

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

SUBJECT: GARMET MAKING
CLASS: SS 1

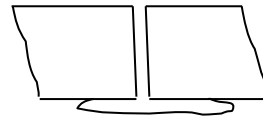
DURATION : 2hrs : 30mins
INSTRUCTION: Attempt section A and B

SECTION A: OBJECTIVES

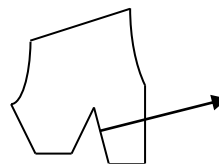
1. Sudden jerk while sewing can lead to _____
 - A. Thread break
 - B. Binding neating
 - C. Puckering
 - D. Fiber
2. Looping of thread at the back of the fabric and down the boobin area is known as _____
 - A. Bind caging
 - B. Bind keeping
 - C. Bed nesting
 - D. Bind nesting
3. When needle is inserted in the wrong way it can lead to _____
 - A. Needle blunt
 - B. Needle break
 - C. Needle sharp
 - D. Needle joined
4. Raising of the feed teeth while sewing means _____
 - A. Fabric is not moving forward
 - B. Fabric is moving backward
 - C. Fabric is jumping
 - D. Fabric is not jumping
5. Pinking is most applied on _____
 - A. Garment neckline
 - B. Children's dresses
 - C. Uniform
 - D. Coat
6. A line of stitching that joins two or more pieces of fabric together is called _____
 - A. Seam
 - B. Hem
 - C. Dart
 - D. Allowance
7. Which of the following is **not** a permanent stitch
 - A. Hemming
 - B. Back stitch
 - C. Running
 - D. Tailor tacking
8. Incorrect threading of machine can lead to constant _____
 - A. Stitching
 - B. Noise
 - C. Breaking of cloth
 - D. Breaking of thread
9. Stitch length set at improper selection of thread can cause _____
 - A. Bind nesting
 - B. Fabric not moving forward
 - C. Puckering
 - D. Needle blunt
10. Passing of a threaded needle in and out of material is known as _____
 - A. Basic stitches
 - B. Basting
 - C. Seam allowance
 - D. Nesting

11. The process of neatening the edges of a garment is called _____
 - A. Edge darting
 - B. Mending
 - C. Piped
 - D. Edge finishes
12. Bias taping or piped seam can often be used for
 - A. Bulky fabric
 - B. Light weight fabric
 - C. Children wears
 - D. Under garment
13. Fabrics can also be finished by the following EXCEPT
 - A. Bias bound
 - B. Overcast stitch
 - C. Pinking
 - D. All of the mentioned
14. Raw edges of fabric should be neatened to avoid _____
 - A. Tearing
 - B. Shrinking
 - C. Fraying
 - D. Fading
15. Which of the following is not a temporary stitch?
 - A. Even tacking
 - B. Tailor tacking
 - C. Back stitches
 - D. Basting
16. Colour of our thread used in temporary stitches must be
 - A. Matching colour
 - B. Contrasting colour
 - C. Conditional colour
 - D. Beautiful colour
17. Which of the following hand stitches can be used in place of straight machine
 - A. Basting

- B. Back stitches
 - C. Hemming
 - D. Running stitches
18. Skipped stitches may be caused by the following EXCEPT
 - A. Bent needle
 - B. Blunt needle
 - C. Improper set needle
 - D. Drafting
19. The following diagram is _____ type of pleat



- A. Gathers
 - B. Inverted
 - C. Box
 - D. Knife
20. An inverted pleat resembles a box pleat on the _____
 - A. Wrong side
 - B. Right side
 - C. Centre back
 - D. Centre front
21. Which of the following stitches is used for nesting garment
 - A. Loop
 - B. French
 - C. Chain
 - D. Back



22. The part that look like a triangle in the above diagram represent
- Dart
 - Gathers
 - Pleat
 - Tuck
23. Sewing machine should be _____ to ensure maximum performance
- Oiled once a year
 - Serviced regularly
 - Repainted regularly
 - Washed with soapy water
24. Which of the following hand stitches is used in joining two finished edges
- Zig-zag
 - Running
 - Overcastting
 - Hemming
25. Binging is a method of _____
- Transferring pattern
 - Making up a collar
 - Finishing an edge
 - Applying fastener
26. Fullness can be created in garments by the use of
- Pocket
 - Pleat
 - Button
 - Bias
27. _____ stitch is used to hold folded edges in position
- Hemming
 - Machining
 - Running stitch
 - Back stitches
28. _____ is mainly used as decoration
- Shirring
 - Gathering
 - Pleats
 - Tucking
29. _____ is popular on garment which have no waist seam
- Double pointed dart
 - Single pointed dart
 - Under arm pointed dart
 - Shoulder pointed dart
30. _____ gives a smooth moulded line to a garment
- Pleat
 - Dart
 - Tuck
 - Gathering
31. The simplest and commonly used seam is _____
- Looped seam
 - Overlaid seam
 - Open plain seam
 - French seam
32. Folding done in one direction is called
- Knife pleat
 - Inverted pleat
 - Box pleat
 - Dart
33. _____ is formed by folding materials and stitching an even distance along it entire length parallel to its fold.
- Pleat
 - Tuck
 - Gathers
 - Smoking
34. _____ works as for gathering, during three or more rows which are evenly pulled up
- Gathers
 - Tuck
 - Pleat
 - Shirring

35. Single pointed dart is popular in dress making such as
 A. Trouser
 B. Under arm
 C. Thigh
 D. Gown
36. What is done in form of gathers but with an elastic thread
 A. Dart
 B. Smocking
 C. Tuck
 D. Shirring
37. The procedure for gathers are to work _____ row of running stitch along the fullness.
 A. Two
 B. One
 C. Four
 D. Five
38. The following are method of neatening the raw edges of garments EXCEPT
 A. Binding
 B. Overcastting
 C. Pinking
 D. French seam
39. When you have your needle put in the wrong ways, it can leads to
 A. Missed stitches
 B. Blunt needle
 C. Seen stitches
 D. Bent needle
40. _____ can also be used for holding down folded edge
 A. Slip hemming
 B. Running stitch
 C. Machining
 D. Overcastting

SECTION B: THEORY PART

INSTRUCTION: Answer any ***four*** (4) questions

- 1a. What is basic stitches?
- b. List ***five*** seams finishing
- c. List ***five*** disposal of fullness and explain two out of it (15 marks)
- 2a. What is seam?
- b. What are the rules for working seams
- c. List ***four*** types of permanent stitches
- d. List ***five*** types of hand stitches (15 marks)
- 3a. List ***five*** common machine faults, causes and their solution (15 marks)
- 4a. List ***five*** ways of taking care of machine
- b. What is temporary stitches
- c. List ***three*** examples of temporary stitches

d. What determine the kind of seam to be used

5a. What is *disposal* of fullness?

b. Explain the *type* of pleats with aid of diagram

c. List *three* types of seam

(15 marks)

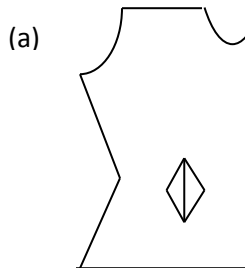
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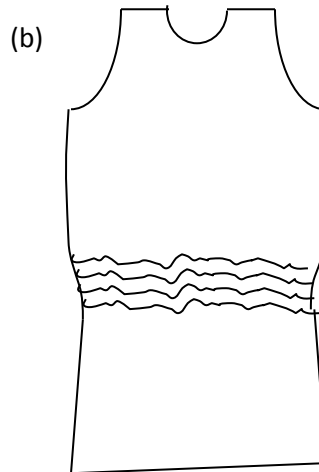
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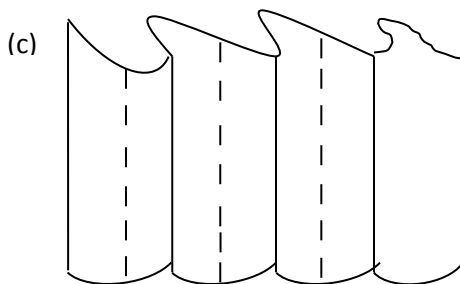
DURATION : 1hr: 30mins
INSTRUCTION: Attempt All questions

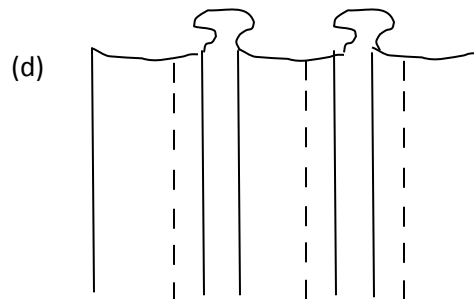
ALTERNATIVE TO PRACTICAL

1. Identify the following diagram.









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

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(3). State *one* difference between the following terms:

i. Smocking and gathering

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ii. Boxing and inverted

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iii. Tuck and pleat

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(4). State the *uses* of the following stitches

i. Running stitches

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ii. Back stitches

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iii. Slip stitches

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iv. Blanket stitches

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v. Catch stitches