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

SUBJECT: GARMET MAKING **DURATION: 2hrs:30mins** CLASS: SS 1 INSTRUCTION: Attempt section A and B

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

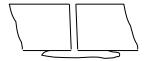
| | A. | Edge darting | |
|----------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|--|
| | B. | Mending | |
| | C. | Piped | |
| | D. | Edge finishes | |
| 12. | Bia | nia taping or piped seam can often | |
| | use | ed for | |
| | A. | Bulky fabric | |
| | B. | Light weight fabric | |
| | C. | Children wears | |
| | D. | Under garment | |
| 13. | Fal | orics can also be finishe by the | |
| | fol | lowing EXCEPT | |
| | A. | Bias bound | |
| | B. | Overcast stitch | |
| | C. | Pinking taking | |
| | D. | All of the mentioned | |
| 14. | Ra | w edges of fabric should be | |
| | nea | atened to avoid | |
| | A. | Tearing | |
| | B. | Shrinking | |
| | C. | Fraying | |
| | | Fading | |
| 15. | Wł | nich of the following is not a | |
| | ten | nporary stitch? | |
| | A. | Even tacking | |
| | B. | Tailor tacking | |
| | C. | Back stitches | |
| D. Basting | | | |
| 16. | Co | lour of our thread used in | |
| temporary stitches must be | | | |
| | | Rhyming colour | |
| | | Contrasting colour | |
| | | Conditional colour | |
| | D. | Beautiful colour | |
| 17. | 17. Which of the following hand stitches | | |
| can be used in place of straight | | | |
| machine | | | |

A. Bosting

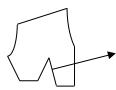
11. The process of neatening the edges of a garment is called _____

| | B. Back stitches | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|--|--|
| (| C. Hemming | | |
| | D. Running stitches | | |
| 18. Skipped stitches may be caused | | | |
| the following EXCEPT | | | |
| | A. Bent needle | | |

- B. Blunt needleC. Improper set needle
- D. Drafting19. 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 | D. Tucking |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| the above diagram represent | 29 is popular on garment |
| A. Dart | which have no waist seam |
| B. Gathers | A. Double pointed dart |
| C. Pleat | B. Single pointed dart |
| D. Tuck | C. Under arm pointed dart |
| 23. Sewing machine should be | D. Shoulder pointed dart |
| to ensure maximum performance | 30 gives a smooth moulded |
| A. Oiled once a year | line to a garment |
| B. Serviced regularly | A. Pleat |
| C. Repainted regularly | B. Dart |
| D. Washed with soapy water | C. Tuck |
| 24. Which of the following hand stitches | D. Gathering |
| is used in joining two finshed edges | 31. The simplest and commonly used |
| A. Zig-zag | seam is |
| B. Running | A. Looped seam |
| C. Overcastting | B. Overlaid seam |
| D. Hemming | C. Open plain seam |
| 25. Binging is a method of | D. French seam |
| A. Transferring pattern | 32. Folding done in one direction is |
| B. Making up a collar | called |
| C. Finishing an edge | A. Knife pleat |
| D. Applying fastener | B. Inverted pleat |
| 26. Fullness can be created in garments | C. Box pleat |
| by the use of | D. Dart |
| A. Pocket | 33 is formed by folding |
| B. Pleat | materials and stitching an even |
| C. Button | distance along it entire length |
| D. Bias | parallel to its fold. |
| 27 stitch is used to hold | A. Pleat |
| folded edges in position | B. Tuck |
| A. Hemming | C. Gathers |
| B. Machining | D. Smoking |
| C. Running stitch | 34 works as for gathering, |
| D. Back stitches | during three or more rows which are |
| 28 is mainly used as | evenly pulled up |
| decoration | A. Gathers |
| A. Shirring | B. Tuck |
| B. Gathering | C. Pleat |
| C. Pleats | D. 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. Shirming | 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. Shirring37. The procedure for gathers are to | D. Bent needle | | | | |
| work row of running stitch | 40 can also be used for | | | | |
| along the fullness. | holding down folded edge | | | | |
| A. Two | A. Slip hemming | | | | |
| B. One | B. Running stitch | | | | |
| C. Four D. Five | C. MachiningD. Overcastting | | | | |
| SECTION B: THEORY PART | | | | | |
| INSTRUCTION: Answer | | | | | |
| 1a. What is basic stitches? | | | | | |
| b. List <i>five</i> seams fininshing | | | | | |
| c. List <i>five</i> 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 <i>five</i> common machine faults, causes and their solution (15 marks) | | | | | |
| 4a. List <i>five</i> ways of taking care of machine | | | | | |
| b. What is temporary stitches | | | | | |
| c. List <i>three</i> 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)