

Style Terminology

STYLE is the way in which something is expressed; it is the fashion of the moment. You may consider fashion as the current popular dress and ornamentation choices: current style or a popular way of dressing. Classic and current style terminology is important to understand, as a consumer and as a step toward a career in the fashion industry.



Objective:



Describe classic and current style and fashion terminology.

Key Terms:



A-line	dinner jackets	Jackie-O	sales associates
accessories	double-breasted	sunglasses	seamsters
active wear	empire	jeans	seamstresses
apparel	fads	lapels	sheath
applique	fashion	leggings	shift
avant-garde	fashion bloggers	little black dress (LBD)	shoe booties
aviators	fashion buyers	merchandisers	silhouette
ball gown	fashion designers	mermaid	single-breasted
bangles	fashion directors	neckties	sport coats
black tie	fashion	ombre	stand
blazer	merchandising	pencil skirt	style
brand name	fashion models	peplum	stylists
camel hair	fashion	personal	tailors
chandelier earrings	photographers	shoppers	trench coat
chinos	filigree	pinstripe	trends
choker	fringe	pleats	tuxedo
classic styles	gladiator sandals	pocket squares	vents
collars	halter	princess line	white tie
corners	harem pants	pumps	wrap dress
crop top	haute couture	raglan	wristlet
cuffs	herringbone	ready-to-wear	
designer	houndstooth	ruching	
	infinity scarves		

Understanding Style and Fashion Terminology

Knowing and understanding style and fashion terminology is crucial to examining the trends and fads in the fashion industry.

STYLE

Style is the way in which something is expressed; it is the fashion of the moment. To dress in a manner that suits one's self-image is their personal style. One's self-image is based on many things: culture, religion, beliefs, values, and your work. Multiple options exist in clothing and probably more options are available for women than for men. One's personal style must include options for many life, work, and play situations. Activities help dictate one's style. For example, a female working in a conservative industry, such as banking or education, may wear suits and separates and dress in a conservative way. A female living in New York City who works in the fashion industry may dress in the current designs that could be considered more daring than those that conform to the banking industry. The history of fashion dates back hundreds of years. Fashion has been a way to outwardly show economic status and power. Iconic fashion houses as well as current fashion houses are on trend.



FIGURE 1. Style is the way in which something is expressed; it is the fashion of the moment. To dress in a manner that suits your self-image is your personal style.

Classic Fashion Houses

- ◆ Coco Chanel (1883 to 1971) is synonymous with style. One of her famous quotes is, "Fashion fades only style remains the same." She created timeless, classic, pieces that remain sought after today. Chanel was a **designer**—a person who creates original fashion.
- ◆ Oscar de la Renta (1932 to 2014) was famous for designing beautiful gowns worn by Academy Award winners and seekers. His designs always accentuated the beauty of the female body.
- ◆ Hubert de Givenchy designed many of the beautiful gowns Audrey Hepburn wore in classic American movies: *Breakfast at Tiffany's*, *Sabrina*, and *Funny Face*. His trademarks included: pure lines, thin waists, and beautiful necklines. Today, Julia Roberts is the new "face of Givenchy."
- ◆ Christian Dior (1905 to 1957) was a French designer known for creating a curvaceous shape for women and using quantities of luxurious fabric. His first designs were pre-

sented in France during the fabric rationing of World War II. At that point, France and the world were not used to the long and lavish looks he created for Grace Kelly. Luxury ready-to-wear became his legacy.

Classic styles are conservative approaches depicted by timeless looks, graceful lines, and tasteful accessories. Classic wardrobe essentials are renewed with current colors and simple touches: pearls, large sunglasses, or maybe a studded clutch purse. Coco Chanel, Jackie Kennedy, and Kate Middleton are examples of women who wear the classic styles.

Current Fashion Houses

- ◆ Zac Posen (born 1980) was born in New York and dresses women walking the red carpet in Hollywood and has his own line at Target. He is a judge on the hit series *Project Runway*. In 2014, he also created an affordable bridal line for David's Bridal.
- ◆ Rag & Bone is an award winning new fashion label that is doing things differently. They have advertised their brand using selfies of models and other famous people wearing their clothing line. The owners of Rag and Bone are Marcus Wainwright and David Neville who launched the line during the recent recession. They began by selling in 120 stores and today their clothing is in over 300 stores.
- ◆ Rachel Zoe (born 1971) is a well-known fashion writer, stylist, and starred in *THE RACHEL ZOE PROJECT* on the Bravo channel. She has her own line of clothing—vintage-inspired fabrics, prints, and silhouettes—and has shown at New York Fashion Week. Her designs are focused on women who are trend-conscious, who love fashion, and wants wearability. She states that, “Style is what one creates ... glamour is a state of mind.”
- ◆ Jérôme Lamaar Fortez (born 1986) started interning for Baby Phat at age 15 and became a designer at 18. He designs with an upscale street vibe. His new label is “5:31 Jérôme: The Power of Pretty” debuted at New York Fashion Week. Jérôme designed all fashions for Mariah Carey’s 2006 *Adventure’s of Mimi* world tour.

Style Terminology

- ◆ **Apparel** is clothing or attire, especially outerwear.
- ◆ **Brand name** is the label, symbol, or trademark of a manufacturer or designer to identify their product from other products.
- ◆ **Haute couture** (oh-t-koo’tur) is a French phrase for high fashion: haute means elegant or high and couture means dressmaking, sewing, or needlework. It is typically custom-made clothing



FIGURE 2. Haute couture—high fashion—is custom-made, one-of-a-kind clothing of the best artistry and craftsmanship.

of the best artistry and craftsmanship and made by hand and for a single individual: made-to-measure for the client.

- ◆ **Ready-to-wear** is clothing mass-produced in standardized sizes. It is offered for sale in a finished fashion without significant alternation.
- ◆ **Silhouette** is the outline of the body torso beginning at the shoulder and following through to the hips. Once measurements for the shoulder, bust/chest, waist, and hip are accurately taken, the results are interpreted as a body type. Knowing the body type of an individual determines the style of clothing that flatters the body silhouette.
 - **A-line** is a dress or skirt silhouette that is narrower at the top than at the bottom: gently flaring to resemble the letter A.
 - **Ball gown** is a silhouette that is fitted in the bust and waist and a long skirt. It flares generously below the waist.
 - **Empire** is a silhouette with the location of the waistline just under the bust line. The bust line is accentuated in an empire gown.
 - **Mermaid** is a dress silhouette that is form fitted through bust, waist, and hips and then flares out from the knee to ankle.
 - **Princess line** is a garment silhouette that has vertical panels from the neckline to the hem with no waistline seam. It is fitted closely through the bust and waist; the darts and the seams create the shape.
 - **Sheath** is a simple, straight, yet fitted dress silhouette that uses vertical darts, bust darts, and shaping from the side seams to provide fit. Sheaths hug the body with a defined waist: they are often sleeveless or with a cap sleeve.

Fashion Careers

Fashion careers range from haute couture, to ready-to-wear, to mass-market clothing. New York City is considered the fashion capital of the United States. However, companies and their stores are scattered across the country. The following median salaries for fashion careers are typical salaries and are not those of famous or celebrity designers, bloggers, models, and stylists.

- ◆ **Fashion buyers** are people who interact with wholesalers and clothing manufacturers and attend trade shows to select and purchase the merchandise lines (clothing, shoes, and accessories) to be sold at a store or on a Web site. The average annual salary is \$61,000.
- ◆ **Fashion bloggers** are people who write and publish information about trends, the fashion industry, and personal style. They also critique specific businesses and other fashion bloggers. Fashion bloggers can influence sales. The median annual salary for a New York-based fashion blogger is \$63,000.
- ◆ **Fashion designers** are people who create the inspiration concept for garments by creating sketches, selecting fabrics, and sewing. They oversee all aspects of the design and work areas and direct assistants, patternmakers, and artists. The median annual salary is \$62,860.



FURTHER EXPLORATION...

ONLINE CONNECTION: Fashion Blogs

Free online fashion blogs are a good way to become familiar with the current trends in fashion. The following are examples of fashion blogs for you to review:

- Cupcakes and Cashmere at <http://cupcakesandcashmere.com/>
- Platinum and Penniless StyleList at <http://www.stylelist.com/style-council-contributor/platinum-and-penniless/>
- Millennialle at <http://millennialle.com/>
- Olivia Palermo's Style Blog at <http://www.oliviapalermo.com/>

- ◆ **Fashion directors** are individuals responsible for managing the brand and designing concepts: a fashion vision for the business. Fashion directors translate the business objectives for the target customer into a fashion statement. They create an entire outfit: dress, hat, jewelry, sunglasses, shoes, handbag, etc. The average annual salary is \$119,850.
- ◆ **Fashion merchandising** is an area with jobs such as buyer, visual designer, trend-forecaster, store-based salesperson, and store- or manufacturer-service representative. **Merchandisers** are people who are responsible for placing the stock in the store. They often create the visual displays and determine the correct placement to sell the most goods. The average annual salary is \$67,640.
- ◆ **Fashion models** are individuals who wear clothing and accessories to promote them to fashion buyers for retail stores, the media, and customers. Their work varies from magazine spreads, to television commercials, to runway modeling. The average annual salary is \$18,750.
- ◆ **Personal shoppers** are people who provide expert and customized advice to an individual shopper. Advice may be provided face-to-face, via mail and email, and by telephone. A key skill for this job is excellent listening skills. The average annual salary is \$33,000.
- ◆ **Fashion photographers** are people who take pictures of the garments and other fashion products (e.g., jewelry, shoes, and handbags) for online and print advertising. They work closely with models and fashion designers to conceptualize a photo shoot to most effectively showcase the fashion. The average annual salary is \$59,000.
- ◆ **Sales associates** are the employees who help the customer from the time they enter the store through the purchase. Retail sales associates have several job tasks: managing inventory, sales, customer service, cash register, and administrative duties. Administrative duties include theft prevention, opening and closing tasks, and basic upkeep of the shelves and counters (including stocking, cleaning, and dusting). The average annual salary is \$25,130.
- ◆ **Seamstresses** (a feminine term) or **seamsters** (a masculine term) are people who sew and alter clothing; many are self-employed. They need knowledge of fabric, fasteners, trims, buttons, and patterns. The median annual salary is \$29,330.

- ◆ **Stylists** are people who create cohesive, fashionable, and trendy looks for clients; they create a visual image. Visual image requires stylists to understand texture and pattern, as well as garment and accessory choices, to create a complimentary look. They create a client's image from head to toe by selecting appropriate garments and accessories for specific occasions. The average annual starting salary for a stylist is \$32,000.
- ◆ **Tailors** are people who make or alter outer garments (e.g., formal wear and special occasion wear). Generally, they make, alter, and fit custom garments only. They perform alterations to existing garments. The median annual salary of a tailor is \$29,330.

FASHION

Fashion is the current popular dress and ornamentation choices: current style or a popular way of dressing. Fashion is constantly changing and typically has two elements: acceptance by many people that lasts for a relatively short amount of time. The change keeps people excited and is a vehicle to drive sales. One way fashion is always changing is through color. Each year and season has the “in” color. Pantone LLC is a company that sets the stage for color trends. Fashion also changes through style, silhouette, and clothing and accessory details.

Avant-garde is an experimental style that pushes the limits of art and combines that art with fashion: it is leading edge, progressive. In French, avant-garde is literally the “advance guard,” a reference to pioneers or innovators in fashion, music, art, etc. Hair, make-up, jewelry, hats and handbags, and shoes are “over-the-top” and exaggerated. Lady GaGa’s apparel is an example of the avant-garde experimental style. Alexander McQueen is a designer that features avant-garde fashion—a bit toned down for sale in retail stores. His fashion is sold by Neiman-Marcus department stores. This type of fashion is considered unorthodox and experimental.

Fads are fashion that become popular in a culture or region or with a specific group of people very quickly, and lose momentum just as quickly. Fads are a craze, a novelty that cause periodic enthusiasm for a specific type of fashion; a passing “fancy.”

Trends are current styles of dressing that push boundaries and are better marketed and advertised than are fads. Trends are fashions that are in vogue: in style or the latest admired style. They tend to last longer than fads. Trends may draw more attention to the garment than to the wearer.



FIGURE 3. Avant-garde is an experimental style (e.g., Lady GaGa’s apparel) that pushes the limits of art and combines that art with fashion. Hair, make-up, jewelry, hats and handbags, and shoes are “over-the-top” and exaggerated.

CLASSIC AND GENERAL STYLE TERMINOLOGY

Classic

Classic styles are timeless looks that remain stylish regardless of the fashion fads and trends and they appear flattering and look refined on most people. The details that help define a classic style include sleek silhouettes that flatter the body regardless of the latest trend. **Accessories** are decorative items—shoes, jewelry, belts, handbags, gloves, hats, scarves, neckties, socks and stockings, watches, and sunglasses—worn to complement a garment. Accessories are the first choice to add color and/or to create a trendy look for a classic clothing piece.

- ◆ A **blazer** is a single-breasted jacket typically with metal buttons, notched collar lapel, and patch pockets. Women's blazers may be cropped or full length. Blazers are a wardrobe staple worn with numerous other pieces: jeans, khakis, skirt, dress trousers, or with a dress.
- ◆ A button-down shirt, especially a white button down shirt, has buttons extending from the collar to the waist and often has buttons on the collar that fasten to the garment. It is a wardrobe staple that pairs well with multiple pieces. It adds a crisp look that is never out of date.
- ◆ **Jackie-O sunglasses** have an oversized lens in a squared frame—black, brown, or white—with a Greek key accent on the bow.
- ◆ The **little black dress (LBD)** is a timeless short or medium-length dress that is always in style and is suitable for almost any occasion. It is a “go to” (staple) piece in a woman's wardrobe. The LBD can go from office to dinner after work by changing the accessories.
- ◆ **Pumps** are slip-on, strapless high-heeled shoes usually with a closed back and a low cut front. For most pumps, the front edge is closer to the toes than to the top of the foot. The toe may be closed, peep, pointy, round, almond, or square. The heel should be tasteful.
- ◆ A **trench coat** is a loosely belted, double-breasted raincoat or outer coat styled in a military fashion that falls at or below the knee. It is often lined (and/or has a zip out liner), has deep pockets, straps on the shoulders, and the front styling is typically two vertical rows of buttons.
- ◆ The **tuxedo** is a man's dress jacket—black, midnight blue, or white—worn for formal social occasions with matching trousers, white button shirt, and bow tie. It is the dressiest suiting choice for men. Multiple variations are available for bow tie, shirt, and jacket styling.



FIGURE 4. The tuxedo is a man's dress jacket—black, midnight blue, or white—worn for formal social occasions with matching trousers, a white button shirt, and a bow tie.

General Style Terminology

Collars

Collars are part of a garment made from fabric sewn to ring the neck of a shirt, coat, or jacket. Collars either sit upright against the neck or fold down to lay on the collarbone or shoulders. Sometimes collars are detachable. Collar parts include:

- ◆ **Stand**—The band that supports the collar
- ◆ **Corners**—The front tips and points
- ◆ **Spread**—The distance between the two collar corners

Collar types include:

- ◆ **Button-down**—Collar points are attached to the shirt or jacket or coat by a button.
- ◆ **Straight**—The collar comes to a point and has a fairly close spread.
- ◆ **Round**—There are no points on the corners (e.g., Peter Pan).

Cuffs

Cuffs are the lower edge of a sleeve or a pant leg. Most cuffs are secured with buttons. French cuffs are longer and folded back over the wrist and secured with cuff links (rather than a button).

Fabric and Fabric Patterns

Fabric and fabric patterns include:

- ◆ **Camel hair** is natural deep tan fabric made from the hair of the double-humped Bactrian camel. Camel hair coats and jackets are classic with little detailing: slit pockets, buttons, notched or rounded collars, set-in or raglan sleeves, and some have belts.
- ◆ **Herringbone** is a distinctive suiting pattern that consists of very short rows of slanted parallel lines. The rows are positioned in opposition to each other, causing the slanted lines to form a dense pattern of chevrons (V-shapes), with each slant meeting up at the end with a slant going in the opposite direction.
- ◆ **Houndstooth** is a distinctive two-toned fabric pattern consisting of small broken or jagged checks. Alternating bands form the pattern: four dark bands and four light bands run both lengthwise and crosswise in a woven pattern.
- ◆ **Pinstripe** is a thin, parallel, vertical stripe of color or thread running through a garment. Commonly used in suiting and in baseball uniforms.

Formal Wear

Formal wear is clothing designed to be worn on formal occasions and includes evening gowns and tuxedos. Types of formal wear events include:

- ◆ **Black tie** is formal dress that requires tuxedo suiting.
- ◆ **White tie** is the highest formal dress of civilians. It means to dress in a black tuxedo suiting with white bow tie, shirt, and vest. There are many rules of etiquette to follow.

Jacket and coat styles include:

- ◆ **Single-breasted** is a jacket or coat style in which there is a narrow overlap across the chest fastened with a single row of vertical buttons.
- ◆ **Double-breasted** is a jacket or coat style in which one-half of the front laps over the other across the chest. It is often styled with two vertical rows of buttons and a single row of buttonholes.

Jeans

Jeans are trousers or pants made from tough denim twill fabric. Jeans were invented in Italy for the Navy and were introduced in the U.S. by Levi Strauss & Co. in 1853. The main addition to the jean structure by Levi Strauss was the copper rivet. Then and today, copper rivets are used to reinforce the points of strain on jeans—pocket corners, base of the button fly. Types of jeans include:

- ◆ **Boot-cut**—Jean that tapers at the knee and then loosens or flares out to accommodate a boot being worn underneath the jean.
- ◆ **Straight leg**—Jean designed with an equal width from hip to hem. Straight leg styles appear more tailored than other types of jeans.
- ◆ **Skinny**—Jean that is very tight fitting and tapered to the ankle. Many versions use both denim and spandex fabrics in a skinny jean.
- ◆ **Bell-bottom**—Jean with legs that widen greatly between the knee and the hem. Most styles are worn tight from the waist to the knee, to exaggerate the bell flare.



FIGURE 5. Jeans are trousers or pants made from tough denim twill fabric. Can you identify each of the jean leg types in this image?

Lapels

Lapels are the part on each side of a coat or jacket just below the collar that is lapped (folded back) on the front opening. Some lapels are a continuation of the coat collar. Lapel types include:

- ◆ **Notched**—Some are notched where the jacket or coat collar meets the lapel at a 75 to 90 degree angle. A slim lapel has a subdued (less angular notch) and wide lapels have more “room” to be dramatically angled. Notched lapels are best for business and everyday wear.
- ◆ **Peaked**—Lapel edges point up and toward the shoulder. It is a staple on men’s formalwear. Peaked lapels are more formal and bold.
- ◆ **Shawl**—Rounded and turned-down with no notches. Shawl lapels extend down the front of the garment. (e.g., tuxedos have shawl lapels)

Pleats

Pleats are folds of fabric that create controlled fullness. Pleats are held in place by stitching or by another construction feature (waistband, cuff, etc.).

- ◆ **Inverted pleats**—Pleats with two foldlines and one shared placement line; edges are brought to face/meet each other at the centerline (fold line).
- ◆ **Accordion pleats**—Pleats with two foldlines and two placement lines that are narrower at the top and wider at the bottom. The two folds of the pleats are turned away from each other.
- ◆ **Box pleats**—Pleats that are small and narrow and uniform width with edges facing in opposite directions.

Raglan

Raglan is a sleeve construction in which the underarm seam of the sleeve is extended to the neckline at the front and the back.

Vents

Vents are slits or kick pleats at the bottom of a back seam or side seam of a jacket or pencil skirt. Vents permit more mobility.

Other Womenswear Style Terminology

- ◆ **Active wear** is versatile clothing that is worn from the gym to run errands and around the house. It is comfortable and was originally worn for sporting events.
- ◆ **Applique** is decorative needlework or ornamentation sewn or otherwise applied to fabric and garments.
- ◆ **Ruching** is a French term that means to gather, ruffle, or pleat; it is a sewing technique in which fabric is gathered in a repeating pattern to form the gather, ruffle, or pleat. The ripples created by the ruching technique add visual detail to dresses, pillows, blinds, wedding dresses, etc.

- ◆ **Shift** is a simple dress style with straight lines that does not fit close to the body nor cinch at the waist. The classic shift dress is sleeveless, knee-length, with a high collar or a boat neck.
- ◆ **Wrap dress** is a dress that closes in the front or on the side by overlapping fabric of one side over the other. Wrap dresses usually fasten with a tie at the side or at the back. They hug the shape of the body and typically create a V-neck neckline. Diane Von Furstenberg is credited with making the wrap dress popular and also iconic; it is her signature design.

Other Menswear Style Terminology

- ◆ **Chinos** are sturdy cotton twill pants finished with a smooth, soft, brushed surface and no visible stitching. They are typically tan in color and considered a casual Friday or slightly dressy men's pant term.
- ◆ **Dinner jackets** are tuxedos; a semi-formal suit characterized by satin or grosgrain facings on the jacket's lapels and buttons and a similar stripe along the outseam of the trousers. It is typically black and commonly worn with a formal shirt, shoes, and other accessories. Tuxedos are usually worn to "black tie" events. (NOTE: The term "dinner jacket" is a British term for tuxedo.)
- ◆ **Neckties** are accessories; they are fabric worn around the neck. Ties are cut on the diagonal so that the fabric falls evenly from the knot without twisting.
- ◆ **Pocket squares** are a "handkerchief" accessory that tucks into the breast pocket of a jacket or suit to add color and interest. Typically, a pocket square complements the tie.
- ◆ **Sport coats** are men's textured jackets that can be in any color or pattern and are versatile enough to wear with jeans and pants.

CURRENT STYLE & FASHION TERMS

Fashion and fads cause new fashion terms to become trendy. To be a knowledgeable consumer and/or sales associate, stay current with fashion and fads.

Accessories

- ◆ **Aviators** are dark and reflective sunglasses with a rounded, triangular frame originally worn by pilots.
- ◆ **Bangles** are bracelets, usually without a clasp, that are solid circles. They are worn at the wrist and/or high on the upper arm.



FIGURE 6. Aviators are dark and reflective sunglasses that have a rounded, triangular frame originally worn by pilots.

- ◆ **Chandelier earrings** are jewelry accessories characterized as long, cascading, and glamorous “mini-chandeliers.”
- ◆ A **choker** is a necklace worn tight to the neck.
- ◆ **Infinity scarves** are circle scarves with no beginning and no end. They are one continuous strip of fabric that is wrapped around the neck once or many times.
- ◆ A **wristlet** is a small wallet or handbag with a loop for wearing around the wrist.



FIGURE 7. A choker is a necklace that is worn tight to the neck.

Garments and Detail

- ◆ A **crop top** is a short T-shirt or blouse that shows the midriff.
- ◆ A **halter** is a style of blouse or dress in which a single strap wraps around the neck, rather than two straps over the upper back and shoulder blades. Halters are sleeveless garments.
- ◆ **Harem pants** are a loose fitting garment with a fitted waist and then wide legs through the thigh that taper to a fitted ankle.
- ◆ **Leggings** are close-fitting, stretchy pants often constructed of a blended fabric of Lycra and cotton or Lycra and polyester that fit tightly against the legs. Leggings may be mid-calf or ankle length.
- ◆ A **pencil skirt** is a garment with a straight and narrow cut that is fitted through the waist, hips, and legs. The typical length is at or slightly below the knee. The pencil skirt features a vent (back slit) to make walking easier.
- ◆ **Peplum** is a short ruffle or flared section construction attached to the waistline of a dress, jacket, or blouse; extends past the waistline.



FIGURE 8. A halter is a sleeveless style that wraps around the neck.

Fabrics and Finishes

Distressed fabric is an artificial aging application that makes the garment appear worn. The finish is often accomplished using sand or stone washing techniques.

- ◆ **Filigree** is a decorative, lacy, openwork jewelry design that has been translated to fabrics. Garments made with an ornamental filigree pattern are intricate and appear to have “depth.”

- ♦ **Fringe** is a decorative edging or border that resembles loose threads, tassels, or loops.
- ♦ **Ombre** is a graduated change of color from dark to light (or light to dark) in a monochromatic garment. The graduated change in color is accomplished by the degree of saturation of the color in each “level” of the garment. The “ombre effect” is also currently seen in hair, nails and clothing.



FIGURE 9. Ombre is a graduated change of color from dark to light (or light to dark) in a monochromatic garment. The graduated change in color is accomplished by the degree of color saturation in each “level” of the garment.

Shoes

Shoe booties are footwear that rest somewhere between the ankle and mid-calf. This short boot usually has a heel.

Gladiator sandals are a t-strap shoe with several straps running across the front of the shoe and may extend up the calf. Gladiators often have intricate leather straps, ties, and buckles.

Summary:



Style terminology is a must in the fashion industry. Knowing current and long lasting terms will help you in the job market. As a sales associate you will be able to provide knowledge and advice to your customers. Reading and studying fashion magazines and blogs are good ways for you to become familiar with classic and current style and fashion terminology as well as fads and trends. Fashion changes quickly and styles and elements from the past are constantly returning to the fashion scene.

Checking Your Knowledge:



1. Differentiate between fashion and style.
2. What are the difference between an A-line and a pencil skirt?
3. Describe a chandelier earring.
4. Explain the difference between leggings and harem pants.
5. Describe gladiators.

Expanding Your Knowledge:



Investigate style terminology by reading fashion magazines and blogs. The industry favorite is Women's World Daily (WWD). Mainstream fashion magazines showcase current trends and the upcoming season as do fashion blogs. For example, the fashion blog, Refinery 29, is at <http://www.refinery29.com/>. Conduct an Internet search to locate more fashion blogs.

Web Links:



Refinery29

<http://www.refinery29.com/fashion>

Vogue Fashion

<http://www.vogue.com/fashion/>

Women's World Daily Fashion Dictionary

<http://www.wwd.com/>