

UMMUL QURA HIGH SHOOOL

Arowona Bus-Stop Amuloko Akanran Road, Ibadan.

THIRD-TERM EXAMINATION

CLASS: SSS 1

SUBJECT: Garment Making.

DURATION: 2 hours.

1. The body measurement taken vertically is
(A) Hip measurement
(B) Hip depth measurement
(C) waist measurement
(D) arm circumference
2. The measurement taken around the fullest part of the upper body with the tape is known as
(A) across
(B) bust measurement
(C) Hip measurement
(D) front measurement
3. Fabric cut without the use of pattern is known as
(A) knock off method
(B) freehand method
(C) modelling method
(D) pattern method
4. Which pattern is the most efficient and fastest
(A) flat pattern
(B) drafting pattern
(C) draping pattern
(D) all of the above
5. An essential tool used for drafting pattern is
(A) brown paper
(B) Flem gauge
(C) meter rule
(D) scissors
6. Design drafting and body measurement done on fabrics directly an cut is known as
(A) Freehand method
(B) Fashion designer
(C) Art designer
(D) Perfect designing method
7. Pattern are drawn on piece of paper according to
(A) inspiration
(B) body art
(C) likes of art
(D) body measurement
8. The template from which the part of a garments are traced onto fabric is known as
(A) pattern

- (B) art
- (C) painting
- (D) drawing
9. Which of the following measurement is taken from waist over the hip prominence to the surface of a chart?
- (A) Thigh
- (B) Hip
- (C) Ankle
- (D) Crotch
10. A combination of two colours that blend well on the colour shape is called
- (A) complimentary colour
- (B) adjacent colour plan
- (C) colour plan
- (D) colour harmony
11. To rectify puckered seam when sewing, one must
- (A) loosen tension screw
- (B) cut away excess fabric
- (C) correct position of presser foot
- (D) remove the clothes while sewing
12. A pattern drafted with length and arms circumference plus 5cm is
- (A) bodice
- (B) sleeve
- (C) dress
- (D) skirt
13. Another name for surface design is
- (A) jacquard
- (B) braid
- (C) decorative dressing
- (D) structural dressing
14. Which of the following group of tools are used in pattern drafting?
- (A) pattern paper, pencil, eraser, ruler
- (B) cardboard, brown paper, tape, scissors
- (C) table, chair, brown paper, pencil
- (D) pattern paper, chalk, scissors, cup
15. Which of the following is not type of facing?
- (A) Hemmed facing
- (B) Extended facing
- (C) Bia facing
- (D) Shaped facing
16. The type of facing found at the armside of a sleeveless gown is known as
- (A) Shaped facing
- (B) Bia shaping
- (C) Hemming facing
- (D) Placket shaping
17. The type of opening that make the opening bigger is known as

- (A) faced opening
(B) placket opening
(C) hemmed opening
(D) bias facing
18. Things we used to fasten garments so that they stay closed is known as
(A) fastening
(B) false opening
(C) zipper
(D) conventional
19. The following are types of opening except
(A) placket opening
(B) hemmed opening
(C) zipper opening
(D) fly opening
20. Slit within seam on garment that allows easy putting on and removal is known as
(A) fastening
(B) opening
(C) stiffen
(D) facing
21. The type of opening found in trousers is known as
(A) Bias bound opening
(B) Fly opening
(C) Seam opening
(D) Faced opening
22. Interfacing is attached to the ____ side of a garment.
(A) Intermediate side
(B) right side
(C) wrong side
(D) grain side
23. A piece of the dryer fabric found on the side of a garment is known as
(A) facing
(B) hemmed
(C) placket
(D) Bias
24. The extension of facing found in a garment is known as
(A) Bias
(B) extended facing
(C) shaped facing
(D) interfacing
25. The process of passing a threaded needle in and out of a material is known as
(A) Basic studies
(B) Tailor
(C) Basic stitches
(D) Basic science

26. The following are the advantages of freehand cutting except

- (A) quick and easy to cut
- (B) it gives perfect fit
- (C) it is very cheap
- (D) it is adjustable

27. Joining of two or more layers of fabric together is known as

- (A) seam
- (B) stitches
- (C) sewing
- (D) pinking

28. False placket opening is mainly for

- (A) show
- (B) opening
- (C) hemming
- (D) seam

29. An advantages of a drafted pattern is that it

- (A) does not require alternative
- (B) is not durable
- (C) it requires special skills
- (D) it gives confidence during sewing

30. Babies and toddlers patterns are brought by

- (A) Chest
- (B) Waist

(C) Hip

(D) Burst

31. A threadle machine is operated with

- (A) foot
- (B) hand
- (C) electricity
- (D) none

32. Which of the following is a hand stitche that can be used in place of straight machine stitche?

- (A) Tackling
- (B) Running
- (C) Back
- (D) Chain

33. Risks in a garment business is borne by the

- (A) Accountant
- (B) Tailor
- (C) Sales manager
- (D) Entrepreneur

34. The type of dart pointing toward the breast is known as

- (A) bust dart
- (B) armhole dart
- (C) shoulder dart
- (D) back dart

35. Using clothes to cover one's nakedness implies

- (A) protection
- (B) modesty
- (C) identity
- (D) culture

36. ____ is popular on garment which have no waist seam

- (A) simple dart
- (B) double pointed dart
- (C) under arm pointed dart
- (D) back dart

37. The two main types of interfacing are

- (A) sew in and fusible interfacing
- (B) sew in and sew out interfacing
- (C) fusible and sew out interfacing
- (D) woven and sew in interfacing

38. A narrow piece of fabric cut on true bias is called

- (A) crossing strips
- (B) weft
- (C) selvedge
- (D) grain line

39. In a small business, an entrepreneur is the

- (A) specialist
- (B) operator
- (C) manager
- (D) performer

40. Missed stitches can be caused by

- (A) thread being too thick for the fabric
- (B) tension being too tight
- (C) needle being blunt
- (D) stitches being too large

Section: B

Instruction: Answer any four (4) questions from this section.

1a. What is pattern drafting?

b. List five (5) types of opening and explain three out of it.

2a. What is an Opening?

b. List three (3) types of facing.

c. List five (5) types of fastening.

3a. What is Body Measurement.

b. List three (3) disadvantages of freehand cutting.

c. What are the disadvantages of pattern drafting.

4a. What is freehand cutting?

b. What are the choices an opening depends on?

c. Differentiate between pattern drafting and pattern.

5a. What is Interfacing?

b. List five (5) advantages of pattern drafting.

c. Differentiate between facing and interfacing.