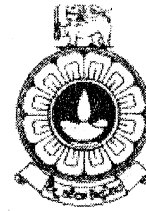


THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA
BACHELOR OF INDUSTRIAL STUDIES
FINAL EXAMINATION - 2007/2008
OPEN BOOK TEST



034

TTJ5142 HISTORY AND TRADITIONS OF CLOTHING
DURATION - THREE HOURS

DATE: 02 May 2008

TIME: 0930 - 1230 Hours

Answer Question 1, which is compulsory and additional four (04) questions. Question 01 carries twenty-eight (28) marks and Questions 02 to 08 carry eighteen (18) marks each.

Compulsory Question

01. a. Give four clothing examples where people have abandoned the comfort and protection property for the sake of attraction / modesty / communication functions. (4 marks)
- b. State the difference between Western and Karelian styles of Finnish clothing. (4 marks)
- c. Unlike its predecessors, ancient Roman dress was more ornate, richly coloured, and more varied. Briefly explain the factors that contributed towards this variety. (4 marks)
- d. State the salient difference between northern and southern djellaba. (4 marks)
- e. What are the differences between a belodreshna and a chernodreshna? (4 marks)
- f. Are modesty and attraction functions of clothing opposite to each other? Discuss. (4 marks)
- g. What are the differences between ao dais of men and women? (4 marks)

Answer any Four questions from the Seven questions given below

02. a. Even from the early days, unstitched garments were the preferred clothing of Indian people. Discuss this statement with evidences taken from the clothing history of India. (6 marks)
- b. Clothing worn by people of earliest civilisations included loin cloths and string skirts. Explain how these two basic clothing differed in different civilisations across the globe. (6 marks)
- c. From the style of costumes worn by Egyptian, and Mesopotamian cultures, derive various factors that influenced the type of costumes worn by them. (6 marks)
03. a. Consider the modern day dresses with that of the people wore in the ancient period and highlight the adaptations that can be noticed. (9 marks)
- b. With suitable examples identify the style features that were introduced by the Dutch during the modern age. (9 marks)

04. a. Citing the factors that influenced the transformation, explain how the clothing styles of women transformed from the Reformation period to the Rococo period. (6 marks)
- b. The dresses worn in 1800s were much different to the ones that were worn in the earlier centuries. Explain the factors that influenced this change. (6 marks)
- c. Explain the transformation of women's dresses in the last 100 years or so, stating the factors that influenced these transformations. (6 marks)
05. a. "Peruvian civilisation was much advanced even three millennia before Christ". Discuss this statement giving evidences in favour of it. (6 marks)
- b. Explain with examples how the clothing of the various Middle Eastern ethnic groups have incorporated the protection, comfort and communication functions into their traditional styles. (6 marks)
- c. Give a detailed account of the various types of Kimonos worn by Japanese people with the messages communicated by them. (6 marks)
06. a. "The ethnic groups of Myanmar have a style of dress so distinctive that it looks like a uniform to outsiders." Explain this statement with suitable examples. (6 marks)
- b. With the aid of a table, give a comparative study on the women's clothing from Vietnam and Philippines (6 marks)
- c. "Though Pakistan and Bangladesh were a single country prior to 1971, there are a lot of variations in the clothing styles of the people of these countries." Discuss this statement with suitable examples. (6 marks)
07. a. How are the present Sri Lankan clothing styles differ from that worn by our ancestors? What factors have influenced these changes? (8 marks)
- b. What are the unique features of the dresses worn by Giraavaru people? (5 marks)
- c. Briefly explain how the costumes of Nepalese people differ from that of their neighbours. What influenced this difference? (5 marks)
08. Write short notes (with illustrations) on the costumes given below:
- | | |
|--------------|------------------------|
| a. Chang-pao | d. Chuba (Go) |
| b. Turumagi | e. Churidar |
| c. Phasin | g. Pavadai and Thavani |
- (03 x 6 = 18 marks)

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