

UMMUL QURA HIGH SCHOOL
AROWONA BUS-STOP, AMULOKO-AKANRAN ROAD, IBADAN.
2020/2021 SECOND TERM EXAMINATION

SUBJECT: GARMENT MAKING
CLASS: SS2

DURATION : 2hrs : 30mins
INSTRUCTION: Attempt section A and B

SECTION A: OBJECTIVES

1. An essential **tool** used for drafting pattern is
 - A. Brown paper
 - B. Hem guage
 - C. Meter rule
 - D. Scissors
2. Design drafting and body measurement done on fabric directly and cut is known as
 - A. Free hand method
 - B. Fashion designing
 - C. Art of designing
 - D. Perfect designing method
3. Which pattern is the **most** efficient and fastest
 - A. Flat pattern
 - B. Draft pattern
 - C. Draping pattern
 - D. All of the above
4. Pattern are drawn on piece of paper according to
 - A. Inspiration
 - B. Body art
 - C. Likes of art
 - D. Body measurement
5. A pattern made to fit an individual is
 - A. Adopted pattern
 - B. Drafted pattern
 - C. Knock off pattern
 - D. Knock-in-pattern
6. Fabric cut without the use of pattern is done by
 - A. Knock-off
 - B. Free hand
 - C. Modeling
 - D. Block pattern
7. The measurement taken around the fullest part of the upper body with the tape is known as
 - A. Across back
 - B. Bust measurement
 - C. Hip measurement
 - D. Fronth width measurement
8. The body measurement taken vertically is
 - A. Hip measurement
 - B. Hip depth measurement
 - C. Waist measurement
 - D. Arm circumference
9. The following are the measurement needed for drafting front bodies block **except**
 - A. Bust
 - B. Half length
 - C. Under arm length
 - D. Waist
10. Blouse pattern can be adopted by
 - A. Tracing the pattern
 - B. Cutting the edge
 - C. Hemming seam line
 - D. Dart manipulation
11. When drafting a front block bodies the side where the neckline is usually cut is the _____
 - A. Waist line
 - B. Centre front

- C. Bust line
D. Tuck line
12. Which of the following statement describe freehand cutting?
- I. It does not involve drafting
 - II. It involves mathematical calculation
 - III. It saves time
 - IV. It is time consuming
- A. I, II and IV
B. I and IV
C. II and IV
D. I, II, III and IV
13. An advantages of a drafted pattern is that it:
- A. Does not require alternation
 - B. Is not durable
 - C. Require special skill
 - D. It gives confidence during sewing
14. The ways in which pattern may be obtained include the following *except*
- A. By making blocks from the body measurement
 - B. By modeling or drafting the material on actual figure
 - C. By buying commercial pattern
 - D. None of the above
15. Which of the following measurement are used when drafting basic bodies
- I. Across back
 - II. Bust
 - III. Half length
 - IV. Neck
 - V. Waist
- A. IV, III and V
B. III, V and I
C. II, III and V
D. I, II and IV
16. Large flowering designs on fabric are suitable for _____ figure
- A. Tall and slender
 - B. Short and plump
 - C. Long neck
 - D. Flat chest
17. When drafting a front bodies the side where the neckline is usually cut is the
- A. Waist line
 - B. Centre front
 - C. Tuck
 - D. Bust line
18. Stiff fabric are not suitable for the _____ and short figures
- A. Option
 - B. Option
 - C. Option
 - D. Option
19. _____ is the template from which the parts of a garment are traced onto fabric
- A. Pattern
 - B. Art
 - C. Batter
 - D. Drafting
20. _____ method involves a two-dimensional pieces of fabric around a form creating a three dimensional fabric pattern
- A. Drafting
 - B. Draping
 - C. Flat
 - D. Flat drafting
21. _____ colours are suitable for evening wear
- A. Bright
 - B. Shouting
 - C. Dull

- D. Green
22. _____ stripe reduce height and add width
- Vertical
 - Horizontal
 - Narrow
 - Diagonal
23. _____ stripes increases height and reduce width
- Horizontal
 - Vertical
 - Narrow
 - Diagonal
24. _____ stripes tend to emphasize the waist line
- Diagonal
 - Horizontal
 - Vertical
 - Narrow
25. Figure type with flat chest should avoid _____
- Full sleeves
 - Fitted bodies
 - Gauged skirt
 - Tight fitting bodies
26. Thin neck should always make use of
- V. shaped neck lines
 - Low neckline
 - Off shoulder neckline
 - Wide neckline
27. A person who sells small articles for sewing is **known** as _____
- Haberdasher
 - Tailorist
 - Sewmistress
 - Fashionist
28. A triangle or square piece of fabric inserted into a seam to add breadth is known as _____
- Cone
 - Abe
 - Gusset
 - Flane
29. _____ is a small tool used for picking or cutting stitches
- Seam ripper
 - Scissors
 - Blade
 - Pinking
30. _____ is a long continuous length of interlocked fibres use in production of textiles, knitting, crocheting etc.
- Fibre
 - Yarn
 - Cotton
 - Wrap
31. A piece or flap of cloth used in finishing the raw edges of the neckline of a garment is known as _____
- Facing
 - Interfacing
 - Hemming
 - Looping
32. Bodies block can be used to make the following **except**
- Skirt
 - Shirts
 - Blezer
 - Coats
33. The main disadvantage of free-hand cutting is that
- Time and energy is not saved
 - Any mistake made is done directly on the materials
 - It shows lack of knowledge for paper pattern

- D. It does not show professional skill
34. Those additional things we wear in order to supplement our clothes are called
- A. Dresses
 - B. Garment
 - C. Accessories
 - D. Pin
35. Incorrect threading of machine can lead to constant
- A. Stitching
 - B. Breaking of cloth
 - C. Breaking of thread
 - D. Noise
36. A treadle machine is operated with
- A. Motor
 - B. Foot
 - C. Hand
 - D. Electric motor
37. Pattern can be transfer with the use of
- A. Tailor's tack
 - B. Tailor's machine
 - C. Cellotape
 - D. None of the above
38. _____ is required to give stiffness and body to collar or waist
- A. Interfacing
 - B. Hemming
 - C. Opening
 - D. Lining
39. The most common and simplest seam used on all garment is known as _____
- A. Plain seam
 - B. French seam
 - C. Double seam
 - D. Run and fell seam
40. Facing done on the wrong side serve as
- A. Functional
 - B. Decoration
 - C. Supportive
 - D. Interfacing
41. Which of these is **not** a sewing tool
- A. Gloove
 - B. Pin cushion
 - C. Tape measure
 - D. Tracing wheel
42. The particular way surface of fabric look and feel is known as
- A. Strength
 - B. Fibre
 - C. Elastic
 - D. Texture

SECTION B: THEORY PART

INSTRUCTION: ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS

- 1a. What is pattern?
- b. What are the ways of obtaining pattern
- c. What is pattern drafting?
- 2a. What is free-hand cutting
- b. Give **five** advantages of pattern drafting
- c. What is body measurement?

- 3a. Write *five* disadvantages of free-hand method
- b. Write *three* disadvantages of pattern drafting
- c. What are the *groups* of body measurement
- 4a. What are the *importance* of taking accurate body measurement
- b. What are the *factors* that determining the quality materials

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INSTRUCTION: Attempt All questions

ALTERNATIVE TO PRACTICAL

(1a). Mention *five* tools use in pattern drafting.

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(1b). State *one* function each for the above listed.

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(2a). Mention *four* ways of finishing the raw edges of a garment.

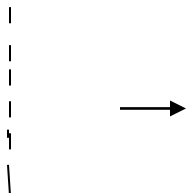
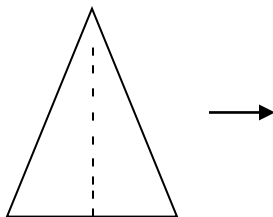
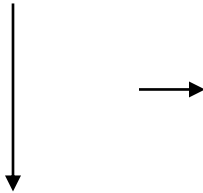
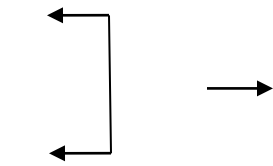
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(2b). What are the function of the following pattern symbol.



(3a). Draft a basic bodice using the following measurement.

Full length AB → 52 cm

Shoulder AC → 25cm

Bust EF → 50cm

Waist GH → 46cm

Hip BD → 50cm

Neck depth AI → 7cm

Neck width AJ → 7cm

(b). In your pattern indicate your seamline, dart, place of fold.

