UMMUL-QURA HIGH SCHOOL

AROWONA BUS-STOP, AKANRAN ROAD, IBADAN 2020/2021 FIRST TERM EXAMINATION

SUBJECT: Garment CLASS: SS1
INSTRUCTION: Answer all questions. TIME: 2 hrs

SECTION A (OBJECTIVE)				
1.	are the main elements		C. Fibre	
	of civilization		D. Yarn	
	A. Textile	6.	Example of synthetic is	
	B. Clothes		A. Nylon	
	C. Garment		B. Cotton	
	D. Yarn		C. Wool	
2.	When straight hemline is done on		D. Baft	
	design is known as	7.	Fabrics cannot be constructed in	
	A. Unity		one of the following methods.	
	B. Equality		A. Weaving	
	C. Balance		B. Crotcheting	
	D. Hemming		C. Knitting	
3.	is the act of making		D. Regenerated	
	chain of loop from a single yarn	8.	The two set of yarns that form the	
	using hook or needle.		woven fabric are the	
	A. Crotecting		A. Wrap and wept yarn	
	B. Sewing		B. Weft and grain yarn	
	C. Stitching		C. Grain and wrap	
	D. Clothing		D. Grain and yarn	
4.	One of the reason for wearing	9.	Making chain of loops from a	
	clothes is for		single yarn using hook or needle	
	A. Showing		is called	
	B. Dancing		A. Knitting	
	C. Modesty		B. Crotcheting	
	D. None		C. Barning	
5.	Cotton is an example of		D. Stitches	
	material.	10	. The length wise of a woven fabric	
	A. Synthetic		is known as	
	B. Natural		A. Weft	

B. Warp	A. Pin cushion
C. Grain	B. Tape measure
D. Fibre	C. Tracing wheel
11. The outer finished edge along the	D. Gloove
wrap on both sides of a fabric is	17. An adult requires special clothing
called	article for all the following
A. Grain	except.
B. Selvedge	A. Office
C. Bias	B. Eating
D. Weft	C. Party
12. The inter locking of three or more	D. Spoil
yarn is known as	18. The particular way surface of
A. Brading	fabrics look and feel is called
B. Crotchiting	
C. Knitting	A. texture
D. Twisting	B. strength
13 is a person that organize a	C. fibre
business.	D. elastic
A. Entrepreneur	19. Qualities of an entrepreneur
B. Organizer	include the following except.
C. Fashionist	A. Decision making
D. Business man	B. Efficient management
14 is use for and accurate	C. Textile designing
measurement of hems and seams.	D. Risk bearing
A. Gauge	20. A successful entrepreneur should
B. Tape rule	be able to bear
C. Needle	A. risk
D. Machine	B. decision
15. A close fit stainless steel wear on	C. money
the middle finger for protection is	D. none
known as	21. Which of the following venues
A. thimble	are good for exhibition.
B. pincushion	A. Offices and school
C. gloove	B. Open field and Trade fair
D. stool	complex
16. Which of these is not a sewing	C. Offices and classroom
tool gloove.	D. School field and village square

22 determines the looseness or	28 allows the movement of
firmness of the stitch.	the fabric during sewing.
A. Tension disk	A. Presser foot
B. Feed dog	B. Spool pin
C. Presser foot	C. Pitman
D. Spool pin	D. Feed dog
23 control the speed of the	29 controls the length of the
machine.	stitch.
A. Foot pedal	A. Presser bar lifter
B. Spool pin	B. Stitch regulator
C. Presser foot	C. Seam regulator
D. Pit man	D. Presser regulator
24 hold the sewing thread and	30. Primary colour consists of the
control it.	following except
A. Spool pin	A. Green
B. Presser foot	B. Red
C. Feed dog	C. Yellow
D. Presser bar lifter	D. Blue
25. A threadle machine is operated	31. Which of the following is an
with	element of design?
A. foot	A. Balance
B. hand	B. Colour
C. electricity	C. Unity
D. none	D. Emphasis
26. Additional things we wear in	32. The following are reasons for
order to adorn our clothes are	wearing clothes except
called.	A. Emphasize one's shape
A. Accessories	B. Look attractive
B. Lining	C. Protect the body
C. Interfacing	D. Hide figure faults
D. None of the above	33. The diagonal line of a clothes is
27 is the most essential	known as
equipment in dress making.	A. Bias
A. Scissors	B. Fibre
B. Sew machine	C. Yard
C. Tape	D. Inches
D. Tailors chalk	

34. The tiny threads or strands for making fabrics are called A. Fibre	38. The following are group of equipment found in garment workshop except.
B. Clothes	A. Oven, Iron, Cupboard and
C. Hairs	Scissors
D. Textiles	B. Sewing machine, Iron,
35. Many fibres can be twisted to	Cupboard and Scissor
form	C. Tape rule, Fabrics, Needles
A. Yarn	and Fabrics
B. Textile	D. Pin, Sewing machine, French
C. Fabric	curve and Scissors
D. Clothe	39. Two major groups of fibres are
36. The process of making fabric	A. Natural and man-made fibre
using heat is known as	B. Man-made and vegetable
A. Felting	fibres
B. Braiding	C. Animal made and cellulose
C. Bonding	D. Natural made and animal
D. Knotting	fibres
37. Monochromatic means	40. Special outfit worn by the Igbo
Islam.	are known as
A. opposite colour	A. Goge and wrapper
B. one colour	B. Buba and skirt
C. two colour	C. Kaftan and trouser

D. Skirt and blouse

D. rhyming colour

PART B(THEORY)

Instruction: Answer any four questions each carry equal mark.

- 1. a. What is Garment designing?. [4 marks]
 - b. Mention five factors that influence garment designing. [5 marks]
 - c. List three element of design.

[6 marks]

- 2. a. Who is an entrepreneur?.
 - b. State the terms use to describe colour.
 - c. List five elements of design and explain.

[15 marks]

- 3. a. What is a sewing machine?.
 - b. List 5 parts of sewing machine and their functions.
- 4. a. Mention the principles of design and explain.
 - b. Mention the two form in which fabric can be constructed.
- 5. a. List five classification of sewing tool and give two examples each.
 - b. Give examples of neutral colour.
 - c. Give two examples of intermediate colour.

[15 marks]