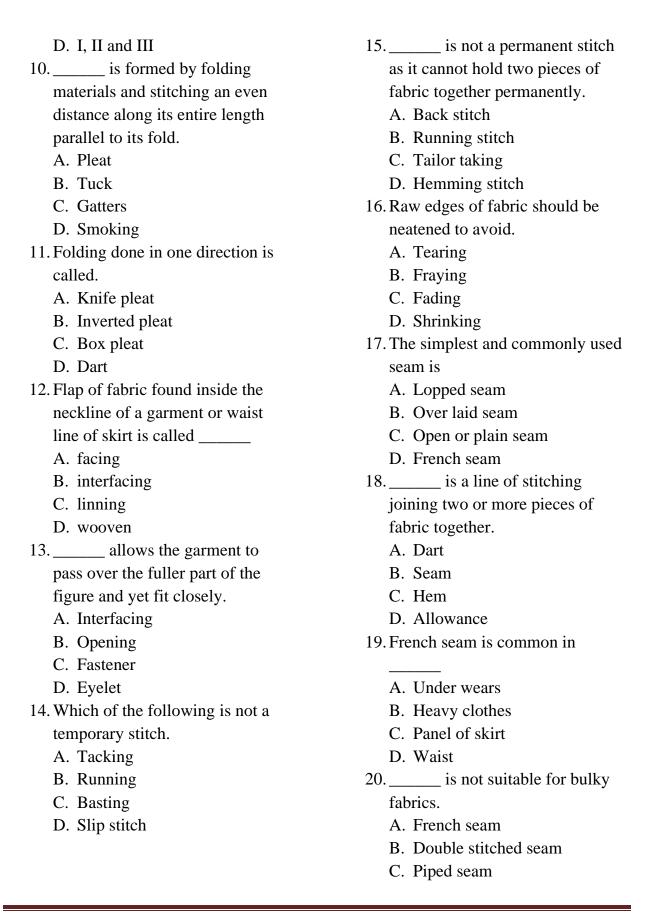
UMMUL-QURA HIGH SCHOOL

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

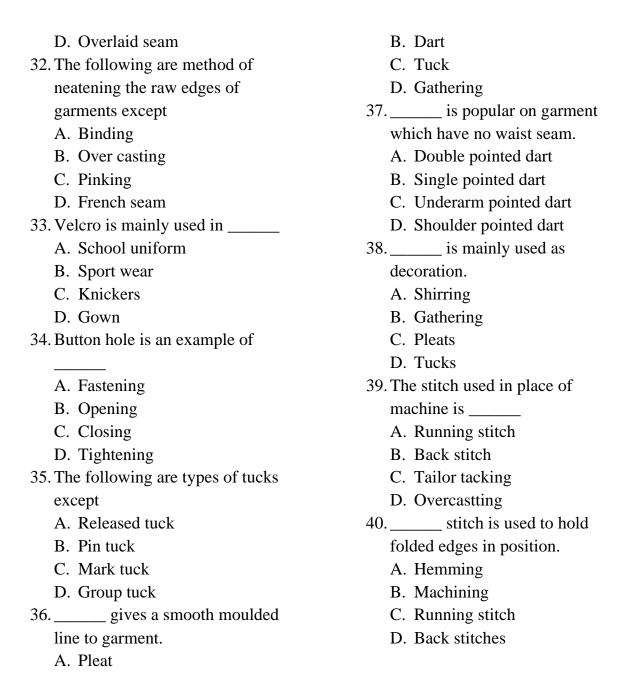
SUBJECT: Garment CLASS: SS2
INSTRUCTION: Answer all questions. TIME: 2 hrs

SECTION A (OBJECTIVE)

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1.	Example of fastening include all		B. petrol
	except		C. water
	A. Loop		D. gum
	B. Bottom	6.	What is required to give stiffness
	C. Press stud		and body to collar or waist.
	D. Clothes		A. Interfacing
2.	Fastening is the method of		B. Hemming
	clothes together.		C. Opening
	A. holding		D. Linning
	B. separating	7.	What is done in form of gatters
	C. opening		but with an elastic thread.
	D. tightening		A. Dart
3.	The procedure for gatters are to		B. Smocking
	work row of fine running		C. Tuck
	stitch along the fullness.		D. Shirring
	A. two	8.	Which interfacing have a warp
	B. one		and weft plain weave.
	C. four		A. Woven interfacing
	D. five		B. Non-woven interfacing
4.	Facing done on the right side of a		C. Iron on interfacing
	garment is for		D. Iron interfacing
	A. decorative	9.	Choice of opening depends on
	B. interfacing		i. The nature of materials
	C. machine		ii. The kind of garment being
	D. linning		made
5.	In iron on interfacing is		iii. The position of the opening
	used at the back to stick to the		A. I and II
	fabric.		B. III only
	A. kerosene		C. II and III



D. Flat seam	26. The following are examples of
21. In cutting the sleeve of a garment	interfacing except
need to be put in	A. Woven interfacing
consideration.	B. Collar
A. arm circumference	C. Non-woven interfacing
B. cult	D. Iron-on interfacing
C. neck depth	27. The two main forms of interfacing
D. length of the garment	are
22. The strength of opening depends	A. Fusible and sew in interfacing
on, and	B. Gullible and fusible
i. Length	C. Linning and sew in interfacing
ii. Kind of opening	D. Linning and gullible
iii. Stitching	28. Single pointed dart is popular in
iv. The nature of garment	dress making such as
A. I and II	A. trouser
B. I, II, III and IV	B. underarm
C. I and III	C. thigh
D. I, II and III	D. gown
23 and are types of	29 works as for gathering,
facing.	doing three or more rows which
A. Shaped and bias	are evenly pulled up.
B. Shaped and cuft	A. Gathers
C. Bias and cufted	B. Tuck
D. Interfacing and cuft	C. Pleat
24. Facing can serve as and	D. Shirring
·	30. The opposite of box pleats is
A. functional and decorative	known as
B. stiffness and decoration	A. Knife
C. functional and rigidity	B. Inverted
D. stiffness and rigidity	C. Inbox
25. The facing done on the wrong	D. Pleats
side serve as	31. The strong method of covering
A. functional	the raw edges of medium weight
B. decorative	materials is known as
C. supportive	A. Open seam
D. interfacing	B. Binding
	C. French seam



PART B (THEORY)

<u>Instruction</u>: Answer any four questions. each question carries equal marks.

- 1. a. What is opening?
 - b. List five types of fastening.
 - c. List three types of interfacing.
- 2. a. Mention three functions of facing.
 - b. List three types of facing.
 - c. With this aid of diagram, what are measurement needed in a line free gown.
- 3. a. Differentiate between facing and interfacing.
 - b. List five types of seam.
 - c. State three points to consider when choosing a seam.
- 4. a. List four finishing seams.
 - b. List five disposal of fullness and explain them.
- 5. a. What is disposal of fullness.
 - b. What is interfacing
 - c. Explain the types of pleats with aid of diagram.