

# 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)

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

- D. I, II and III
10. \_\_\_\_\_ is formed by folding materials and stitching an even distance along its entire length parallel to its fold.
- A. Pleat
  - B. Tuck
  - C. Gathers
  - D. Smocking
11. Folding done in one direction is called.
- A. Knife pleat
  - B. Inverted pleat
  - C. Box pleat
  - D. Dart
12. Flap of fabric found inside the neckline of a garment or waist line of skirt is called \_\_\_\_\_
- A. facing
  - B. interfacing
  - C. lining
  - D. woven
13. \_\_\_\_\_ allows the garment to pass over the fuller part of the figure and yet fit closely.
- A. Interfacing
  - B. Opening
  - C. Fastener
  - D. Eyelet
14. Which of the following is not a temporary stitch.
- A. Tacking
  - B. Running
  - C. Basting
  - D. Slip stitch
15. \_\_\_\_\_ is not a permanent stitch as it cannot hold two pieces of fabric together permanently.
- A. Back stitch
  - B. Running stitch
  - C. Tailor taking
  - D. Hemming stitch
16. Raw edges of fabric should be neatened to avoid.
- A. Tearing
  - B. Fraying
  - C. Fading
  - D. Shrinking
17. The simplest and commonly used seam is
- A. Lapped seam
  - B. Over laid seam
  - C. Open or plain seam
  - D. French seam
18. \_\_\_\_\_ is a line of stitching joining two or more pieces of fabric together.
- A. Dart
  - B. Seam
  - C. Hem
  - D. Allowance
19. French seam is common in \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Under wears
  - B. Heavy clothes
  - C. Panel of skirt
  - D. Waist
20. \_\_\_\_\_ is not suitable for bulky fabrics.
- A. French seam
  - B. Double stitched seam
  - C. Piped seam

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

- D. Overlaid seam
32. The following are method of neatening the raw edges of garments except
- A. Binding
  - B. Over casting
  - C. Pinking
  - D. French seam
33. Velcro is mainly used in \_\_\_\_\_
- A. School uniform
  - B. Sport wear
  - C. Knickers
  - D. Gown
34. Button hole is an example of \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Fastening
  - B. Opening
  - C. Closing
  - D. Tightening
35. The following are types of tucks except
- A. Released tuck
  - B. Pin tuck
  - C. Mark tuck
  - D. Group tuck
36. \_\_\_\_\_ gives a smooth moulded line to garment.
- A. Pleat
  - B. Dart
  - C. Tuck
  - D. Gathering
37. \_\_\_\_\_ is popular on garment which have no waist seam.
- A. Double pointed dart
  - B. Single pointed dart
  - C. Underarm pointed dart
  - D. Shoulder pointed dart
38. \_\_\_\_\_ is mainly used as decoration.
- A. Shirring
  - B. Gathering
  - C. Pleats
  - D. Tucks
39. The stitch used in place of machine is \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Running stitch
  - B. Back stitch
  - C. Tailor tacking
  - D. Overcastting
40. \_\_\_\_\_ stitch is used to hold folded edges in position.
- A. Hemming
  - B. Machining
  - C. Running stitch
  - D. Back stitches

## **PART B (THEORY)**

**Instruction : 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.