 4. Classic – Item of clothing that satisfies a basic need and continues to be in fashion acceptance over an extended period of time. Timeless. (i.e. blazer, cardigan, denim, little black dress)	23
Indicator 5. Design detail – The various garment parts that distinguish styles. Necklines, collars, sleeves, bodice, lapels, hemlines, etc. (a T-shirt is a garment type, the neckline changes the style of that garment. i.e. crew neck, Henley, V-neck, etc.)	27-39
1. Shirts – T-shirt, polo, Henley, fitted, button-down	32
2. Collars – Mandarin, notched, peter pan, button-down, shirt	28-30
3. Sleeves – Set-in, raglan, dolman, leg-o-mutton, shirt cuff, French cuff	30-31
4. Necklines – Scoop, crew, boat, sweetheart, cowl	27-28
5. Dresses – Sheath, Shift, empire, dropped waist, shirtwaist, princess	36-37
6. Skirts – Straight, A-line, yoke, gored, gathered, wrap	33-34
7. Pants/trousers – flared/bootcut, straight, tapered	34-35
8. Jackets/coats – blazer, double breasted, tuxedo, trench, bolero	38-39
Indicator 6: Draped – Wrapped or hung on the body and usually held in place with pins, toggles, buttons, sash or belt.	48, 109
Indicator 7: Fad – A temporary, passing fashion. An item that has great appeal to many people for a short period of time. (silly bands, slap bracelets, etc.)	24
Indicator 8: Fashion – The currently accepted style. A prevailing type of clothing that is favored by a large segment of the public.	23
Indicator 9: Fashion cycle – A cycle of the rise, popularization, and decline of a particular style. Follows the sequence - introduction, rise, peak, decline, obsolescence.	25-26
Indicator 10: Fit – The right size or how tight or loose the clothing is on the person wearing it.	212, 344
Indicator 11: Garment type – A category of clothing. Dress, coat, suit, sweater, pants, etc.	22
Indicator 12: Haute Couture – (oat-koo-TOUR) The French term that literally means fine sewing. The finest clothing from fashion houses by major designers.	100
Indicator 13: Ready to Wear – Clothing mass produced in standard sizes and sold to customers without custom alterations. (prêt-à poter)	100

Standards / Objectives / Indicators	Textbook Pages
Indicator 14: Silhouette – The shape of a clothing style shown by its outer lines.	26, 120
Indicator 15: Style – A particular shape or type of apparel item. The style of a garment is determined by the distinct features that create its overall appearance. Specific design details create specific styles. (i.e. a sheath, shift and princess are all different *styles* of dresses)	22
Indicator 16: Tailored – A garment made by cutting fabric pieces and then sewing them together to fit the body.	70
Indicator 17: Trend – The movement of fashion into the through the marketplace. (Change in hemlines, waistlines, color, shoe style, etc.)	23, 25, 55-59
Indicator 18: Wardrobe – All the apparel a person owns including all garments and accessories.	338
Objective 3: Discuss the history of fashion and how it is influenced by culture. (lines between historical eras are fluid. The looks below are quintessential of that decade).	47-59
Indicator 1: Trends repeat every 20-30 years	23, 46

1. 1890's – Victorian Era.
    1. Women – Gibson Girl (ideal American woman), corset, bustle, *hourglass silhouette.*
    2. Men – matching coat and vest with contrasting trousers. *Rectangle silhouette.*
	52-53

2. 1900's – Industrial Revolution Era.
    1. Women- pigeon breast shirtwaist, Leg O' Mutton sleeves, *s-curve silhouette.*
    2. Men – formal morning dress with top hats, or 3-piece 'lounge' suits with bowler hats. *Rectangle silhouette.*
    3. Both – Duster coat
	54-55

3. 1910's – WWI Era.
    1. Women – Hobble skirt, bathing suit, bloomers, *inverted triangle silhouette.*
    2. Men – military influence/trench coats. *Rectangle silhouette*
	54-55

4. 1920's – "Roaring '20's" Era.
    1. Women – Flapper, costume jewelry, cloche hat, dropped waistline, *rectangle silhouette.*
    2. Men – trousers creased with wider hemlines, introduction of the modern two-piece suit, zoot suit, wingtips. *Hourglass silhouette.*
	55

5. 1930's – Depression Era.
    1. Women – bias cut dresses, waistline restored, hemlines dropped, hand-me-downs, flour sack clothing, Hollywood glamour, *slight hourglass silhouette.*
    2. Men – introduction of the double-breasted suit, padded shoulders, glen plaid fabric. *Inverted triangle silhouette.*
	55

Standards / Objectives / Indicators	Textbook Pages
6. 1940s – WWII Era. 　　1. Women – Convertible suit (mix and match pieces), slacks, no silk or nylon stockings, *inverted triangle silhouette.* 　　2. Men – Military influence/bomber jacket, austere "Victory" suits with no vest, cuff or pocket flaps. *Rectangle silhouette.*	55
7. 1950s – Rock n' Roll era. Teenagers become their own class and have money to spend. 　　1. Women – Poodle skirts, saddle shoes, Capri pants, the "New Look" (Christian Dior), *hourglass silhouette.* 　　2. Men – dark flannel suits, the 'Ivy League' look – khaki slacks, button down shirt, sweater. *Rectangle silhouette.*	105
8. 1960s – Civil rights Era. 　　1. Women - Miniskirts, pantsuits, Chanel suit, pillbox hat, *rectangle silhouette.* 　　2. Men – tailored suits, turtlenecks, bold. *Rectangle silhouette.* 　　3. The 'Mod' look.	55-56
9. 1970s – Hippy to Disco Era. Unisex, 　　1. Men and Women both wore bold flower prints, platform shoes, bell bottoms, wide ties and collars. triangle silhouette.	55-56
10. 1980s – Yuppie Era. 　　1. Women – exercise wear as everyday clothes, bold bright colors, *inverted triangle silhouette.* 　　2. Men – business suits with narrow detailing, suspenders, pastels. *rectangle silhouette.*	55-56
11. 1990s – The Dot Com Era. Rejection of fashion, grunge. 　　1. Women – Bare midriff, *rectangle silhouette.* 　　2. Men – baggy pants, big sneakers, *rectangle silhouette.*	56, 138
12. 2000s – Wired generation. 　　1. Both men and women wore Skinny jeans, embellishments, hip-hop style.	56-57
13. 2010s – Social media Rise of androgyny. 　　1. Both men and women wear Leggings, jeggings, cutouts, hipster-style. (Look at what you're wearing today, what will people remember?)	57
Objective 4: Identify and discuss characteristics of fashion global capitals and designers.	99-115
Indicator 1. Major Fashion Capitals:	110-112
1. Paris, France – (First Fashion capital) French fashion is chic and stylish. Defined by its sophistication, tailored cut, and smart accessories. Most designers based in other capitals have a boutique in Paris.	110-112

Standards / Objectives / Indicators	Textbook Pages
2. New York City, New York, USA – (Merchandising capital) American fashion is sophisticated, clean cut and casual. Use of separates, sportswear and natural fibers.	110-112
3. Milan, Italy – (Elegance and luxurious fabrics) Italian fashion features casual elegance and luxurious fabrics such as Merino wool and leather.	110-112
4. London, England – (Modern British designers tend to favor a "rebel" street look) London is known for conservative cuts and traditional styles of the upper class (stores based in the Mayfield area, specifically Savile Row). The young embrace an individualistic style, and this is the real impact in modern fashion. The UK is the home of the punk movement.	110-112
5. Tokyo, Japan – (Asian influence, loose and unstructured) Typically considered somber subtle and richly textured, pattern added through complicated cutting and sewing and applique. The young Japanese are favoring the Harajuku look inspired by anime.	112
Indicator 2: Designers of influence	99-115
1. Charles Worth – the father of couture.	100, 101
2. Coco Chanel – the little black dress, costume jewelry, unstructured.	21, 39, 43, 100, 101, 131
3. Christian Dior – "the new look" hourglass silhouette with exaggerated lower half.	55, 100, 101, 102, 105
4. Ralph Lauren – designer for the "American West." Sophisticated and sellable.	88, 97, 109
5. There are many designers of influence throughout history. They are covered in more detail in Design Merchandising. (Pathway – Fashion, Apparel and Textiles)	101-102, 109-110
Objective 5: Identify fashion related careers.	17, 22, 36, 45-51, 55-57, 60-74, 79-80, 83-84, 89-90-93, 101-102, 104-110, 112-115, 125, 145, 161, 166, 173, 195, 207, 227, 245, 438-445, 460-461. 478-493
Indicator 1: costume designer – a person who designs costumes for film, stage production or television.	105
Indicator 2: museum curator – one who manages or oversees as the administrative director of a museum, collection or library. Care for historical clothing includes light, temperature and humidity control.	13, 51
Standard 2: Students will recognize and apply the principles and elements of fashion design and associated careers	
Objective 1: Demonstrate knowledge of the elements (tools) of design.	118-129, 132-145, 192-193, 198-200, 204-205, 341-343, 430-431
Indicator 1: Line	119-122
1. Vertical: – Straight up and down, formal. Adds height and a creates a narrow, taller silhouette.	119-121
2. Horizontal – Straight side to side, informal. Adds width, solidity and reduces height.	119, 121, 122

Standards / Objectives / Indicators	Textbook Pages
3. Diagonal – Straight at an angle, creates excitement and energy. Reflects the same illusion as the straight line they most resemble.	120-121
4. Curved – Not straight, creates a softening effect. Adds movement, can re-emphasize and define.	120-122
Indicator 2: Shape/clothing silhouette	118-119, 122-123
1. Hourglass – Wide top, narrow middle, wide bottom	118
2. Rectangular – similar top, middle and bottom	118
3. Triangle – Narrow top, wide bottom	118
4. Inverted triangle – Wide top, narrow bottom	118
Indicator 3: Color	130-145
Indicator 4. Color basics: 	134-138
1. Hue – another term for color	133
2. Primary – pure hues that cannot be made from other colors. Red, yellow, blue.	134-135
3. Secondary – created by combining two primary colors. Orange, green, violet.	134-135
4. Tertiary/intermediate – created by combining a primary and secondary color. Red- orange, red-violet, yellow-orange, yellow-green, blue-green, blue-violet.	134-135
5. Cool – yellow-green through violet.	134-136
6. Warm – red-violet through yellow.	134-136
	133
5. Value lightness or darkness of a hue	133
1. Tints – hue + white	133

Standards / Objectives / Indicators	Textbook Pages
2. Shades – hue + black	133
6. Intensity: brightness or dullness of a hue	133
1. Tones – hue + gray or complement	133
Indicator 7: Schemes:	136-138
1. Neutral – black, white, tan, brown	133-134, 138
2. Accented neutral – mostly neutral with just a touch of color	138
3. Monochromatic – tints, shades and tones of one color	136-137
4. Triadic – three colors evenly spaces on the wheel	136-137
5. Analogous – 2-4 colors next to each other on the wheel	136-137

Standards / Objectives / Indicators	Textbook Pages
6. Complementary – two colors opposite on the color wheel	136-137
Indicator 8. Texture	123, 204-205
1. Tactile – How it feels	123, 205
2. Visual – How it looks	123, 205
3. Audible – How it sounds	123
Indicator 9. Pattern	123, 224-225
1. Naturalistic – realistic, appears as it would naturally.	----
2. Conventional/stylized – can recognize the object but is not realistic in appearance.	----
3. Geometric – based on lines and geometric shapes.	126
	----
4. Abstract – separate from anything recognizable in the real world.	----
Objective 2: Demonstrate knowledge of the principles (rules) of design.	123-129, 341-343
Indicator 1: Proportion/Scale – the relationship between the size of parts or objects in a design.	124-125
Indicator 2: Balance:	124
1. Formal/symmetrical – the two sides of the design are mirror image.	124
2. Informal/asymmetrical – one side of the design does not reflect the other.	37, 124
Indicator 3: Emphasis: focal point.	126-127
Indicator 4: Rhythm:	125-126
1. Gradation – gradual change in size or color.	126
2. Opposition – direct contrast created by perpendicular lines, black and white or complementary colors placed next to each other.	121-122
3. Radiation – lines extending from a central point.	126
4. Repetition – line, color or pattern repeated.	126
5. Transition – curved lines that lead from one area of a design to another.	125-126

Standards / Objectives / Indicators	Textbook Pages
Indicator 5: Harmony: a relationship in which unity and variety exist together.	127
Objective 3 Identify related careers.	63-64, 67, 72, 104-108
Indicator 1: Fashion Designer – The art of applying design, aesthetics and natural beauty to clothing and its accessories.	63, 104-108
Indicator 2: Illustrator – a person who creates images of clothes for magazines, books, advertising, social media, etc.	72, 487
Standard 3: Students will examine the use of textiles in fashion and associated careers	
Objective 1: Identify the basic fibers and characteristics of manufactured and natural textiles. Recognize that fiber content establishes many of the characteristics of a specific fabric	148-161
Indicator 1: Natural fiber characteristics comes from plant and animals, moisture absorbent, more expensive.	47, 62-64, 78, 87-88, 95, 148-161, 357-359, 378, 435,
Indicator 2: Cotton: Plant source a. Pros - absorbent, comfortable, durable, easy to launder, stronger wet than dry. b. Cons - wrinkles, shrinks, mildews.	151-152
Indicator 3: Linen: plant source (flax) a. Pros - absorbent, natural luster, quick drying. b. Cons - wrinkles, frays, little stretch, mildew.	152-154
Indicator 4: Silk: animal source (silkworm cocoon), a. Pros - absorbent, natural luster, insulating, strong, resilient. b. Cons - degrades and yellows from age and sunlight weaker wet than dry, water marks.	49, 156-157
Indicator 5: Wool: animal source (fur) a. Pros - absorbent, strong, elastic, flame resistant, wrinkle resistant. b. Cons - shrinks when laundered improperly, bleaches with sunlight, damaged by moths.	154-156
Objective 2: Identify manufactured fibers (i.e., nylon, polyester, bamboo, rayon, spandex) and their characteristics.	162-173
Indicator 1: General characteristics: made from chemical processes (some made from natural elements mixed with chemicals while other are made completely from non-natural substances)	162-173
a. Nylon: Chemical sources. i. Pros - strong, water repellent, colorfast, abrasion resistant. ii. Cons - frays easily, non-recyclable.	55, 167
b. Polyester: Chemical source. i. Pros - good shape retention, easy to launder, wrinkle resistant, colorfast, blends well with other fibers. ii. Cons - retains oily stains, pills, builds static.	55, 167-168
c. Rayon: Cellulose source. i. Pros - soft and comfortable, drapes well, blends well with other fibers, dyes well. ii. Cons - shrinks, poor shape retention, wrinkles. Dry clean only.	55, 165-166

Standards / Objectives / Indicators	Textbook Pages

d. Spandex: Chemical source.
    i. Pros - very elastic, adds stretch when blended with other fibers, resistant to oils and outdoor elements. (sun, sea and sand)
    ii. Cons - shrinks, damaged by heat, can be difficult to sew.
	55, 169

e. Bamboo: Cellulose source.
    i. Pros - soft, strong, water absorbent, renewable.
    ii. Cons - wrinkles, takes longer to dry and yellow with time.
	165-166

Objective 2: Examine the construction of fabric.	175-185
1. Identify the characteristics of woven, knit (looping yarns), and non-woven fabrics.	175-185
1. Woven: warp and weft yarns are interlaced at a 90-degree angle, no to limited elasticity.	179-180
2. Knit: made by looping yarns together, medium to high elasticity.	181-183
3. Non-woven: fibers are pressed together with heat, moisture, pressure. i.e. batting, felt, or some interfacing.	184-185
2. Classify dye processes.	198-199
1. Fiber – Dyed before spun into yarn.	198
2. Yarn – Dyed before constructed into fabric.	198
3. Fabric/Piece – Dyed after fabric construction.	198-199
4. Garment – Dyed after sewing construction.	199
5. Printing – Apply color to the surface.	52, 199-200
Objective 3: Identify textile production related careers.	63-65
Indicator 1: Textile Designer – create design for woven, knitted or printed fabrics.	63-64
Indicator 2: Textile Chemist: – research and development of fibers, yarns and dyeing through sustainable processes.	166
Standard 4: Students will identify consumer strategies in the fashion industry and associated careers	
Objective 1: Identify consumer influences.	6-7, 8-13, 18-19, 22, 44-46, 57-59, 338-340, 372-373
Indicator 1: Cultural and social – ethnicity, religion, values, conformity, peer pressure, and individuality.	8, 16, 45
Indicator 2: Economic conditions – affordability, availability, lifestyle, and political climate.	45-46
Indicator 3: Media and advertising – commercials, movies, TV, magazines, social media, and celebrities.	16-17,
Indicator 4: Technology: – new developments, research, and environmental impact.	46
Objective 2: Identify various types of retail options.	366-371

Standards / Objectives / Indicators	Textbook Pages
1. Chain Store – a group of stores owned, managed, and controlled by a central office. Examples: Gap, Forever 21, American Eagle.	367
2. Department Store – retail stores that offer large varieties of many types of merchandise place in appropriate departments. Examples: Macy's, Dillard's, JCPenney.	366
3. Specialty Store – stores that sell a specific type or limited line of goods. Examples: Victoria's Secret, Claire's, Foot Locker.	366
4. Discount Store – stores that sell mass market merchandise in large, simple buildings with low overhead. Examples: Target, Kohl's, Wal-Mart.	367
5. Manufacturer-owned Store – stores that carry merchandise made specifically for that label or brand. Examples: Nike, Ralph Lauren, Lululemon.	368
6. Outlet Store – Manufacturer-owned discount stores which sell seconds and over-runs.	367
7. E-commerce – online purchasing alternative options for brick and mortar.	369-371
Objective 3: Identify consumer skills.	353-379
1. Judging quality (basic construction, seams, matching plaid, attachment of fasteners).	148-195, 206-207, 210-227, 234, 238, 319, 345-348, 354-364, 366-379
2. Cost per wear (price of garment/number of times worn).	340
3. Smart shopping (sales, comparison shop, coupons, membership clubs, calculating discounts).	371-373
4. Labels (required by law: fiber content, garment care, international care symbols, manufacturer number, country of origin).	199, 357, 407–410
5. Hang tags (optional: brand name, advertising, logo, etc.).	354-363, 364, 366-379
Objective 4: Identify related careers.	65-72
1. Buyer – purchase lines of clothing, shoes and fashion accessories to be sold at retail stores.	70-71
2. Retail sales – assist the customer in a brick and mortar store to facilitate their purchase.	66, 70-71
3. Manufacturing sales representative – sell wholesale or manufactured goods to buyers.	65-66
4. Marketing – oversee branding and advertising of a company's products.	71-72,
Standard 5. Students will evaluate personal fashion characteristics and associated careers	
Objective 1: Aspects of personal appearance.	8, 13, 118-119, 122-123, 139-143, 456, 471
Indicator 1: Personal styles –	8-13, 22-25
1. Yin – curved lines, rounded shapes, smaller scale, bows and ruffles	----

Standards / Objectives / Indicators	Textbook Pages
2. Yang – straight lines, angular shapes, larger scale, buttons and pleats	----
Indicator 2: Body types/silhouette:	118-119, 122-123
1. Hourglass – Wide top, narrow middle, wide bottom.	118
2. Rectangular – similar top, middle, wide bottom.	118
3. Triangle – Wide to, narrow bottom.	118
4. Inverted triangle – Narrow top, wide bottom.	118
Indicator 3. Personal coloring (warm and cool)	139-143
Objective 2: Identify and analyze wardrobe needs for a personal lifestyle.	337-351
Indicator 1: Basic pieces – Classic, well-constructed, cost per wear, neutral + a favorite color. (i.e. Long sleeve T-shirt, Short sleeve T-shirt, Tank top, Collared shirt, Light weight cardigan, Little black dress, Jeans, and Dress pants)	23, 340-342
Indicator 2: Trendy – items that are currently in style based on design details and elements of design.	23
Objective 3: Identify related careers.	72-73, 125, 442-445, 487, 488
Indicator 1: Fashion Stylist – Selects clothes and accessories for magazine spreads and celebrities.	125
Indicator 2: Fashion Consultant – Advises individuals on their personal fashion choices, includes personal shopping, closet audits, beauty and style consultations.	72-73, 125, 487, 488