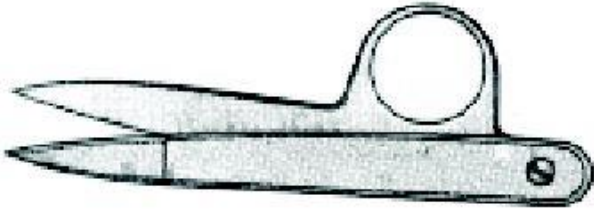


1 : What is the aim of first aid?

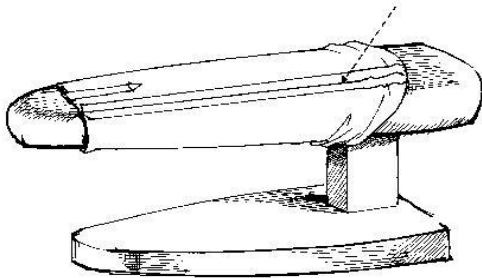
- A : Cleaning
- B : Health care
- C : Promote recovery
- D : Safe furniture

2 : What is the name of tool?



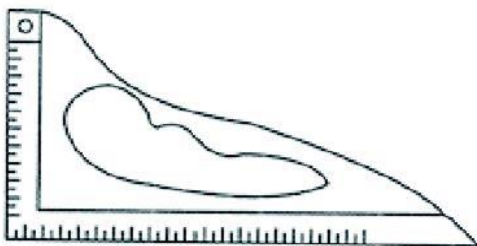
- A : Snippers
- B : Stitch cutter
- C : Embroidery scissors
- D : AWL

3 : What is the name of equipment?



- A : Point presser
- B : Tailor's hem
- C : Sleeve board
- D : Needle board

4 : What is the name of tool?



- A : Set square
- B : Card scale
- C : Tailor's art curve
- D : French curve

5 : What is the classification related of sewing needles?

- A : "Strength and long"
- B : "Length and thickness"

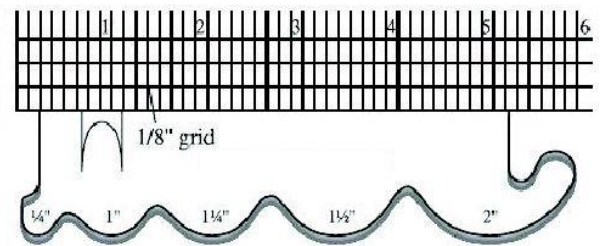
C : "Stiffness and long"

D : "Shank and long"

6 : What are the two basic classes points of the needle?

- A : Round points and cutting points
- B : Round points and heavy-set point
- C : Round points and set cloth points
- D : Round points and medium ball points

7 : What is the name of the tool?



- A : Seam gauge
- B : Dress markers gauge
- C : Metal tape
- D : Transfer ruler

8 : Which is the examples of twill weave fabric?

- A : Linen
- B : Brocade
- C : Denim
- D : Cotton

9 : What is the example of non- worn fabrics?

- A : Silk
- B : Felt
- C : Polyester
- D : Nylon

10 : Which one is napped fabrics?

- A : Silk
- B : Velvet
- C : Nylon
- D : Polyester

11 : Which fabric is necessity to winter wear?

- A : Cotton
- B : Wool
- C : Kapok
- D : Linen

12 : Which types of weaving example to muslim or taffela?

- A : Twill weave

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- B** : Stain weave
C : Plain weave
D : Mat weave

13 : Which made on yarn will be stronger and will produce smooth - surfaced to the fabrics?

- A** : Twists
B : Staples
C : Quality
D : Longer

14 : Which is manmade fiber?

- A** : Cotton
B : Silk
C : Wool
D : Polyester

15 : Which types of fabrics do not have grain?

- A** : Woven fabric
B : Twill weave fabric
C : Non - woven fabric
D : Plain weave fabric

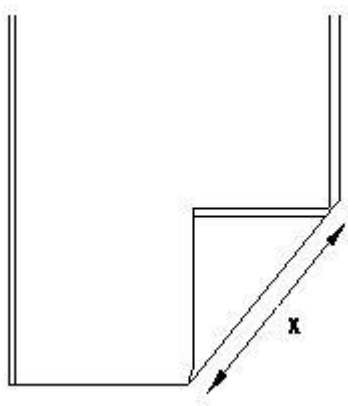
16 : What is called of Rectangular Interlacing yarns?

- A** : Weaving
B : Knitted
C : Non-woven
D : Stain weave

17 : Which is the fibres from plants?

- A** : Wool
B : Nylon
C : Cotton
D : Polyester

18 : What is marked as 'X'?



- A** : Warp
B : Weft

- C** : Bias
D : Cube

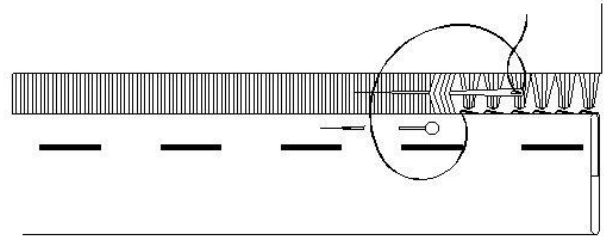
19 : Which is a natural fibre?

- A** : Polyester
B : Nylon
C : Rayon
D : Wool

20 : Which is the temporary stitch?

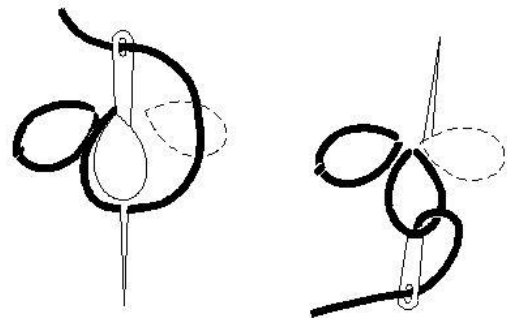
- A** : Running stitch
B : Uneven basting
C : Back stitch
D : Pick stitch

21 : What is the name of stitches?



- A** : Satin stitch
B : Single hem stitch
C : Double hem stitch
D : Splint stitch

22 : What is the name of stitch?

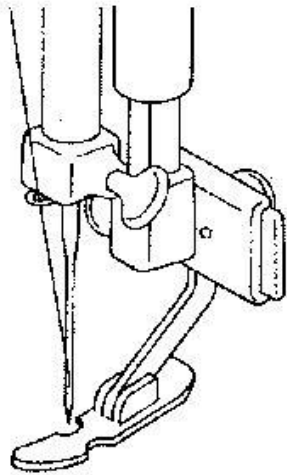


- A** : Chain stitch
B : Satin stitch
C : Lazy - daisy stitch
D : Split stitch

23 : What is the main role of the cloth?

- A** : Function
B : Protection
C : Technology
D : Shelter

24 : What is the name of special attachment?



- A : Lace fixing foot
- B : Tucker foot
- C : Zipper foot
- D : Corder foot

25 : What is the name of needle?



- A : Chenille
- B : Darning
- C : Curved
- D : Bodkin

26 : Which is middle part of hand sewing needle?

- A : Eye
- B : Tip
- C : Point
- D : Stem

27 : What is PPE in safety?

- A : Production Protective Equipment
- B : Physical protective Equipment
- C : Personal Protective Equipment
- D : Protection Practice Equipment

28 : Which type of costumes work by organisation people?

- A : Traditional
- B : Casual
- C : Formal
- D : Uniform

29 : Which protects our body from dust and different climatic condition?

- A : Gloves
- B : Clothes
- C : Shocks
- D : Apron

30 : What are the basic necessity of human life?

- A : Food, Shelter, Clothes
- B : Food, Education, Clothes
- C : Comtorts, Food, Shelter
- D : Education, Comforts, Clothes

31 : What is the purpose to decorative function of the clothes?

- A : Safeties
- B : Styles
- C : Individual touch
- D : Process

32 : Which accessories are needed to sewing craft for the cloth?

- A : Loom and fibres
- B : Needle and thread
- C : Leaves and needle
- D : Thread and leaves

33 : How is CAD used in the fashion industry?

- A : Create design
- B : Create sample
- C : Create stitch
- D : Create symbols

34 : How many dimensional views to used for dress form?

- A : One dimensional
- B : Two dimensional
- C : Three dimensional
- D : Four dimensional

35 : What is the total value of 1 meter + 1 inch?

- A : 102.45 Cm
- B : 102.54 Cm
- C : 104.54 Cm
- D : 106.54 Cm

36 : What is the total value of 4" + 5 cm?

- A : 5.08 cm
- B : 7.62 cm
- C : 15.16 cm
- D : 17.16 cm

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37 : Which type needle are used for example in blind stitch machine?

- A** : Sharp
 - B** : Curved blades
 - C** : Ball points
 - D** : Cutting points
-

38 : What is the function of cutting points needle?

- A** : Sewing to leather
 - B** : Sewing to woven fabrics
 - C** : Sewing to knitted fabrics
 - D** : Sewing to button hole
-

39 : Which tool used for placing positioning marks, balance marks and seam allowances?

- A** : Hole punch
 - B** : Notcher
 - C** : Stitch cutter
 - D** : Revolving hole punch
-

40 : Which tool is used for cutting out module template from thick card board or plastic?

- A** : Button hole scissor's
 - B** : Pinking scissor's
 - C** : Pattern scissor's
 - D** : Hand scissor's
-

41 : Which fabric is necessity to summer wear?

- A** : Nylon
 - B** : Cotton
 - C** : Acrylic
 - D** : Polyethylene
-

42 : Which materials is used to make natural fabric?

- A** : Staples
 - B** : Plastic
 - C** : Fibres
 - D** : Glass
-

43 : How the rectangular interlacing of yarn's is called?

- A** : Warping
 - B** : Weaving
 - C** : Sewing
 - D** : Threading
-

44 : Which is related name of staples?

- A** : Natural fibres
- B** : Man hole fibres

C : Synthetic fibres

D : Inorganic fibres

45 : Which yarns are perpendicular to selvedge?

- A** : Warp
 - B** : Grain
 - C** : Weft
 - D** : Bias
-

46 : Which yarns are parallel to selvedge?

- A** : Weft
 - B** : Warp
 - C** : Grain
 - D** : Bias
-

47 : What are the process of length wise and width wise yarns?

- A** : Construction of fibres
 - B** : Construction of fabric
 - C** : Non-woven fabric
 - D** : Construction of yarn
-

48 : Which fibre is manufactured from stem?

- A** : Coir
 - B** : Jute
 - C** : Asbestos
 - D** : Aramid
-

49 : What is the abbreviation of measure on back from nape to wist?

- A** : SL
 - B** : NW
 - C** : CH
 - D** : AB
-

50 : Which measure is taken from neck point to waist line up to the desired length garment?

- A** : Full length
 - B** : Natural waist
 - C** : Sleeve length
 - D** : Across chest
-

51 : What is the important of taken the body measurements?

- A** : Fullness
 - B** : Good finishing
 - C** : Well-fitting
 - D** : Easily drafting
-

52 : What is 'KnL' refers in pattern making?

- A** : Leg length
- B** : Inner Leg length

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- C** : Knee length
D : Round knee

53 : Which measure take on back from nape to waist?

- A** : Natural waist
B : Full length
C : Sleeve length
D : Knee length

54 : Which stitch is worked from right to left on the garments?

- A** : Temporary stitches
B : Permanent stitches
C : Embroidery stitches
D : Decorative stitches

55 : Which stitches is used in coats to hold the lining and inner lining?

- A** : Even basting
B : Padding stitch
C : Back stitch
D : Pick stitch

56 : Which stitch is used on raw edges either single or double to prevent them from fraging?

- A** : Tailor's tacks
B : Hemming
C : Over casting
D : Back stitch

57 : What is the purpose of fish bone stitch?

- A** : Large motifs
B : Scallop
C : Filling
D : Thread mark

58 : Why pressing is important process during and after stitching?

- A** : Attraction
B : Beauty
C : Remove wrinkless
D : Smoothed

59 : Which types of button hole is used for coat buttons?

- A** : Worked button hole
B : Bound button hole
C : Corded button hole
D : Key hole or fan

60 : Which types of zipper is used for sports wear?

- A** : Open end zipper
B : Chain zipper
C : Ladder zipper
D : Invisible zipper

61 : What is the types of darning needle?

- A** : Sharp needle
B : Length and thickness
C : Bend type
D : Cutting point

62 : Where the pull, aim, squeeze, sweep technique is used?

- A** : Fire accident
B : Fire alram
C : Fire extinguisher
D : Electric accident

63 : Which material is not a part of first aid kit?

- A** : Sticky tape
B : Scissor
C : Sututes
D : Antiseptic cream

64 : Which skills are needed to set up your own tailor or production unit?

- A** : Communication and leadership
B : Negotiation and Communication
C : Estimate materials and calculate costing
D : Costing and Leadership

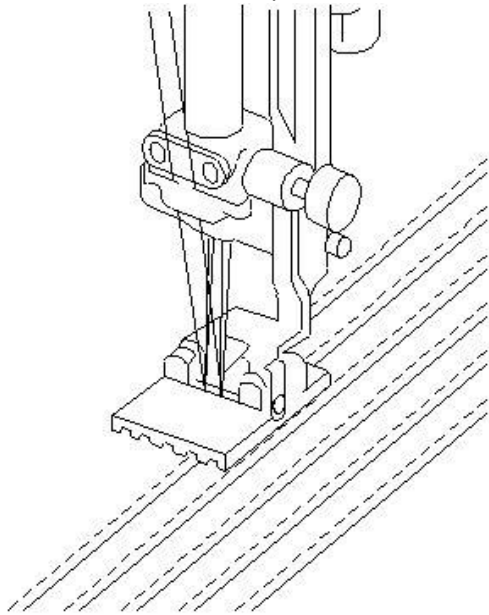
65 : What should you first action be when electric burn?

- A** : Leave from work place
B : Switch off the main
C : Call fire service
D : Check for level of fire

66 : What will you do before oiling, cleaning or adjusting sewing machine?

- A** : Switch off
B : Unplug
C : Switch on
D : Main off
-

67 : What is the name of special attachments?



- A : Zipper foot
- B : Invisible zipper foot
- C : Tucker foot
- D : Gathering foot

68 : What is the attachments given the pin tucks?

- A : Gathering foot
- B : Folder attachment
- C : Tucker foot
- D : Guide attachment

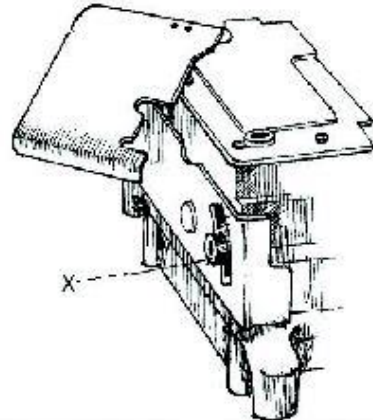
69 : How much stitches formed with over lock machine?

- A : 100 class
- B : 200 class
- C : 400 class
- D : 500 class

70 : How many feed dogs made in overlock machine?

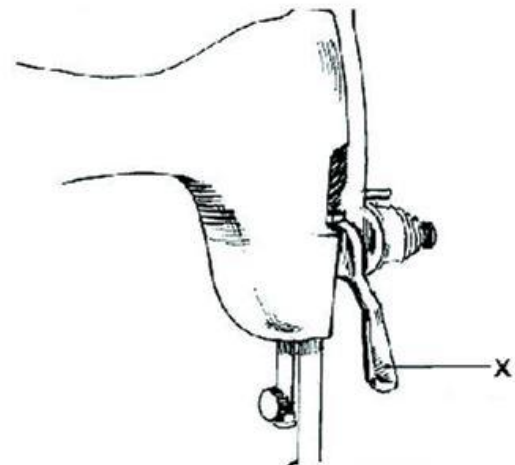
- A : One feed dog
- B : Two feed dog
- C : Three feed dog
- D : Four feed dog

71 : What is the name of parts marked as 'X'?



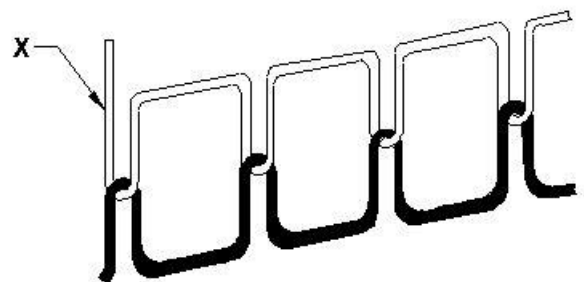
- A : Feed ratio nut (Regulator)
- B : Cloth plate
- C : Feed table cover
- D : Main feed dog

72 : What is the name of parts marked as 'X'?



- A : Lower knife
- B : Main feed dog
- C : Upper knife
- D : Presser foot lifter

73 : What is the name of thread marked as 'X'?



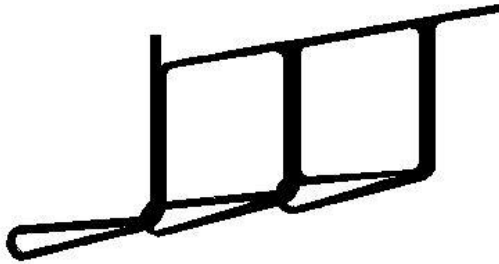
- A : Bobbin thread
- B : Bottom thread

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- C : Needle thread
D : Loops thread

74 : What is the types of stitches?



- A : Lock stitch
B : Chain of loops
C : Cross stitch
D : Stem stitch

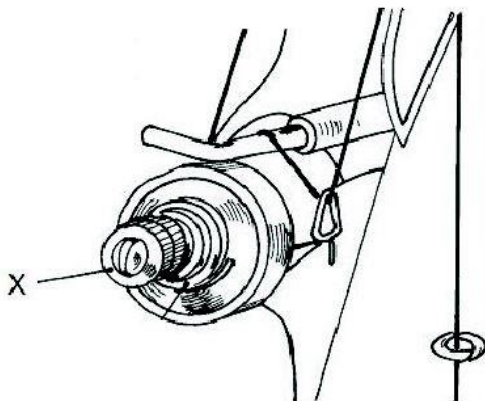
75 : Which parts is indicating the oil level?

- A : Sight glass
B : Back take lever
C : Thread guide
D : Accelerator

76 : Which one is the motorised sewing machine parts?

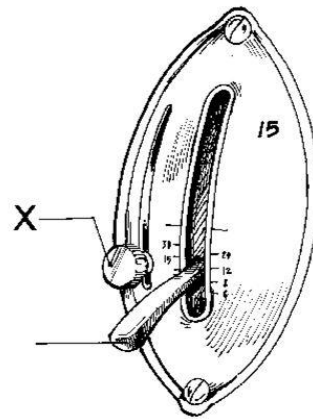
- A : Treadle
B : Band wheel
C : Band wheel cover
D : Power switch

77 : What is name of parts marked as 'X'?



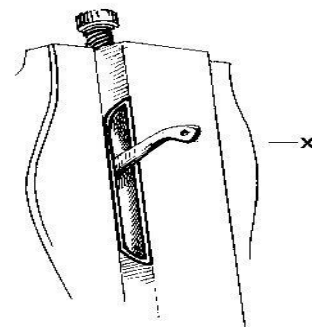
- A : Tension spring
B : Tension nut
C : Face plate
D : Take up lever

78 : What is the name of part marked as 'X'?



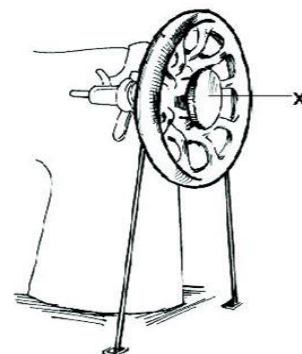
- A : Stitch regulator lever
B : Stitch regulator lock screw
C : Stop motion screw
D : Presser foot lifter

79 : What is name of part marked as 'X'?



- A : Take up lever
B : Presser foot lever
C : Eye let
D : Presser bar screw

80 : What is the name of part marked as 'X'?

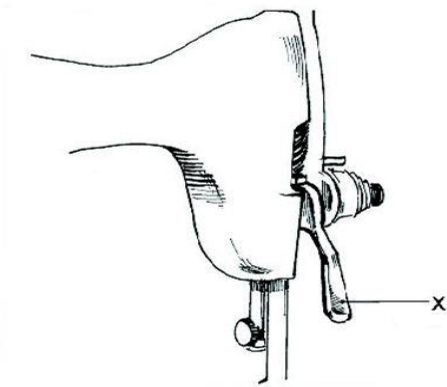


- A : Fly wheel
B : Stop motion screw
C : Balanced wheel
D : Bobbin winder

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81 : What is name of parts marked as 'X'?



- A : Presser bar screw
- B : Take up lever
- C : Presser foot lever
- D : Stitch regulator lever

82 : Which part in we put the bobbin is fixed?

- A : Shuttle race
- B : Shuttle
- C : Bobbine case
- D : Bobbin winder

83 : Which parts holds the needle at one end with help of the clamp?

- A : Face plate
- B : Fly wheel
- C : Needle bar
- D : Presser foot

84 : Which attachments to used for gathering fabric by machine?

- A : Binder attachments
- B : Folder attachments
- C : Guide attachments
- D : Foot attachments

85 : What is especially used for decorative purpose with longer stitches?

- A : Hinged presser foot
- B : Gathering foot
- C : Presser foot
- D : Zipper foot

86 : Which attachments is used for covering cord and zippers?

- A : Tucker foot
- B : Zipper foot
- C : Presser foot
- D : Ruffler foot

87 : Which machine is used for special purpose to finishing edges and sometimes for seaming?

- A : Double needle machine
- B : Zig zag machine
- C : Overlock machine
- D : Button sewing

88 : Which attachment is used for folding and /or joining while simultaneously sewing?

- A : Guide attachments
- B : Binder and folder attachments
- C : Foot attachments
- D : Button hole attachments

89 : Which is the overlock machine used to goods of textile finishing?

- A : One thread overlock machine
- B : Two thread overlock machine
- C : Three thread overlock machine
- D : Four thread overlock machine

90 : Which purpose of used to motorised sewing machine in garment industry?

- A : Low production
- B : Poor production
- C : High production
- D : Average production

91 : What is the function of finger guard?

- A : Winds the thread
- B : Prevent the finger
- C : Help of belt
- D : For rubbing

92 : What are the machine of multipurpose used?

- A : Single needle lock stitch machine
- B : Over lock machine
- C : Zig zag machine
- D : Loop stitch machine

93 : Which machine is gives to stitch of cross and straight shapes?

- A : Over lock machine
- B : Zig zag machine
- C : Flat lock machine
- D : Chain of loops machine

94 : Which is the machine is used for decorative purpose?

- A : Zig zag machine
- B : Handle machine

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- C** : Over lock machine
D : Single needle lock stitch machine

95 : What is the function of motorised sewing machine parts of accelerator?

- A** : Control the stitch
B : Control the power stitch
C : Control the speed
D : Control the balance wheel

96 : Which one is the needle control can be done by the following steps?

- A** : The practice of needle fixing
B : They can maintain the broken needles record
C : Stitching place neatly
D : Process for easy running of the machine

97 : How is maintain to when not in use sewing machine?

- A** : On the plug
B : Cover the machine
C : Not cover the machine
D : Motor running condition

98 : Which types of sewing machine used in industrial production?

- A** : Domestic machine
B : Traddle machine
C : Hand machine
D : Motorised sewing machine

99 : Which number needles are used to muslim, cambric and thin fabrics?

- A** : 9-11
B : 11-12
C : 14 - 16
D : 16 - 18

100 : Which number needles are used to heavy up holstery fabrics?

- A** : 11
B : 14
C : 16
D : 18

101 : Which oil used for treadle sewing machine?

- A** : Grease oil
B : Lubricated oil
C : Coconut oil
D : Kerosene oil

102 : Which parts of helps to move the cloth forward whilr sewing?

- A** : Pressure foot
B : Stop motion screw
C : Feed dog
D : Stitch regulator

103 : What is the function of presser foot?

- A** : Sewing to cloth
B : Firmly to cloth
C : Moving to cloth
D : Winding to cloth

104 : Which parts is the engages and disengages the stitching mechanism?

- A** : Stop motion screw
B : Fly wheel
C : Bobbin winder
D : Presser foot

105 : Which part holds the thread in position from the spool to the needle?

- A** : Needle
B : Thread guide
C : Needle plate
D : Face plate

106 : How is the rectifications of material not feeding correctly?

- A** : Use only sewing machine oil
B : Check the pressure foot and its presser
C : Thread tammed in shuttle race
D : Gummed oil or dirt on bearings

107 : What are the function of thread take up lever?

- A** : Move the clutch
B : Feed the thread to needle
C : The cloth firmly in position
D : Controls the length of the stitch

108 : What is the function of stitch regulator?

- A** : Winding to thread
B : Thread to forms
C : Rotate to fly wheel
D : Controls to stitch length

109 : Which parts is made to rotate it works the mechanism of the machine?

- A** : Needle bar
B : Presser bar

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- C** : Fly wheel
- D** : Tension spring

110 : Which parts to controls the length of the stitch?

- A** : Presser foot lifter
- B** : Needle bar
- C** : Feed dog
- D** : Stitch regulator

111 : What is the reasons to regulate cleaning oiling and care of the sewing machine?

- A** : Machine runs heavily
- B** : Poor condition
- C** : Purpose
- D** : Long life

112 : What is the reasons of upper thread braeking?

- A** : Set the bobbin in correct position
- B** : Thread the needle properly
- C** : Excess oil
- D** : Oil and clean periodically

113 : What is the remedy for tanglrf thread of the beginning of stitch?

- A** : Under thread should be drawn out
- B** : Excess oil

- C** : Select the correct needle
- D** : Clean the feed dog

114 : How is the remedy for lower thread breaking?

- A** : Sharp needle
- B** : Blunt needle
- C** : Select the correct thread
- D** : Needle too small

115 : What is the defects on fabric puckering?

- A** : Take up spring broken
- B** : Blunt needle
- C** : Excess oil on shuttle
- D** : Bobbin too full

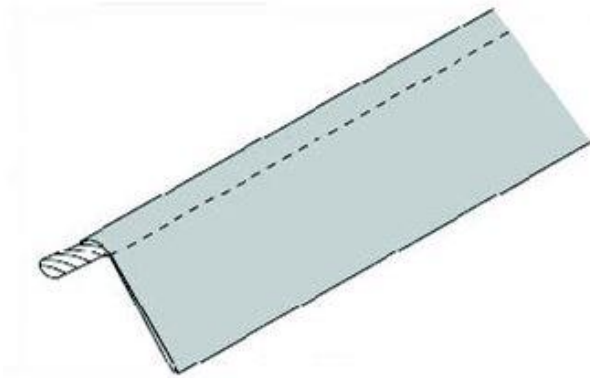
116 : What is the remedy for needle breaking?

- A** : Set the presser foot properly
- B** : Take - up spring weak
- C** : Lower tension too tight
- D** : Feeddog dirty

117 : What is the reasons of uneven stitch?

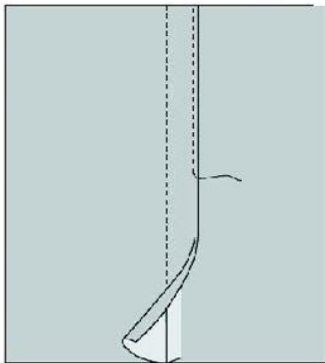
- A** : Needle bent
 - B** : Poor thread
 - C** : Dirt in the bobbin case
 - D** : Feeddog dirty or wornout
-

118 : What is the name of seam finishing?



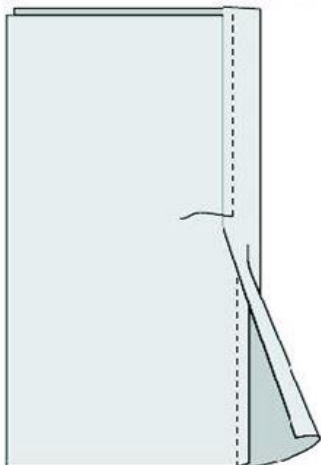
- A** : Selt bound seam
- B** : French seam
- C** : Over casting seam
- D** : Corded seam

119 : What is the name of seam finishing?



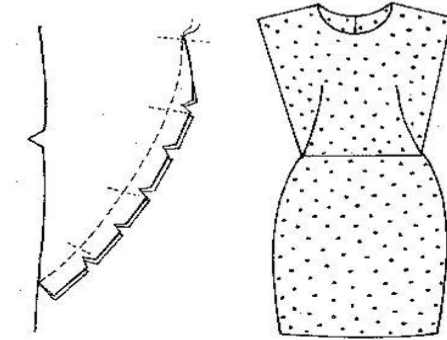
- A** : Slot seam
- B** : Double top stitched seam
- C** : Flat and felled seam
- D** : Single top stitched seam

120 : What is the name of seam finishing?



- A** : Plain seam
- B** : Self - bound seam
- C** : Overlock seam
- D** : Hong kong seam

121 : What is the name of darts?



- A** : Contour dart
- B** : French dart
- C** : Diamond darts
- D** : Double pointed darts

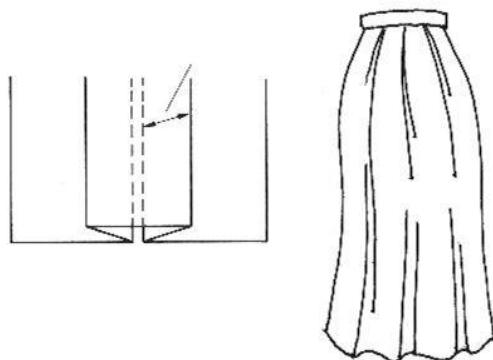
122 : Which dart is wide at one end pointed at the other shape in triangular?

- A** : Full dart
- B** : Half dart
- C** : Contour dart
- D** : Slashed dart (Double poin)

123 : What is the other variation of contour dart?

- A** : Standard dart
- B** : French dart
- C** : Double pointed darts
- D** : Waist darts

124 : What is the name of pleats?



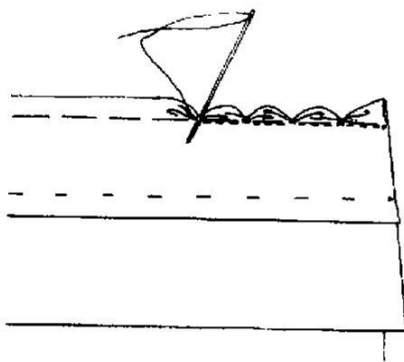
- A** : Knife pleats

- B : Box pleats
- C : Inverted pleats
- D : Inverted box pleats

125 : Which name of the pleats made by two singles in opposite direction?

- A : Knife pleats
- B : Simple pleats
- C : Box pleats
- D : Reverse pleats

126 : What is the name of tucks?

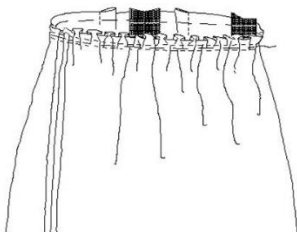


- A : Scalloped effect tucks
- B : Shell tuck
- C : Corded tucks
- D : Cross tucks

127 : When the fold is very narrow, they are called as which tucks?

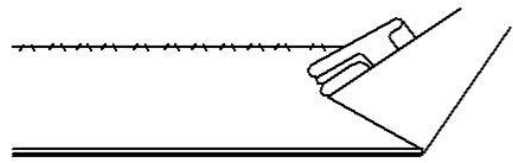
- A : Shell tucks
- B : Blind tucks
- C : Corded tuck
- D : Pin tucks

128 : What is the figures shown ?



- A : Frills
- B : Gathers
- C : Tucks
- D : Pleats

129 : What is the name of hems?



- A : Turned up hem
- B : Faced hem
- C : Enclosed hem edge
- D : Shaped facing hems

130 : How many types in basic hem?

- A : One type
- B : Two type
- C : Three type
- D : Five type

131 : How many type of casing?

- A : One types
- B : Two types
- C : Three types
- D : Five types

132 : What is the angle of bias strips?

- A : 40°
- B : 45°
- C : 60°
- D : 75°

133 : Which is a fabric tunnel?

- A : Placket
- B : Casing
- C : Binding
- D : Facing

134 : Which is used to tighten and loosen the waist line of garment?

- A : Hem
- B : Gathering
- C : Casing
- D : Pleat

135 : Which corner is done in handker chiefs?

- A : Mitring with flat type
- B : Overlapping corners
- C : Mitring with banding
- D : Mitring with bias facing

136 : Which is the type of casing?

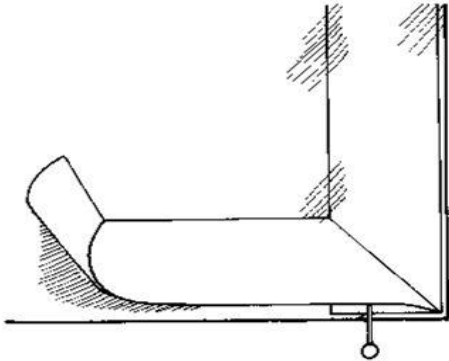
- A : Fold up

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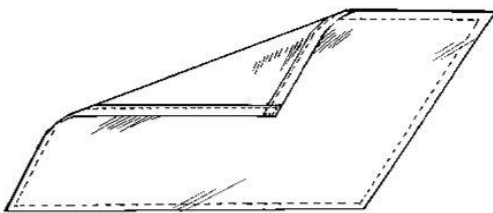
- B : Fold down
- C : Fold inside
- D : Fold outside

137 : What is the name of corner?



- A : Over lapping corner
- B : Mitring with flat tape
- C : Mitring with banding
- D : Mitring with bias facing

138 : What is the name of corner?



- A : Over lapping corner
- B : Mitring with flat tape
- C : Mitring with banding
- D : Mitring with bias facing

139 : What is an extension of a garment on the raw edge for example hem line and neck line?

- A : Bias facing
- B : In closing
- C : Facing
- D : Banding

140 : Why is used to piping on edge finishing?

- A : Supporting
- B : Strength
- C : Decorative
- D : Frying

141 : Which is applied on a curved edge and done with the help of a strip?

- A : Lining
- B : Bias facing

- C : Inter lining
- D : Under facing

142 : Which is used to finish the raw edge fully turnout wrong side of the garments?

- A : Piping
- B : Banding
- C : Facing
- D : Binding

143 : How is called on the bias?

- A : Warp direction
- B : Weft direction
- C : Grain
- D : Diagonal to warp and weft

144 : What is the function of facing and enclosing of edges?

- A : Turning up the raw edge
- B : Right side of the cloth
- C : Saide seam
- D : Selvage of the cloth

145 : Which trimming used for bulky seam?

- A : Grading
- B : Trimming
- C : Clipping
- D : Notching

146 : What is a method of joining two or more pieces of fabric by a row stitches called?

- A : Seaming
- B : Cutting
- C : Pressing
- D : Trimming

147 : Which dart is used for semi fitted and fitted styles of garments?

- A : Contour dart
- B : French dart
- C : One end pointed dart
- D : Slashed dart (Single point)

148 : Where the casing is used commonly?

- A : Waist band
- B : Neck line
- C : Seam line
- D : Shoulder line

149 : Which corners is mainly used for square or 'V shape neck line finishing?

- A : Mitring with banding

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- B** : Mitring with bias facing
- C** : Mitring with flate tape
- D** : Mitring with ribbon

150 : When the diagonal joining of two edges at the corner is called?

- A** : Mitring
- B** : Over lapping
- C** : Banding
- D** : Binding

151 : Which Is the constructed of overlapping corners?

- A** : Pants
- B** : Shorts
- C** : Hand kerchiefs
- D** : Salwar

152 : How the corner formed?

- A** : Meet to the length
- B** : Meet to the width
- C** : Meet two edges
- D** : Meet to bias

153 : What are the purpose of frills?

- A** : Finishing
- B** : Decorating
- C** : Fastining
- D** : Trimming

154 : which is the width of the frills are more than they are called as?

- A** : Jettings
- B** : Flounces
- C** : Strips
- D** : Fly

155 : Which casing is used in baby garments?

- A** : Casing with canvas
- B** : Casing with elastic
- C** : Casing with banding
- D** : Casing with piping

156 : Which casing is used in petticoat?

- A** : Casing with drawstring
- B** : Casing with folding
- C** : Casing with elastic
- D** : Casing with canvas

157 : Which side turned up hem allowance is folded?

- A** : Length of fabric

- B** : Finishing of fabrics
- C** : Inside the garment
- D** : Trimming fabric

158 : Which method is folded inside the garment finishing of turned - up hem?

- A** : Fabric allowance
- B** : Stitch allowance
- C** : Ease allowance
- D** : Hem allowance

159 : Which hem most of the hem allowance is eliminated?

- A** : Enclosed hems
- B** : Faced hems
- C** : Rolled hems
- D** : Turned - up -hem

160 : What are the function of banding?

- A** : Folding
- B** : Reducing
- C** : Extension
- D** : Twisting

161 : Which is the one or two rows of stitching drawn up to form very tiny pleats in the fabrics?

- A** : Pleats
- B** : Gathers
- C** : Tucks
- D** : Darts

162 : What are the function of gathers?

- A** : Stitching in a garment
- B** : Controlling in a garment
- C** : Finishing in a garment
- D** : Decorative in a garment

163 : How many methods of shirring is used on garments?

- A** : One method
- B** : Two method
- C** : Limited method
- D** : Popular method

164 : What are the function of shirring?

- A** : Fullness
- B** : Controlling
- C** : Decorative
- D** : Controlling fullness in a garment

165 : Which fabric is excellent choicer of the shirring?

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- A** : Jersey
- B** : Cotton
- C** : Nylon
- D** : Polyester

166 : What is the purpose of tucks?

- A** : Shaping purpose
- B** : Decorative purpose
- C** : Fitting purpose
- D** : Finishing purpose

167 : What are the function of pleats?

- A** : Decorative flare and fullness
- B** : Decorative only
- C** : Flare only
- D** : Fullness

168 : What are the pleats its most common form of pleats?

- A** : Box pleats
- B** : Inverted pleats
- C** : Knife pleats
- D** : Inverted box pleats

169 : What is the necessary of darts?

- A** : Trimms
- B** : Fullness
- C** : Grading
- D** : Clipping

170 : Which stitch is used to finish the drawshing holes in casing?

- A** : Running
- B** : Blanket
- C** : Stain
- D** : Hering bone

171 : What is the height of elastic in casing?

- A** : Wider than casing
- B** : Narrow than casing
- C** : Equal height
- D** : Very border than casing

172 : What is the advantage of mitring with banding corner?

- A** : Material size increase
- B** : Material size decrease
- C** : Material size remain same
- D** : Material size shrinks

173 : Which trim is used to pull the casing?

- A** : Zipper
- B** : Lace
- C** : Drawshing
- D** : Rib

174 : What is the shape of the corner if one hem wifth is wider the other side in overlapping corner?

- A** : Square
- B** : Circular
- C** : Rectangle
- D** : Triangle

175 : Which fabric is preferred for over lapping corners?

- A** : Heavy weight fabric
 - B** : Medium weight fabric
 - C** : Light weight fabric
 - D** : Coarse fabric
-

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176 : Which is used to extend garment height?

- A : Piping
- B : Binding
- C : Facing
- D : Banding

177 : What is the angle from warp or weft is true bias?

- A : 30°
- B : 90°
- C : 45°
- D : 60°

178 : Which garment the slank pocket is used?

- A : Trouser
- B : Shirt
- C : Vest coat
- D : T - shirt

179 : Which has more drapability to finish neckline?

- A : Warp strip
- B : Weft strip
- C : Bias strip
- D : Non -woven

180 : What is the name of neck shape?



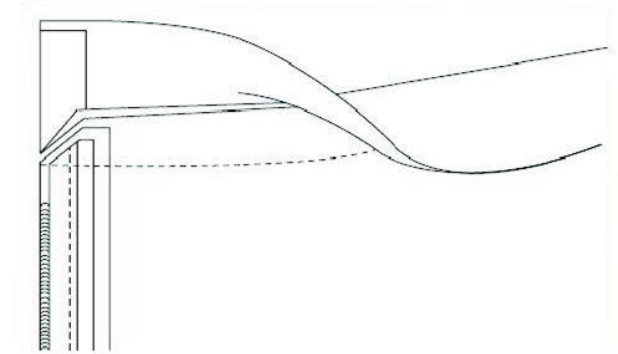
- A : Eliprical neck
- B : Scoop neck
- C : Boat neck
- D : Asymmetric neck

181 : What is the name of neck shape?



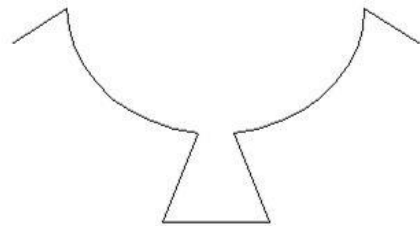
- A : Eliprical neck
- B : Scoop neck
- C : Boat neck
- D : Asymmetric neck

182 : What is the name of operation?



- A : Piping
- B : Facing
- C : Binding
- D : Banding

183 : What is the name of neck design?



- A : Stepped
- B : Keyhole
- C : Scoop
- D : Round

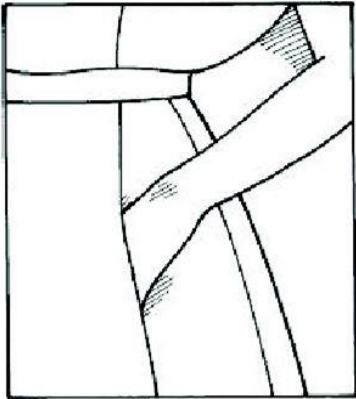
184 : Which placket the buttons are invisible?

- A : Faced placket
- B : Concealed placket
- C : Continuous placket
- D : Two-piece placket

Dress Making/Sewing Technology – Semester 1 Module 4: Garment part Construction/ Finishing - I

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185 : What is the name of pocket?



- A : Welt pocket
- B : Patch pocket
- C : Inseam pocket
- D : Flap pocket

186 : What is the name of pocket used in formal shirt?

- A : Flap pocket
- B : Inseam pocket
- C : Slash pocket
- D : Patch pocket

187 : What is the name of lip piece closing the pocket mouth?

- A : Pocket
- B : Pocket flap
- C : Pocket hem
- D : Pocket welt

188 : Which type of zipper placket is used in hooded jacket?

- A : Invisible
- B : Open end
- C : Lapped
- D : Fly front

189 : Which zipper construction left and right part can join and separate easily?

- A : Lapped
- B : Visible
- C : Open end
- D : Fly front

190 : How the men's shirt front placket is overlap?

- A : Right over left
- B : Left over right

- C : Top over bottom
- D : Bottom over top

191 : Which seam is used to stitch zipper placket?

- A : French
- B : Lapped
- C : Simple
- D : Bound

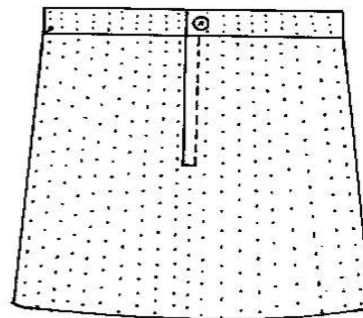
192 : Which part is used to allow clothing to be put on or removed easily?

- A : Hem
- B : Sleeve
- C : Collar
- D : Placket

193 : Which placket is suitable for petticoat?

- A : Two-piece placket
- B : Italian placket
- C : Continuous placket
- D : Zipper placket

194 : What is the placket type?



- A : Italian placket
- B : Faced placket
- C : Continuous placket
- D : Two piece placket

195 : Which type of fabric is mostly used for piping?

- A : Steel fabric
- B : Lining fabric
- C : Contrast fabric
- D : Non-woven fabric

196 : Which is referred to round, square and v - shapes designs?

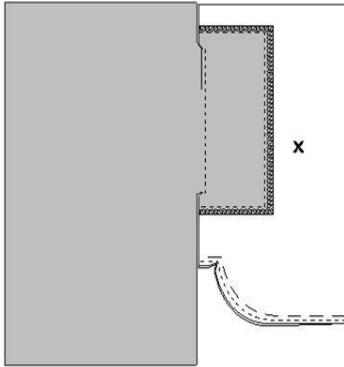
- A : Hem designs
- B : Arm hole designs

Dress Making/Sewing Technology – Semester 1 Module 4: Garment part Construction/ Finishing - I

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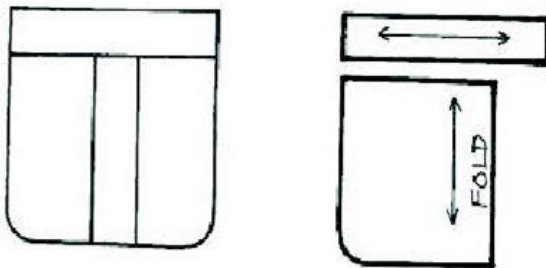
- C : Neck designs
D : Yoke designs

197 : What is the part marked as 'X'?



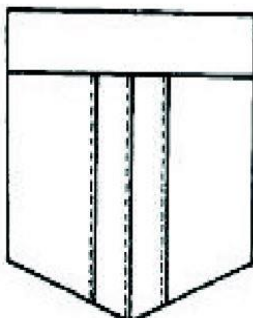
- A : Bellow pocket
B : Patch pocket
C : Pocket facing
D : Pocket pouch

198 : What is the name of fullness used in pocket?



- A : Dart
B : Pleat
C : Tuck
D : Gathering

199 : What is the name of fullness used in pocket?



- A : Dart
B : Pleat
C : Tuck
D : Gathering

200 : Which is considered as more functional purpose in garment?

- A : Pleat
B : Pocket
C : Patch label
D : Collar band

201 : Why the bar and triangle shape stitches done in corners of pocket mouth?

- A : Decoration
B : Strengthened
C : Finishing
D : Attaching

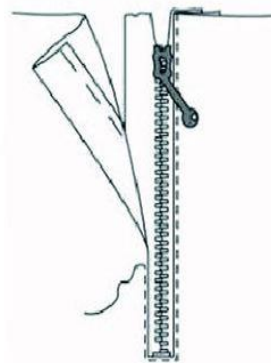
202 : Where the slash pocket is mostly placed?

- A : Above waist line
B : Below waist line
C : Chest line
D : Hip line

203 : Which type of zipper is hidden type?

- A : Open end zipper
B : Ladder
C : Concealed
D : Chain

204 : What is the name of placket?



- A : Lapped
B : Fly over
C : Open end
D : Visible

205 : What is the width of two pieces in Italian placket?

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- A** : Left bigger than right
B : Right bigger than left
C : Both are same width
D : Left overlap right

206 : Which wear has centre front placket lap right over left?

- A** : Men's wear
B : Women's wear
C : Children's wear
D : Unisex wear

207 : How many number of plackets are in basic full sleeve shirt?

- A** : 1
B : 2
C : 3
D : 4

208 : Which neck design is suitable for round face?

- A** : Square neck
B : U - neck
C : V - neck
D : Closed neck

209 : Which part of a garment attract the attention easily?

- A** : Shoulder
B : Yoke line
C : Hem line
D : Neck line

210 : Which finishing is easy for tailor's to complete round neck?

- A** : Biniding
B : Bias facing
C : Piping
D : Overlock

211 : How the piping is constructed?

- A** : Covering raw edge
B : In between two edge
C : Extending edge
D : Patching

212 : Which fabric is used to construct patch pocket on formal shirt?

- A** : Self fabric
B : Lining fabric

- C** : Non-woven fabric
D : Mesh fabric

213 : Which material is used to construct pocket pouch?

- A** : Shell fabric
B : Non - woven fabric
C : Lining fabric
D : Mesh fabric

214 : Which direction welt pocket is constructed in trouser?

- A** : Length wise
B : Width wise
C : Diagonal
D : 35°

215 : Which is used to strength the sleeve placket?

- A** : Fabric
B : Canvas
C : Thread
D : Starch

216 : Where the continuous placket used?

- A** : Upper garment
B : Lower garment
C : Both upper and lower garment
D : Men's garment

217 : How to fold the material to mark and cut the elliptical neck?

- A** : Vertical
B : Horizontal
C : Diagonal
D : 35°

218 : Which is used as a decorative purpose in neck lines?

- A** : Facing
B : Piping
C : Banding
D : Shaped facing

219 : How the facing material is finish?

- A** : Fold on right side
B : Fold on wrong side
C : Fold on front and back side
D : Fold on upward direction
-

Dress Making/Sewing Technology – Semester 1 Module 4: Garment part Construction/Finishing - I

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220 : Which type of ship is used to bind the scoop neck?

- A** : Warp ship
- B** : Weft ship
- C** : Bias ship
- D** : Non - woven ship

221 : Which finishing is suitable for sweet heart neck?

- A** : Bias binding
- B** : Bias facing
- C** : Shaped facing
- D** : Cord piping

222 : Which is used to form a flat welt on the edge?

- A** : Binding
- B** : Piping
- C** : Banding
- D** : Facing

223 : Which is suitable for thin and long necks figure?

- A** : Flat collar
- B** : Standing collar
- C** : Scoop neck
- D** : Square neck

224 : Which design has least neck drop measurement?

- A** : Elliptical neck
- B** : Round neck
- C** : Boat neck
- D** : Scoop neck

225 : Which design has to draw and cut in unfolded fabric?

- A** : Keyhole neck
- B** : Sweet heart neck

C : Asymmetric neck

D : Scoop neck

226 : Which neck shape with placket is suitable for men's kurta pyjama?

- A** : Square
- B** : Round
- C** : V - neck
- D** : Scoop neck

227 : Which is unisex design?

- A** : Asymmetric neck
- B** : Keyhole neck
- C** : Sweet heart neck
- D** : Steeped neck

228 : How will you avoid bulging corners on square and v- shaped necklines?

- A** : Clipping corner's
- B** : Ironing corner's
- C** : Pressing corner's
- D** : Tacking corner's

229 : What is the permanent remedy for cutting of stepped neck corner's?

- A** : Pressing
- B** : Using canvas
- C** : Stitching with heavy thread
- D** : Starching the material

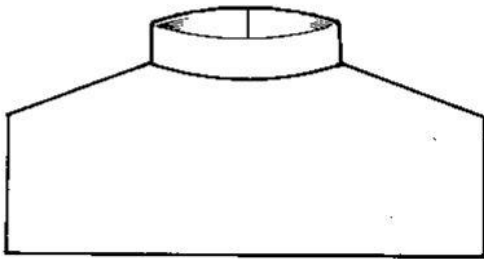
230 : Which is used to decrease the neck drop height by 2 cm for the wrongly cut materials?

- A** : Binding
- B** : Facing
- C** : Banding
- D** : Expanded facing

Dress Making/Sewing Technology – Semester 1 Module 5: Garment part construction/Finishing - II

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231 : What is the name of collar?



- A : Peter Pan collar
- B : Scalloped collar
- C : Mandarin collar
- D : Rolled collar

232 : Which collar is suitable for back open garment?

- A : Mandarin collar
- B : Shawl collar
- C : Sailor collar
- D : Flat collar

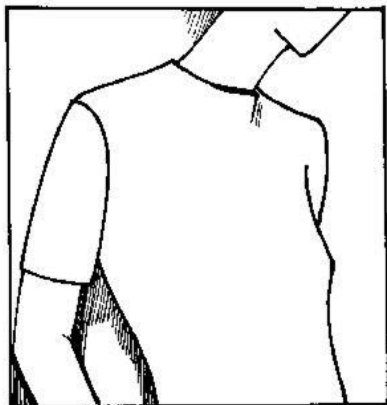
233 : Which is used to press the collar point?

- A : Point pressure
- B : Sleeve board
- C : Needle board
- D : Pressing board

234 : Which collar is 'V' shape in front and square shape at back?

- A : Rolled collar
- B : Sailor collar
- C : Shawl collar
- D : Tennis collar

235 : What is the name of sleeve type?



- A : Plain sleeve

- B : Puff sleeve
- C : Kimono sleeve
- D : Set in sleeve

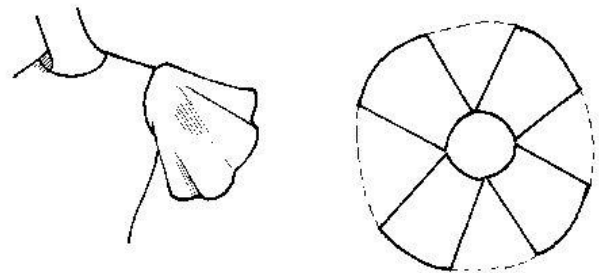
236 : Which garment is constructed with kimono sleeve?

- A : Babasuit
- B : Jumpsuit
- C : Kurti
- D : Jerkins

237 : What is sleeve crown?

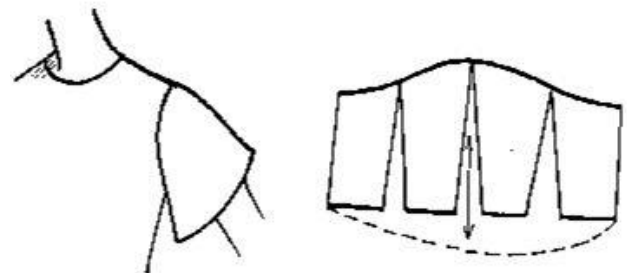
- A : Midpoint of sleeve
- B : Highest point of sleeve
- C : Midpoint of bottom
- D : Midpoint of front and back

238 : What is the name of sleeve?



- A : Bishop sleeve
- B : Circular sleeve
- C : Raglan sleeve
- D : Puff sleeve

239 : What is the name of sleeve?



- A : Plain sleeve
- B : Circular sleeve
- C : Bell sleeve
- D : Puff sleeve

240 : Which type of sleeve is leg-o-mutton?

- A : Cut on sleeve

Dress Making/Sewing Technology – Semester 1 Module 5: Garment part construction/Finishing - II

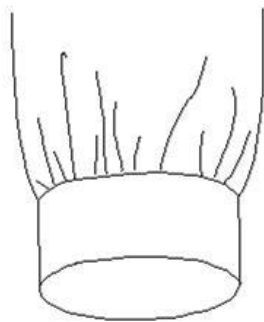
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- B : Set in sleeve
- C : Raglan
- D : Kimono sleeve

241 : Which sleeve has puffed above and tight fitting below the elbow?

- A : Leg-o-mutton
- B : Bishop
- C : Kimono
- D : Raglan

242 : What is the name of sleeve type?



- A : Shaped turn back cuff
- B : Band cuff
- C : Straight turn back cuff
- D : French cuff

243 : Which is a fabric band at the bottom of the sleeve?

- A : Cuff
- B : Hem
- C : Pleat
- D : Placket

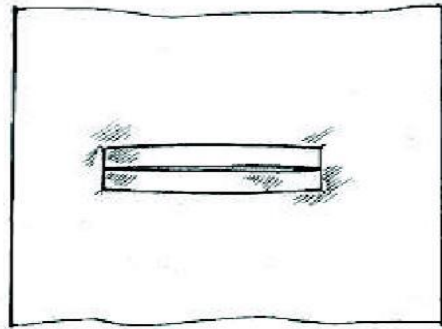
244 : How the formal shirt full sleeve bottom is finished?

- A : With placket, pleat and cuff
- B : Without placket and pleat
- C : With gathering and cuff
- D : With pleat and cuff

245 : Which button hole is used in fitted garment?

- A : Vertical
- B : Horizontal
- C : Diagonal
- D : Shaped

246 : What is the name of button hole?



- A : Bound button hole
- B : Key hole button hole
- C : Corded button hole
- D : Box button hole

247 : Which types of collar are similar?

- A : Rolled and sailor collar
- B : Flat and peter pan collar
- C : Sailor and flat collar
- D : Rolled collar and peter pan collar

248 : How the shawl collar constructed?

- A : Attached separately
- B : Front lapel attached separately
- C : Self fold lapel
- D : Back lapel attached separately

249 : Which collar consume more fabric in basic style with standard neck measurement?

- A : Mandarin collar
- B : Band collar
- C : Shirt collar
- D : Stand collar

250 : Which tool is used to bring out the corner's of collar after turning to right side?

- A : Seam ripper
- B : Tweezer
- C : Bodkin
- D : Trimmer

251 : What is the purpose of using canvas?

- A : Protection
- B : Decoration
- C : Strength
- D : Shape

252 : Which garment raglan sleeve is used?

- A : Formal shirt

Dress Making/Sewing Technology – Semester 1 Module 5: Garment part construction/Finishing - II

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- B** : T-shirt
- C** : Jumpsuit
- D** : Basic kameez

253 : How the sleeve length is measured in Indian?

- A** : Sleeve crown to underarm
- B** : Underarm to sleeve bottom
- C** : End of shoulder to sleeve bottom
- D** : Mid of armhole to bottom

254 : How the kimono sleeve is constructed?

- A** : Separate sleeve piece
- B** : Extension of body piece
- C** : Extension of shoulder piece
- D** : Extension of front piece

255 : Which sleeve armhole seam runs from neck line to under arm?

- A** : Set in sleeve
- B** : Cut on sleeve
- C** : Raglan sleeve
- D** : Kimono sleeve

256 : How to give frill effect to sleeve?

- A** : By pleat and elastic
- B** : By pleat and gathering
- C** : By gathering and tuck
- D** : By gathering and elastic

257 : Which sleeve has gathering at top and bottom?

- A** : Bishop sleeve
- B** : Plain sleeve
- C** : Puff sleeve
- D** : Bell sleeve

258 : How the sleeveless armholes are finished?

- A** : Shaped hemming
- B** : Shaped facing
- C** : Shaped trimming
- D** : Gathering

259 : How the bishop sleeve is constructed?

- A** : Gather's at sleeve top
- B** : Gather's at sleeve bottom
- C** : Gather's at both sleeves top and bottom
- D** : Without gathering

260 : What is lapped and French?

- A** : Placket types
- B** : Pocket types
- C** : Cuff types
- D** : Pocket types

261 : Which button hole is suitable for shank button?

- A** : Piped
- B** : Bound
- C** : Keyhole
- D** : Box

262 : Which button hole is embossed?

- A** : Shaped
- B** : Corded
- C** : Keyhole
- D** : Fan

263 : Which is the last operation in shirt stitching?

- A** : Hemming
- B** : Pocking attaching
- C** : Making button holes
- D** : Collar attaching

264 : Which type of sleeves are manipulated to form new designs?

- A** : Set in sleeve
 - B** : Cut in sleeve
 - C** : Kimono sleeve
 - D** : Raglan sleeve
-

Dress Making/Sewing Technology– Semester 1 Module 6: Garment Construction – I

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265 : How the bottom of the churidar is appeared?

- A : Broad
- B : Narrow
- C : Loose fitted
- D : Tight fitted

266 : Which tool is used to draft pant inseam?

- A : French curve
- B : Curve ruler
- C : L - scale
- D : Set square

267 : How the length of basic churidar is calculated for cutting?

- A : Full length + Belt
- B : Full length + Belt + allowance
- C : Full length + Churi + allowance
- D : Full length + Churi + belt

268 : How the churidar waist line is finished?

- A : Binding
- B : Facing
- C : Casing
- D : Piping

269 : What is churis?

- A : Pant
- B : Folds
- C : Tight
- D : Narrow

270 : Where the churis is stitched in churidar?

- A : Tigh to knee
- B : Tigh to ankle
- C : Knee to ankle
- D : Cal of ankle

271 : Which garment has kali centre piece and side piece?

- A : Pant
- B : Kammes
- C : Salwar
- D : Churidar

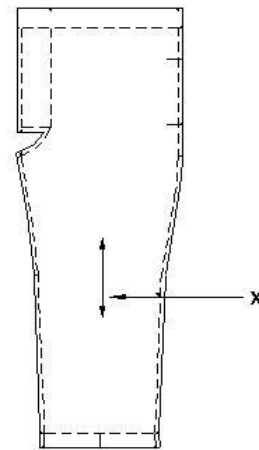
272 : Which part of salwar is kali?

- A : Belt piece
- B : Side piece
- C : Front and Back piece
- D : Bottom piece

273 : Which machine is used to stitch different type of stitches in salwar bottom?

- A : Over lock
- B : Flat lock
- C : Fashion maker
- D : Feed off the arm

274 : What is the name of part 'X'?



- A : Stitch line
- B : Fold line
- C : Grain line
- D : Seam line

275 : What is lay?

- A : Arrangement of components
- B : Arrangement of pattern
- C : Arrangement of fabric
- D : Arrangement of sewing materials

276 : What is master pattern?

- A : Excluding all allowance
- B : Including all allowance
- C : Including ease allowance
- D : Excluding ease allowance

277 : What is BR refers in pattern making?

- A : Body round
- B : Body rise
- C : Bicep round
- D : Bottom round

278 : Which is used to adjust the waist girth in salwar?

- A : Canvas
- B : Draw cord
- C : Casing zipper
- D : Gathering

Dress Making/Sewing Technology– Semester 1 Module 6: Garment Construction – I

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279 : What is the first operation for stitching churidar?

- A** : Casing
- B** : Inseam joining
- C** : Bottom hemming
- D** : Bottom gathering

280 : Which material is preferred for stitching churidar?

- A** : Cotton
- B** : Silk
- C** : Wool
- D** : Nylon

281 : Which garment construction bias is prepared?

- A** : Salwar
- B** : Kameez
- C** : Kurthi
- D** : Churidar

282 : Which garment has churi at bottom?

- A** : Salwar
- B** : Patiale
- C** : Churidar
- D** : Semi patiala

283 : What grain churidar is cut?

- A** : Warp
- B** : Weft
- C** : Bias
- D** : Length wise

284 : Which grain salwar side pannel is cut?

- A** : Lengthwise
- B** : Width wise
- C** : Bias
- D** : Warp grain

285 : Which material is used to finish salwar bottom?

- A** : Tape
- B** : Canvas
- C** : Lining fabric
- D** : FALSE

286 : How the salwar length is measured?

- A** : Including belt
- B** : Including bottom hem
- C** : Excluding belt
- D** : Including belt and bottom hem

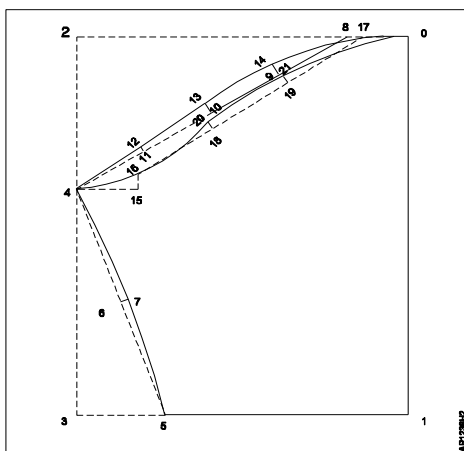
287 : Which is used to trace the kameez pattern on fabric?

- A : Water soluble pen
- B : Tailor chalk
- C : Pencil
- D : Pen

288 : Which type of garment is kameez?

- A : Top
- B : Bottom
- C : Full
- D : Night

289 : What is point number 12, 13, 14?



- A : Sleeve-front line
- B : Sleeve-side seam
- C : Sleeve-back line
- D : Sleeve-hem line

290 : How many cut components in basic kameez?

- A : 3
- B : 4
- C : 2
- D : 5

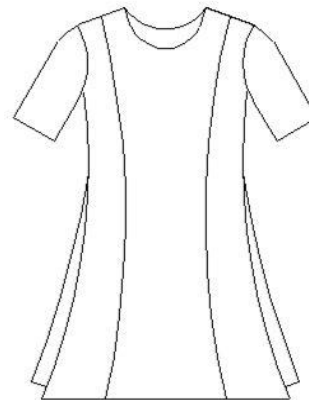
291 : What is the grain of basic kameez?

- A : Lengthwise
- B : Widthwise
- C : Bias
- D : Diagonal

292 : What is the grain of kameez sleeve?

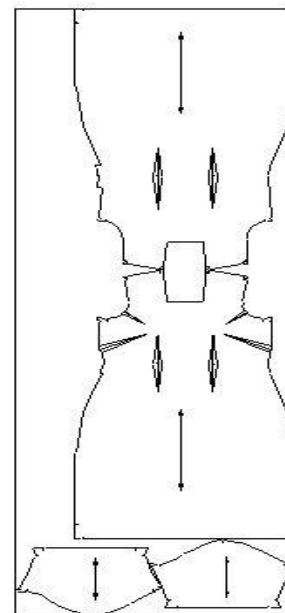
- A : Warp
- B : Weft
- C : Diagonal
- D : Bias

293 : What is the type of garment?



- A : Plain kameez
- B : Princess line kameez
- C : Piping kameez
- D : Gathering kameez

294 : What is the layout?



- A : Kurta pattern
- B : Kameez pattern
- C : Salwar layout
- D : Kameez layout

295 : Where the opening is constructed in tight fitted kameez?

- A : Centre front
- B : Centre back
- C : Shoulder
- D : Sideseam

296 : How the bust round measurement is made during drafting kameez?

- A** : $\frac{1}{4}$ of bust
B : $\frac{1}{2}$ of bust
C : Bust round
D : $\frac{3}{4}$ of bust

297 : How the front and back armhole should draw in kameez?

- A** : Both are same
B : Front curve deep than back
C : Back curve deep than front
D : Both height different

298 : How the across chest is measure in kameez?

- A** : Chest line on Scye level
B : Chest line on arm hole middle
C : Chest round
D : Shoulder to shoulder

299 : How the master pattern of fitted kameez will be?

- A** : Including dart mark
B : Excluding dart mark
C : Including dart mark and allowance
D : Excluding dart mark and allowance

300 : How the required fabric for basic kameez is calculated?

- A** : 2 x length + allowance
B : 2 x length + sleeve length
C : 2 x length + sleeve length + allowance
D : 2 x sleeve length + 2 sleeve length

301 : Which operation is done first in kameez construction?

- A** : Shoulder joining
B : Neck finishing
C : Sleeve allaching
D : Slit stitching

302 : Which is the final operation in kameez construction?

- A** : Sleeve hemming
B : Front neck finish
C : Bottom hemming
D : Back neck finishing

303 : Which part of fitted kameez has more dart?

- A** : Sleeve
B : Back

- C** : Front
D : Bottom

304 : How the side slit is finished in kameez?

- A** : Fold on wrong side
B : Fold on right side
C : Fold on both sides
D : Cutting by pinking scissor

305 : Which dart is used in kameez?

- A** : Half dart
B : Full dart
C : Both half and full dart
D : Centre front dart

306 : What is the design of basic kameez?

- A** : Slit on front
B : Slit on back
C : Slit on both sides
D : Slit on front and back

307 : Which is used to finish kameez neck?

- A** : Pleat
B : Facing
C : Gathering
D : Tuck

308 : Where the full dart is placed in kameez?

- A** : Chest line
B : Waist line
C : Hip line
D : Neck line

309 : What is the formula for estimating fabric for salwar?

- A** : 4 x length + allowance
B : 2 x length + allowance
C : 1 x length + allowance
D : $\frac{1}{2}$ x length + allowance

ANSWERS :

1:C; 2:A; 3:C; 4:C; 5:B; 6:A; 7:B; 8:C; 9:B; 10:B; 11:B;
12:C; 13:A; 14:D; 15:C; 16:A; 17:C; 18:C; 19:D; 20:B;
21:B; 22:C; 23:B; 24:C; 25:C; 26:D; 27:C; 28:D; 29:B;
30:A; 31:C; 32:B; 33:A; 34:C; 35:A; 36:C; 37:B; 38:A;
39:B; 40:C; 41:B; 42:C; 43:B; 44:A; 45:C; 46:B; 47:B;
48:B; 49:B; 50:B; 51:C; 52:C; 53:A; 54:A; 55:B; 56:C;
57:A; 58:C; 59:B; 60:A; 61:A; 62:C; 63:A; 64:C; 65:B;
66:B; 67:C; 68:C; 69:D; 70:B; 71:A; 72:D; 73:C; 74:B;

Dress Making/Sewing Technology – Semester 1 Module 7: Garment Construction – II

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75:A; 76:D; 77:B; 78:B; 79:A; 80:B; 81:C; 82:C; 83:C;
84:D; 85:B; 86:B; 87:C; 88:B; 89:C; 90:C; 91:B; 92:C;
93:B; 94:A; 95:C; 96:B; 97:B; 98:D; 99:A; 100:C;
101:B; 102:C; 103:B; 104:A; 105:B; 106:B; 107:B;
108:D; 109:C; 110:D; 111:D; 112:B; 113:A; 114:C;
115:B; 116:A; 117:D; 118:D; 119:C; 120:B; 121:B;
122:B; 123:A; 124:B; 125:C; 126:B; 127:D; 128:B;
129:B; 130:C; 131:B; 132:B; 133:B; 134:C; 135:B;
136:B; 137:B; 138:A; 139:D; 140:C; 141:B; 142:C;
143:D; 144:A; 145:A; 146:A; 147:D; 148:A; 149:B;
150:A; 151:C; 152:C; 153:B; 154:B; 155:B; 156:A;
157:A; 158:D; 159:B; 160:C; 161:B; 162:D; 163:A;
164:A; 165:A; 166:B; 167:A; 168:C; 169:B; 170:B;
171:B; 172:A; 173:C; 174:C; 175:C; 176:D; 177:C;
178:A; 179:C; 180:C; 181:D; 182:C; 183:B; 184:B;
185:C; 186:D; 187:D; 188:B; 189:C; 190:B; 191:B;
192:D; 193:C; 194:C; 195:A; 196:C; 197:D; 198:B;
199:C; 200:A; 201:B; 202:B; 203:C; 204:D; 205:C;
206:B; 207:A; 208:C; 209:D; 210:B; 211:B; 212:A;
213:C; 214:B; 215:B; 216:B; 217:D; 218:B; 219:B;
220:C; 221:C; 222:B; 223:B; 224:C; 225:C; 226:B;
227:A; 228:B; 229:B; 230:C; 231:C; 232:D; 233:A;
234:B; 235:D; 236:B; 237:A; 238:B; 239:C; 240:B;
241:A; 242:B; 243:A; 244:A; 245:B; 246:A; 247:B;
248:C; 249:C; 250:C; 251:C; 252:B; 253:C; 254:B;
255:C; 256:B; 257:C; 258:B; 259:B; 260:C; 261:B;
262:B; 263:D; 264:A; 265:D; 266:C; 267:C; 268:C;
269:B; 270:D; 271:C; 272:B; 273:C; 274:C; 275:A;
276:B; 277:B; 278:B; 279:B; 280:A; 281:D; 282:C;
283:C; 284:A; 285:A; 286:D; 287:B; 288:A; 289:C;
290:B; 291:A; 292:A; 293:B; 294:D; 295:B; 296:A;
297:B; 298:C; 299:C; 300:D; 301:B; 302:A; 303:C;
304:A; 305:C; 306:C; 307:B; 308:B; 309:B;

Dress making – Semester 2 Module 1 - Pattern and Layout - I

Reviewed and updated on: 01st November 2019 Version 1.1

1 : Which type of figure involves proportion of width and height without any deforming?

- A** : Erect figure
- B** : Tall and Thin figure
- C** : Stooping figure
- D** : Normal figure

2 : Which is the commercial pattern?

- A** : Standard patterns
- B** : Individual patterns
- C** : Ready-made patterns
- D** : Manual patterns

3 : What is the name of joints spine, ankle and wrist?

- A** : Gliding joints
- B** : Ball and socket joints
- C** : Hinge joints (Elbow)
- D** : Hinge joints (Knee)

4 : What is the use of measurements?

- A** : Correct fitting
- B** : Labelling
- C** : Packing
- D** : Pressing

5 : What are the primary colours?

- A** : Red, Yellow and Blue
- B** : Red, Yellow and Green
- C** : Yellow, Green and Blue
- D** : Green, Blue and Red

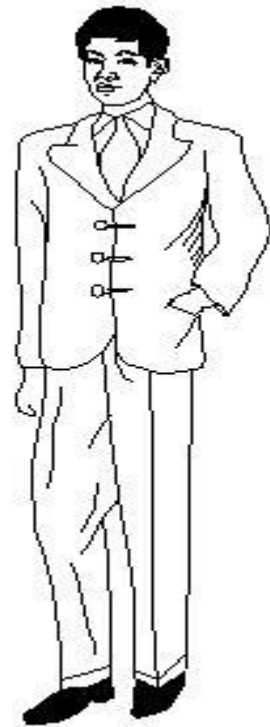
6 : What is it called when fabric is arranged one layer to the above layer in the mass production?

- A** : Cutting
- B** : Stitching
- C** : Spreading
- D** : Marking

7 : What is the name of arranging the patterns on a fabric?

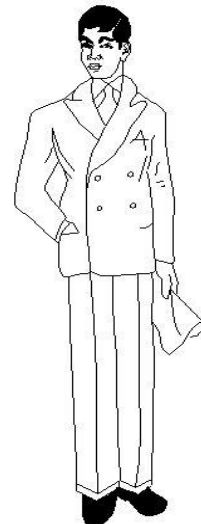
- A** : Layout
- B** : Drafting
- C** : Drawing
- D** : Designing

8 : Find the type of figure.



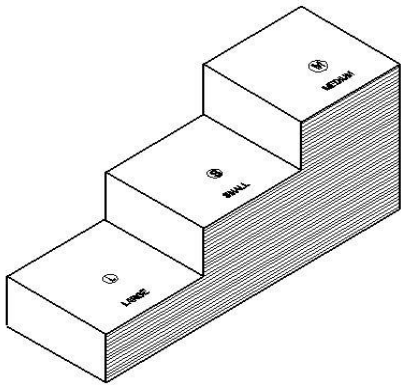
- A** : Erect figure
- B** : Tall and Thin figure
- C** : Stooping figure
- D** : Short and stout figure

9 : Identify the figure.



- A** : Semi Corpulent
- B** : Slaping shoulder
- C** : Corpulent
- D** : Tall & Thin

10 : What is the name of the lay?



- A : Deficient lay
- B : Multiple lay
- C : Double pick lay
- D : Stepped lay

11 : Which type of lay has individual components?

- A : Single pick lay
- B : Double pick lay
- C : Deficient lay
- D : Multiple lay

12 : Which method is used to convert patterns from one style to another style?

- A : Drafting method
- B : Draping method
- C : Grading method
- D : Manipulation method

13 : Which theory describes proportions of a human figure?

- A : Five head theory
- B : Six head theory
- C : Seven head theory
- D : Eight head theory

14 : Which unit has hair to chin in eight head theory?

- A : Unit 1
- B : Unit 2
- C : Unit 3
- D : Unit 4

15 : Which part of the human body enables for easy movement?

- A : Bones
- B : Joints

- C : Skin
- D : Muscles

16 : Which figure is abnormal growth in stomach area?

- A : Stooping shoulder
- B : Square shoulder
- C : Corpulent figure
- D : Erect figure

17 : What is the name of figure?



- A : Stooping figure
- B : Square shoulder
- C : Short short figure
- D : Erect figure

18 : What is the expansion of HBL?

- A : Horizontal Balance Line
- B : Vertical Balance Line
- C : Cross Balance Line
- D : Zigzag Balance Line

19 : Which one is pattern making tool?

- A : French curve
- B : Steam iron
- C : Cutter
- D : Seam ripper

20 : What is the unit of above the ankle to toe in eight head theory?

- A : 8
- B : 7
- C : 6
- D : 4

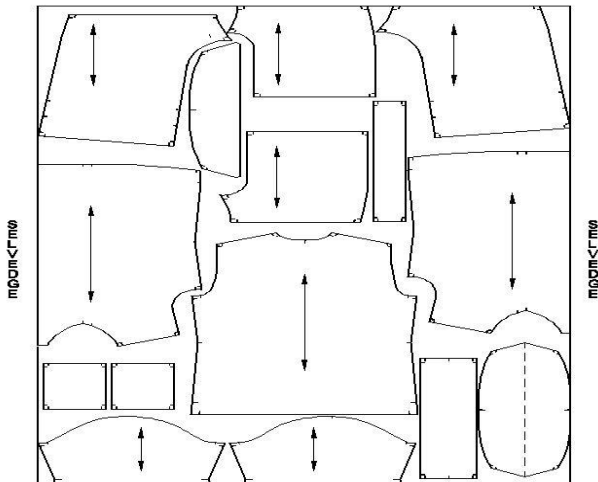
Dress making – Semester 2 Module 1 - Pattern and Layout - I

Reviewed and updated on: 01st November 2019 Version 1.1

21 : Which of the following is a type of flat pattern designing?

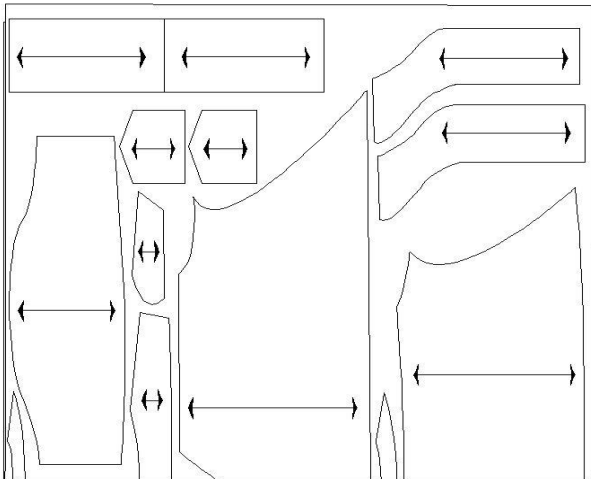
- A : Manipulation
- B : Drafting
- C : Draping
- D : Grading

22 : What is the name of the layout?



- A : Layout on lengthwise fold
- B : Layout on widthwise fold
- C : Directional layout
- D : Open layout

23 : What is the name of the layout?



- A : Layout on lengthwise fold
- B : Layout on widthwise fold
- C : Directional layout
- D : Open layout

24 : What is bulk manufacturing of ready made garments with standard measurement?

- A : Pattern
- B : Mass production

- C : Pattern making
- D : Pattern drafting

25 : What is known as for measure round the bare of throat?

- A : Neck
- B : Chest
- C : Inseam
- D : Full length

26 : What is it called basic pattern?

- A : Block pattern
- B : Working pattern
- C : First pattern
- D : Personal pattern

27 : Which identification mark is used in the pattern for balance?

- A : Pleat mark
- B : Dart mark
- C : Tuck mark
- D : Notch

28 : Which allowance is added along with the real body measurements for comfort?

- A : Seam allowance
- B : Folding allowance
- C : Ease allowance
- D : Shrinkage allowance

29 : What is a wedge shape contour in a pattern to control the fit of a garment?

- A : Tucks
- B : Pleat
- C : Dart
- D : Frill

30 : What is warp grain?

- A : Cross wise grain
- B : Length wise grain
- C : Bias grain
- D : True bias grain

31 : What is used for marking the patterns layout on fabric?

- A : Marker
- B : Grading
- C : Drafting
- D : Flat pattern designing

Dress making – Semester 2 Module 1 - Pattern and Layout - I

Reviewed and updated on: 01st November 2019 Version 1.1

32 : How commercial pattern are prepared?

- A** : Standard measurements
- B** : Individual measurements
- C** : Approximately
- D** : By measuring old garments

33 : Which part of the commercial pattern explains about the use of pattern and different pattern markings?

- A** : Envelope
- B** : Pattern issue
- C** : Instruction sheet
- D** : Size chart

34 : What is placement of style lines by tape in draping process?

- A** : Tape marking
- B** : Pin marking
- C** : Chalk marking
- D** : Marking

35 : What is known a wedge shaped?

- A** : Panel
- B** : Gore
- C** : Yoke
- D** : Notch

36 : What is called on act of altering the original shape to new pattern shape?

- A** : Pattern manipulation
- B** : Dart manipulation
- C** : Pleat manipulation
- D** : Tuck manipulation

37 : Which type of fullness is spreaded equally in the opposite side?

- A** : One sided fullness
- B** : Equal fullness
- C** : Unequal fullness
- D** : Sided fullness

38 : Which type of fullness is used to increase fullness and make arc shape?

- A** : One sided fullness
- B** : Equal fullness
- C** : Unequal fullness
- D** : Sided fullness

39 : Which type of fullness is used for one side in less one side in more to form an arc shape?

- A** : One sided fullness
- B** : Equal fullness

C : Unequal fullness

D : Sided fullness

40 : What is the width of cotton cloth?

- A** : 90cms
- B** : 70cms
- C** : 84cms
- D** : 115cms

41 : What is the width of silk cloth?

- A** : 90cms
- B** : 70cms
- C** : 84cms
- D** : 115cms

42 : What is the width of light weight woven synthetics?

- A** : 90cms
- B** : 70cms
- C** : 84cms
- D** : 115cms

43 : Which fabric design is consumed more fabric for layout?

- A** : Plain fabric
- B** : All over design fabric
- C** : White poplin fabric
- D** : One way design fabric

44 : Which skirt is required more fabric?

- A** : Umbrella skirt
- B** : Tulip skirt
- C** : A' line skirt
- D** : Straight skirt

44a : Which body part requires more fabric?

- A** : With yoke
- B** : Plain
- C** : Smocked
- D** : With collar

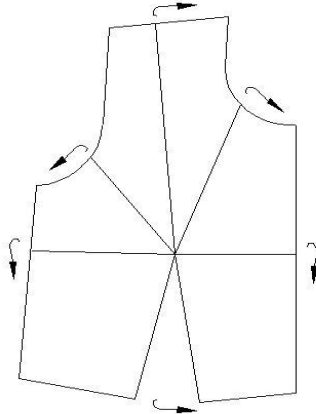
45 : Which human figure requires more fabric?

- A** : Tall and prominent
- B** : Small and thin
- C** : Sloping shoulder
- D** : Straight shoulder

46 : What is the amount of excess or space between dart legs called?

- A** : Bust point
- B** : Dart point
- C** : Dart legs
- D** : Dart intake

47 : What does the following figure indicates?



- A** : Dart point
- B** : Dart intake
- C** : Direction of dart excess
- D** : Dart

48 : How many types of draping techniques?

- A** : 6
- B** : 5
- C** : 4
- D** : 3

49 : Which measurement is useful for making trousers?

- A** : Shirt length
- B** : Waist length
- C** : Wrist round
- D** : Inside leg seam

50 : Which type of measurement is measured in a circular manner around the body part and tape ends meet each other?

- A** : Vertical measurements
- B** : Horizontal measurements
- C** : Arc measurements
- D** : Girth measurements

51 : How many parts can be divided the normal figure?

- A** : 6
- B** : 8

- C** : 4
- D** : 5

52 : What kinds of figures are seen in army and police?

- A** : Erect figure
- B** : Tall and Thin
- C** : Stooping figure
- D** : Short and Stout

53 : How many heads are there for fashion figure?

- A** : 08 head
- B** : 09 head
- C** : 12 head
- D** : 07 head

54 : What is the formula for calculating marker efficiency?

A :

$$\frac{\text{Area of patterns in marker plan}}{\text{Total area of marker plan}} \times 100$$

B :

$$\frac{\text{Area of patterns in marker plan}}{\text{Total area of marker plan}} \times 100$$

C :

$$\frac{\text{Area of patterns in marker plan}}{\text{Total area of fabric}} \times 100$$

D :

$$\frac{\text{Area of fabric used}}{\text{Total area of fabric}} \times 100$$

55 : Which is the checked fabrics?

A : Napped fabrics

B : Plaid fabrics

C : Striped fabrics

D : Plain fabrics

56 : Which tool is used to transfer markings from paper patterns?

A : Knotcher

B : Tracing wheel

C : French curve

D : Grading ruler

57 : What is the name of marker prepared on the fabric?

A : Pattern marker

B : Fabric marker

C : Paper marker

D : Computerized marker

58 : What is the purpose of markers?

A : Pressing

B : Finishing

C : Stitching

D : Cutting

59 : What is the formula to calculate increment?

A : Increment = Size interval x Variable quantity

B : Increment = Base size x Variable quantity

C : Increment = Variable quantity x Sample size

D : Increment = Base size x Size interval

60 : What is the measurement ratio for drafting the neck curve?

A : 1 : 6

B : 1 : 4

C : 1 : 2

D : 1 : 8

61 : How many types of manipulation?

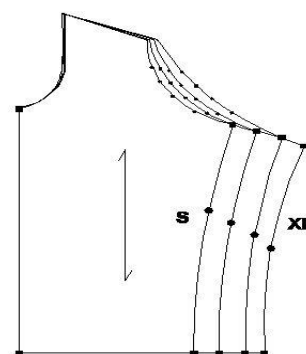
A : 2

B : 3

C : 4

D : 5

62 : What is the process shown in figure?



A : Drafting

B : Draping

C : Designing

D : Grading

63 : How many types of pattern grading methods are there?

A : 2

B : 4

C : 3

D : 6

64 : What is the unit of measurements to refer increments?

A : Meter

B : Inches

C : Millimetres

D : Centimetres

Dress making – Semester 2 Module 2 - Pattern and Layout - II

Reviewed and updated on: 01st November 2019 Version 1.1

65 : How many types of part foundations are there?

- A** : 4
- B** : 5
- C** : 3
- D** : 2

66 : What is the name of parts, having length between crotch and knee?

- A** : Jamaica
- B** : Bermudas
- C** : Pedal pusher
- D** : Shorts

67 : Which one is a bifurcated garment?

- A** : Pants
- B** : Skirt
- C** : Frock
- D** : Kameez

68 : What is the name of a fabric band at the bottom of the sleeve?

- A** : Placket
- B** : Cuff
- C** : Yoke
- D** : Collar

69 : How many types of shirt yokes are there?

- A** : 2
- B** : 3
- C** : 4
- D** : 5

70 : What is the name of placket finished with a facing?

- A** : Continuous bound placket
- B** : Faced placket
- C** : Shirt placket
- D** : Doghouse placket

71 : Which one is a plain weave unfinished cotton fabric?

- A** : Mull
- B** : Muslin
- C** : Poplin
- D** : Calico

72 : Which one is a lower garment?

- A** : Skirt
- B** : Shirt
- C** : Saree blouse
- D** : Kameez

73 : What is the name of length wise grain?

- A** : Weft
- B** : Warp
- C** : Bias
- D** : True bias

74 : What is the name of process to set the yarns with steam and heat?

- A** : Draping
- B** : Tearing
- C** : Pressing
- D** : Blocking

75 : What is a diagonal line across the weave of the fabric?

- A** : Bias
- B** : Parallel
- C** : Perpendicular
- D** : Crosswise

76 : How many classifications are there for sleeves?

- A** : Two types
- B** : Three types
- C** : Four types
- D** : Six types

77 : Which sleeve run up to neck line?

- A** : Puff sleeve
- B** : Raglan sleeve
- C** : Plain sleeve
- D** : Cap sleeve

78 : Which part of the body is covered by sleeves?

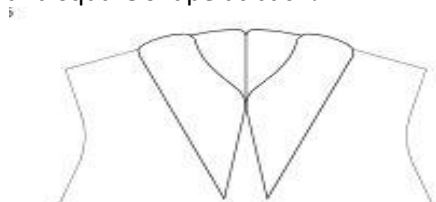
- A** : Arms
- B** : Legs
- C** : Neck
- D** : Waist

79 : What is the name of sleeve in the diagram?



- A : Puff sleeve
- B : Bell sleeve
- C : Plain sleeve
- D : Circular sleeve

80 : What is the name of collar with 'V' shape in front and square shape at back?



- A : Parithan collar
- B : Sailor collar
- C : Cape collar
- D : Shawl collar

80a : How many types of peter pan collars are there?

- A : 3
- B : 4
- C : 2
- D : 1

80b : Which one is the flat collar with rounded ends used in children's garments?

- A : Cape collar
- B : Peter pan collar
- C : Sailor collar
- D : Scalloped collar

81 : What is the enhancement given to the garment for its good appearance?

- A : Placket
- B : Cuff
- C : Collar
- D : Lapel

82 : How many types of manual markers are used in garment industry?

- A : 6
- B : 4
- C : 2
- D : 3

83 : What is marker planning?

- A : Arrangement of patterns
- B : Preparing of patterns
- C : Marking of patterns
- D : Cutting of patterns

84 : What is determined by fabric utilization?

- A : Marker planning
- B : Marker efficiency
- C : Marker consistency
- D : Marker accuracy

85 : What is the advantage of pattern grading?

- A : Accuracy
- B : Time saving
- C : Consistency
- D : Perfection

86 : What is pattern grading process?

- A : Increasing the measurement
- B : Increasing or decreasing the shape
- C : Increasing or decreasing the size
- D : Decreasing the measurement

87 : What does describe about term derived?

- A : Length of parts
- B : Width of parts
- C : Shape of parts
- D : Size of parts

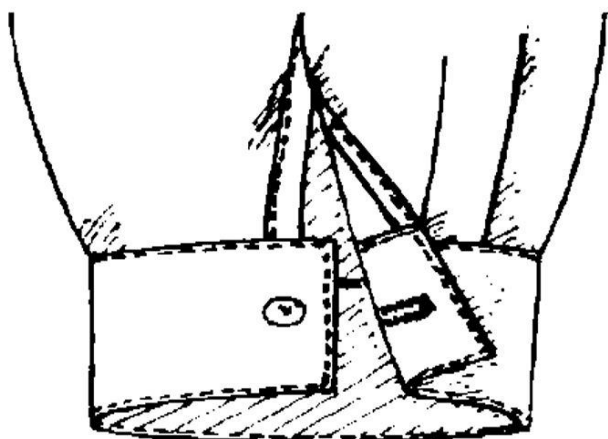
88 : What is crotch point?

- A : Crotch line of parts
- B : Base of the torso
- C : Distance from waist to crotch
- D : End of crotch extension

89 : What is out seam?

- A : Side seam joining front and back of parts
- B : Seam allowance for parts
- C : Legline of the part
- D : Seam between front and back of parts

90 : Which part of the shirt is shown in the figure?



- A : A cuff and placket
- B : Stand collar
- C : Shirt yoke
- D : Front placket

91 : How many layers of fabric is used to make a western yoke?

- A : Two layers
- B : Single layer
- C : Three layers
- D : Four layers

92 : Which is the direction of the fibers in woven fabric?

- A : Line
- B : Selvedge
- C : Grain
- D : Seam

93 : How many types of muslins are there?

- A : 3
- B : 4
- C : 2
- D : 5

94 : Which one is the direct method of designing on the human figure?

- A : Draping
- B : Drafting
- C : Sketching
- D : Figuring

95 : Which type of sleeve is used to develop various sleeve styles?

- A : Bishop sleeve
- B : Puff sleeve

C : Raglan sleeve

D : Plain sleeve

96 : Which sleeve is a variation of bell sleeve?

- A : Bishop sleeve
- B : Circular sleeve
- C : Puff sleeve
- D : Plain sleeve

97 : Which one is wide collar with long pointed ends in the front?

- A : Puritan collar
- B : Sailor collar
- C : Cape collar
- D : Shawl collar

98 : What is the shape of a turtle neck collar after construction?

- A : Semi-circle
- B : Circle
- C : Square
- D : Triangle

99 : Which one is the basic unit of measurement in fashion drawing?

- A : Head
- B : Cente meter
- C : Meter
- D : Foot

100 : What is the use of measurement?

- A : Pressing
- B : Packing
- C : Correct fitting
- D : Labelling

101 : What is the other name for commercial pattern?

- A : Individual patterns
- B : Ready - made patterns
- C : Manual patterns
- D : Block patterns

Dress making – Semester 2 Module 3 - Garment Sketching

Reviewed and updated on: 01st November 2019 Version 1.1

102 : Which shape has six straight and equal sides?

- A** : Triangle
- B** : Pentagon
- C** : Hexagon
- D** : Octagon

103 : What defines as a series of interconnected points?

- A** : Colour
- B** : Line
- C** : Dot
- D** : Texture

104 : Which one is a wedge - shape cutout in a pattern to control the fit of a garment?

- A** : Dart point
- B** : Bust point
- C** : Dart legs
- D** : Dart intake

105 : Which one is elements of design?

- A** : Emphasis
- B** : Harmony
- C** : Pattern
- D** : Texture

106 : Which is stylized versions of natural shape?

- A** : Abstract shape
- B** : Illusion
- C** : Space
- D** : Texture

107 : Which shape is used for face rendering?

- A** : Square
- B** : Triangle
- C** : Circular
- D** : Ellipse

108 : What is the basic element of design?

- A** : Balance
- B** : Harmony
- C** : Line
- D** : Rhythm

109 : Which two colours are beside each other on the color wheel?

- A** : Analogous colors
- B** : Cool colors
- C** : Complementary
- D** : Secondary colors

110 : Which is a cool colour?

- A** : Red
- B** : Green
- C** : Yellow
- D** : Orange

111 : Which is a primary colour?

- A** : Green
- B** : Yellow
- C** : Orange
- D** : Violet

112 : What is the combination of any one colour with the opposite colour is called?

- A** : Complementary colour
- B** : Primary colour
- C** : Tone
- D** : Value

113 : Which is secondary colours in color wheel?

- A** : Red
- B** : Yellow
- C** : Green
- D** : Brown

114 : Which is overlapping skirt?

- A** : Mini skirt
- B** : Pleated skirt
- C** : Long skirt
- D** : Tulips skirt

115 : Which is a type of ladies top?

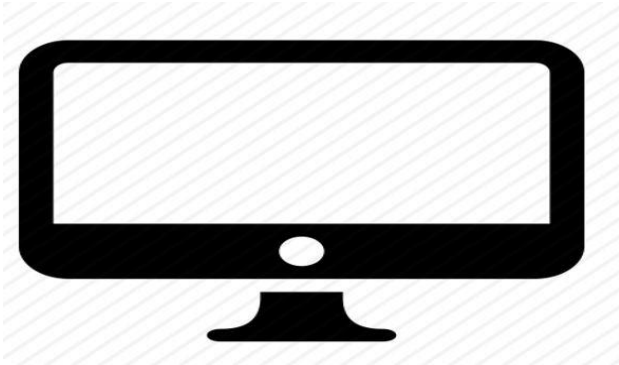
- A** : Skirt
- B** : Blouse
- C** : Kimono
- D** : Palazzo

116 : Which short cut key is used to select all in coral draw?

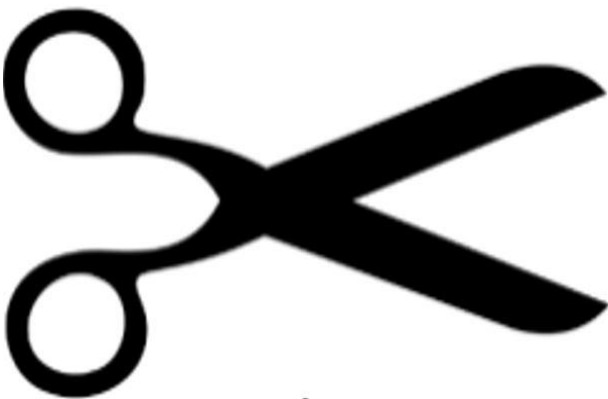
- A** : Ctrl + C
- B** : Ctrl + A
- C** : Ctrl + S
- D** : Ctrl + V

117 : Which icon is clicked to cut selected objects to the clipboard?

A :



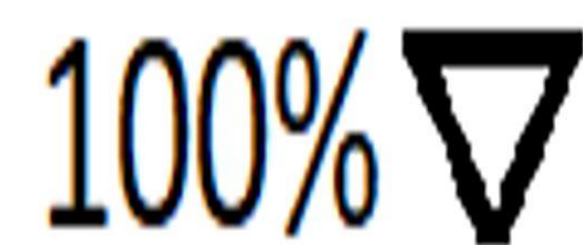
B :



C :



D :



118 : Which tool to draw and to edit tables?

A : Star tool

B : Rectangle tool

C : Ellipse tool

D : Table tool

119 : Which tool is used to remove unwanted areas in objects in coral draw?

A : Crop tool

B : Knife tool

C : Eraser tool

D : Shape tool

120 : Which key is used to print coraldraw?

A : Ctrl + P

B : Ctrl + Z

C : Ctrl + X

D : Ctrl + N

121 : Which software is used for designing?

A : Excel

B : Microsoft word

C : Coral draw

D : Power point

122 : What is the term for out side shape of dress?

A : Fashion

B : Design

C : Silhouette

D : Style

123 : Which line is created illusion of increased length?

A : Vertical lines

B : Horizontal lines

C : Diagonal line

D : Curved lines

124 : Which is the elements of garment?

A : Full

B : Balance

C : Harmony

D : Rhythm

125 : How do you get violet colour by mixing of two colour?

A : Red and Blue

B : Blue and Yellow

C : Yellow and Red

D : Yellow and Green

126 : What is the complementary color of blue?

A : Violet

B : Green

C : Orange

D : Light green

Dress making – Semester 2 Module 3 - Garment Sketching

Reviewed and updated on: 01st November 2019 Version 1.1

127 : What is a tone?

- A** : Mixing of grey
- B** : Mixing of white
- C** : Mixing of black
- D** : Mixing of brown

128 : Which is hand kerchief skirt?

A :



B :



C :



D :



129 : Which skirt has cut bias fold?

- A** : Umbrella skirt
- B** : Mine skirt
- C** : Pencil skirt
- D** : Pleated skirt

130 : Which skirt length is upper thigh just below crotch level?

- A** : Micro mini skirt
- B** : Long skirt
- C** : Pencil skirt
- D** : Godet skirt

131 : What is a sharara?

- A** : Leggings
- B** : Palazzo
- C** : Skirt
- D** : Top

132 : Which is a Loose Japanese top?

- A** : Raglan
- B** : Kimono
- C** : Plain
- D** : Princess line

133 : Which color scheme uses a single color with its shades, tones and tints?

- A** : Complementary color scheme
- B** : Monochromatic color scheme
- C** : Analogous color scheme
- D** : Tetradic color scheme

134 : Which line gives a natural and continuous effect?

- A** : Straight line
- B** : Thick line
- C** : Spiral line
- D** : Opposite curve

135 : How grain line is indicated in patterns?

- A** : By arrow mark
- B** : By points
- C** : By notches
- D** : By lines

136 : What is the speed of double needle lock stitch machines?

- A** : 500 stitches per minute
- B** : 1000 stitches per minute
- C** : 2000 stitches per minute
- D** : 4000 stitches per minute

137 : What is the machine used for fusing process?

- A** : Fusing machine
- B** : Pressing machine
- C** : Cutting machine
- D** : Sewing machine

138 : What is another term for production department?

- A** : Cutting department
- B** : Sewing department
- C** : Finishing department
- D** : Planning department

139 : What is used in stand up pack of shirts?

- A** : Collar band
- B** : Butterfly
- C** : Plastic clip
- D** : Back support board

140 : How the garment size identified?

- A** : Warning sticker
- B** : Size sticker
- C** : Hand tags
- D** : Innes collar band

141 : What is used to remove the water from fabric and garments after washing?

- A** : Sediment trapes
- B** : Washing machines
- C** : Drying machines
- D** : Hydro extractors

142 : Which machine is used to remove dust particles from garments?

- A** : Thread sucking machine
- B** : Bar tacking machine
- C** : Laundering
- D** : Drying machine

143 : Which is used to give a raised and beautiful appearance to collar points in shirt packing?

- A** : Butterfly
- B** : Plastic clips
- C** : Pins
- D** : Collar band

144 : What type of pressing is performed on assembled garment?

- A** : Top pressing
- B** : Under pressing
- C** : Over pressing
- D** : Back pressing

145 : What is used in hot air irons for pressing?

- A** : Vacuum
- B** : Hot air
- C** : Pressure
- D** : Moisture

146 : Which iron is used for industrial purpose?

- A** : Electric iron
- B** : Cast iron
- C** : Steam iron
- D** : Charcoal iron

147 : What is the process of cutting off unnecessary threads from the finished garments?

- A** : Combing
- B** : Folding
- C** : Ironing
- D** : Trimming

148 : What is the use of hot air irons?

- A** : Drying
- B** : Pressing
- C** : Folding
- D** : Trimming

149 : How many classifications are there for pressing?

- A** : 2
- B** : 3
- C** : 4
- D** : 5

- 150** : Which stage is called as children's stage?
A : 2 - 10 years
B : 6 - 18 years
C : 4 - 14 years
D : 5 - 10 years

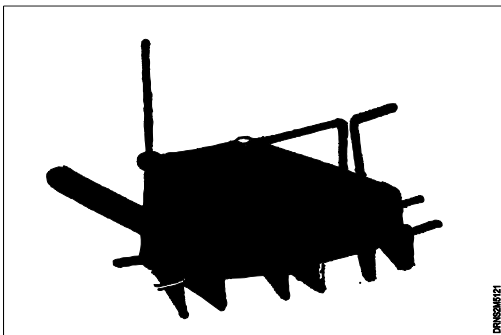
- 150a** : How many ways placket finishing can be done for children garments?
A : 3
B : 4
C : 2
D : 5

- 151** : What is the use of trimmings?
A : Decorations for garments
B : Fullness for garments
C : Variations for garments
D : Cuttings for garments

- 152** : What is tops?
A : Head gears
B : Lower body garments
C : Under garments
D : Upper body garments

- 153** : Which machines are used to sew the button automatically into a garment?
A : Button hole machine
B : Button fixing machine
C : Bar tacking machine
D : Lock stitch machine

- 154** : What is the name of stitch in the figure?



- A** : Over lock stitch
B : Flat lock stitch
C : Interlock stitch
D : Chain stitch

- 155** : What is the size of blades used in button hole making machine?
A : 1' - 2'
B : 3/4' - 1'

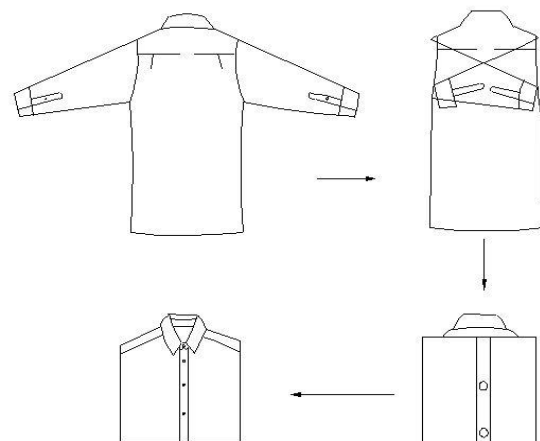
- C** : 1/2' - 3/4'
D : 1/4' - 1/2'

- 156** : What is the direction of warp yarn?
A : Parallel to selvedge
B : Vertical to selvedge
C : Crosswise to selvedge
D : Overlapping to selvedge

- 157** : What is the commercial term for the process washing and drying?
A : Laundry
B : Extraction
C : Packing
D : Pressing

- 158** : Which is a method of bulk packing?
A : Flat pack
B : Carton packing
C : Hanges packing
D : Roll packing

- 159** : What is the name of packing?



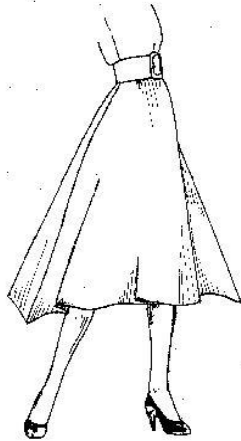
- A** : Dead man pack
B : Flat pack
C : Stand-up pack
D : Hanger pack

- 160** : What is the process of trimming in garment finishing?
A : Cutting of unnecessary garment
B : Finishing of garments
C : Folding of garments
D : Stitching of garments

161 : How to remove creases formed during sewing?

- A : Ironing
- B : Folding
- C : Finishing
- D : Trimming

162 : What is the error in the figure?



- A : Lengthwise grains are not parallel
- B : Crosswise grains are not parallel
- C : Crosswise grains are parallel
- D : Lengthwise grains are parallel

163 : What is the difference between the actual body measurement and the garment measurement?

- A : Ease
- B : Fit
- C : Fullness
- D : Seam

164 : Which fabrics are not flexible?

- A : Thin and glossy
- B : Smooth and soft
- C : Thin and soft
- D : Crisp and stiff

165 : What is the successful aspect of a garment?

- A : Fit
- B : Design
- C : Style
- D : Size

166 : What is the purpose of placket?

- A : To modify garment
- B : To put on and remove garment

C : To proportionate garment

D : To differentiate garment

167 : Who is a toddler?

- A : Children from 6 months - 4 years
- B : Children from 1 year - 5 years
- C : Children from 8 months - 2 year
- D : Children from 1 year - 2 year

168 : Which skirt falls inward from hip level to hem line?

- A : Circular skirt
- B : Flared skirt
- C : Pegged skirt
- D : A - line skirt

169 : Which is the classic dress of Indian women?

- A** : Saree
- B** : Kameez salwar
- C** : Churidar kurtha
- D** : Gown

170 : Which one is a body garment?

- A** : Salwar
- B** : Kameez
- C** : Churidar
- D** : Ghaghra

171 : What is odini?

- A** : Pyjama
- B** : Long skirt
- C** : Long shawl
- D** : Long kurtha

172 : Which is an unstitched gents dress wrapped around the waist?

- A** : Pants
- B** : Trouser
- C** : Pyjama
- D** : Dhoti

173 : What is chaak?

- A** : Long slits
- B** : Short slits
- C** : Knots
- D** : Snipped edges

174 : Which cut starts from the centre of armhole and comes over the bust point to bottom?

- A** : Princess line
- B** : Godet
- C** : Yoke
- D** : Flare

175 : What is kameez?

- A** : A long tunic
- B** : A short skirt
- C** : A tight pyjama
- D** : A long skirt

176 : What is godet?

- A** : Material given for flare
- B** : Material given as lining
- C** : Material at waist band
- D** : Material at inseam

177 : Which garment is prepared with casing at the waist for inserting tape?

- A** : Kameez
- B** : Churidar
- C** : Kurta
- D** : Sherwani

178 : What is the planning of man and machine?

- A** : Job co-ordination
- B** : Job finishing
- C** : Job organization
- D** : Job planning

179 : What is cost of production?

- A** : Overheads
- B** : Labour charges
- C** : Making charges
- D** : Material cost

180 : Which cost that cannot be directly attributed on the work piece?

- A** : Depreciation
- B** : Overheads
- C** : Profit
- D** : Labour charges

181 : What includes all the expenditures for the material of the work piece?

- A** : Cost of stitching
- B** : Cost of transport
- C** : Cost of production
- D** : Cost of material

182 : Who calculates the price of a work or piece?

- A** : Workshop supervisor
- B** : Manager
- C** : Quality controller
- D** : Industrial engineer

183 : What is VAT?

- A** : Value Added Time
- B** : Value Added Total
- C** : Value Added Tax
- D** : Value Added Test

184 : Which is a midriff baring garment?

- A** : Salwar
- B** : Blouse
- C** : Kurtha
- D** : Kameez

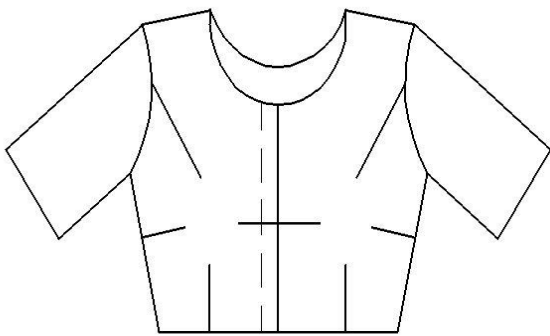
185 : Which is an Indian traditional costume?

- A : Shirt-skirt
- B : Shirt-trousers
- C : Gown
- D : Sari-blouse

186 : What is the role of dart in blouse?

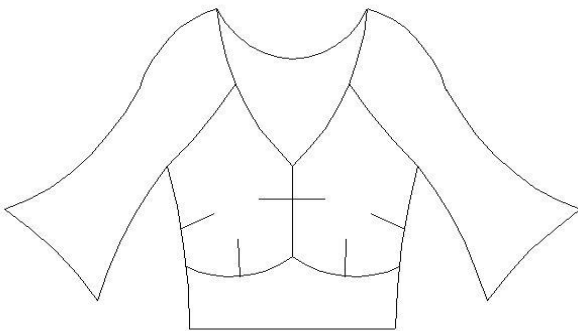
- A : Good fit
- B : Ease
- C : Fastening
- D : Decorative

187 : What is the name of garment?



- A : Saree blouse
- B : Kameez
- C : Kurtha
- D : Ladies shirt

188 : What is the name of garment?



- A : Raglan blouse
- B : Katori blouse
- C : Knotted blouse
- D : Plain blouse

189 : Which blouse is prepared without plackets and knotted at the centre front?

- A : Raglan blouse
- B : Katori blouse
- C : Knotted blouse
- D : Plain blouse

190 : Which blouse is stitched without dart?

- A : Katori
- B : Plain
- C : Raglan
- D : Knotted

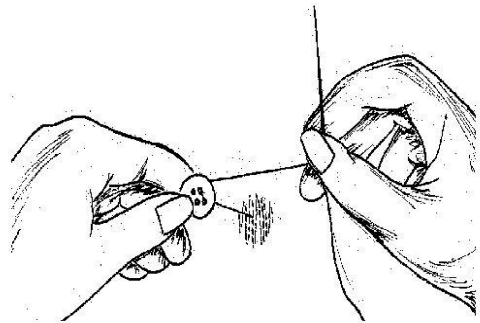
191 : How raglan blouse is prepared?

- A : With raglan sleeve
- B : With darts
- C : Without darts
- D : Without placket

192 : What is the use of seam ripper?

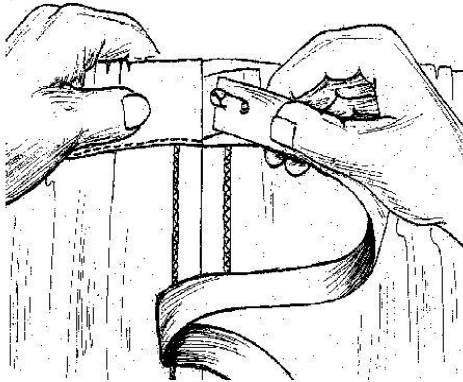
- A : To remove the stitches
- B : To stitch holes
- C : Cutting thread
- D : Stitching seam

193 : What is the procedure?



- A : Repairing a button
- B : Repairing fabric under button
- C : Repairing machine stitch
- D : Unpicking machine stitch

194 : What is the procedure?



- A : Repairing elastic
- B : Repairing button hole
- C : Repairing machine stitch
- D : Mending a seam

195 : What is the purpose of repairing a garment?

- A : To increase the life
- B : To decrease life
- C : To increase quality
- D : To decrease quality

196 : What is darning?

- A : Mending process
- B : Cutting process
- C : Unpicking
- D : Restitching

197 : Where is mending of a seam done?

- A : On wrong side
- B : On right side
- C : On seam
- D : On inseam

198 : What is called opening in lower garment?

- A : Bows
- B : Frill
- C : Fastening
- D : Fly

199 : What is buckram?

- A : Interlocking
- B : Interlooping
- C : Interfacing
- D : Interlining

200 : What is the name of layer of fabric inserted between garment and lining?

- A : Interlocking
- B : Interlooping
- C : Interfacing
- D : Interlining

201 : What is a fusing material?

- A : Stained material
- B : Adhesive material
- C : Interlining
- D : Luxurious material

202 : Which layer of fabric is cut to the same shape as the garment?

- A : Under lining
- B : Interlining
- C : Interfacing
- D : Lining

Dress making – Semester 2 Module 6 - Quality Control

Reviewed and updated on: 01st November 2019 Version 1.1

203 : Which stains are easier to remove?

- A** : Fresh stain
- B** : Tough stain
- C** : Old stain
- D** : Blood stain

204 : What is known as discoloration produced by a foreign matter?

- A** : Pile
- B** : Hole
- C** : Dirty
- D** : Stain

205 : What is the first step in laundry process?

- A** : Sort
- B** : Wash
- C** : Fold
- D** : Dry

206 : What is the abbreviation of AAMA?

- A** : Apparel Aids for Manufactures Association
- B** : American Apparel Manufactures Association
- C** : American And Mexican Association
- D** : American Aided Manufactures Association

207 : What is meant as meeting a specification?

- A** : Quantity
- B** : Price
- C** : Quality
- D** : Time

208 : What is the full form of NMS?

- A** : National Material System
- B** : National Measurement System
- C** : National Mineral Society
- D** : National Material Society

209 : What does QA stand for?

- A** : Quality Assurance
- B** : Quality Adjustment
- C** : Quality Allocation
- D** : Quality Access

210 : What is the full form of FQC?

- A** : Fabric Quantity Control
- B** : Fabric Quality Control
- C** : First Quality Control
- D** : Final Quality Control

211 : What is a band running weft-wise across the full width of the cloth?

- A** : Weft bar

B : Weft crack

C : Floats

D : Temple mark

212 : What is missing ends?

- A** : Absence of warp ends
- B** : Absence of weft ends
- C** : Presence of warp loop
- D** : Presence of weft loop

213 : What is the other name for broken picks?

- A** : Floats
- B** : Double picks
- C** : Lashing - in
- D** : Temple mark

214 : What is known as the maximum percentage of defective accepted by the customer?

- A** : SQC
- B** : AQL
- C** : Order quantity
- D** : Arbitrary sampling

215 : What is AQL?

- A** : Accepted Quality Level
- B** : Arbitrary Quality level
- C** : Accepted Quantity level
- D** : Accepted Quality line

216 : What is SQC?

- A** : Statistical Quality Control
- B** : Statistical Quantity Control
- C** : Statistical Quality Check
- D** : Statistical Quantity Check

217 : Who monitors the quality of incoming and outgoing products or materials of a company?

- A** : Quality controller
- B** : Supervisor
- C** : Manager
- D** : Sewing operator

218 : What is the purpose of cleaning agents?

- A** : Label removal
- B** : Stain removal
- C** : Stitch removal
- D** : Trimming

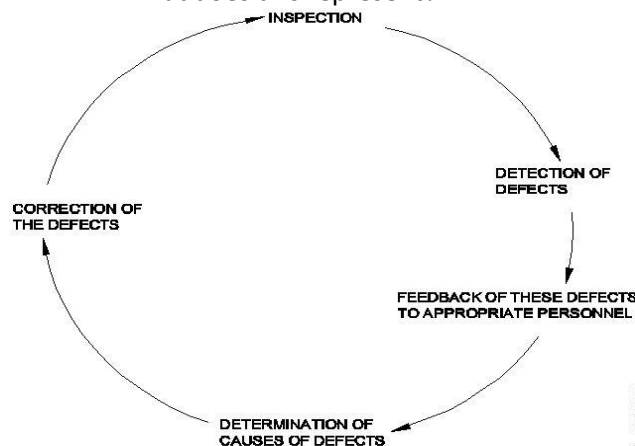
219 : What is meant as goodness as badness of a product?

- A : Brand
- B : Specification
- C : Quality
- D : Quantity

220 : What is stain?

- A : Marks difficult to remove
- B : A hole
- C : Piling
- D : Skipped stitches

221 : What does this represent?



- A : Final inspection
- B : Inspection loop
- C : Quality assurance
- D : Quality plan

222 : When process control is carried out?

- A : Before production
- B : During production
- C : After production
- D : After production control

223 : What is improper interlacement of warp and weft ends?

- A : Box marks
- B : Temple marks
- C : Lashing - in
- D : Floats

224 : Which is the process of maintaining the standards in the product?

- A : Quantity assurance
- B : Quality control
- C : Quality testing
- D : Quantity inspection

225 : Which method inspects random shipments?

- A : Spot checking
- B : Statistical sampling
- C : Arbitrary sampling
- D : No inspection

226 : Which inspection checks each and every garments in a lot?

- A : No inspection
- B : Arbitrary sampling
- C : Spot checking
- D : 100% inspection

227 : Which inspection is performed in the last stage of manufacturing?

- A : Inprocess inspection
- B : Final inspection
- C : Stage inspection
- D : Spot checking

228 : Which machine is used to inspect the fabric quality?

- A : Fault identification machine
- B : Fabric inspection machine
- C : Fabric identification machine
- D : Fabric inspection material

229 : What is the use of inspection?

- A : Check the quantity
- B : Check the quality
- C : Control the quality
- D : Control the quantity

230 : What is No inspection?

- A : Lot passed without inspection
- B : Spot checking
- C : Acceptance sampling
- D : Statistical sampling

231 : How many types of inspections are there?

- A : 3
- B : 4
- C : 5
- D : 2

232 : How many types of inspections are there?

- A : Production executive
- B : Production manager
- C : Quality controller
- D : Quality checker

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233 : Who is responsible to avoid future quality related problems?

- A** : Manager
- B** : Sewing operator
- C** : Inspector
- D** : Quality controller

234 : What is the goal of quality controllers?

- A** : Maintain products and materials
- B** : Maintain quality standards
- C** : Maintain required materials
- D** : Maintain quality of material

235 : Who is responsible to solve the quality problem?

- A** : Industrial engineers
- B** : Quality supervisor
- C** : Sewing operator
- D** : Manager

236 : Who examines the products and materials from defects and deviations?

- A** : Merchandisers
- B** : Industrial Engineers
- C** : Quality controller
- D** : Sewing operator

237 : Who is the person responsible for quality aspects of a garment?

- A** : Quality controller
- B** : Checker
- C** : Manager
- D** : Director

ANSWERS :

1:D; 2:C; 3:A; 4:A; 5:A; 6:C; 7:A; 8:B; 9:B; 10:D; 11:A;
12:D; 13:D; 14:A; 15:B; 16:C; 17:A; 18:A; 19:A; 20:A;
21:A; 22:D; 23:C; 24:B; 25:A; 26:A; 27:D; 28:C; 29:C;
30:B; 31:A; 32:A; 33:C; 34:A; 35:B; 36:A; 37:B; 38:A;
39:C; 40:A; 41:C; 42:D; 43:D; 44:A; 44a:C; 45:A;
46:D; 47:C; 48:D; 49:D; 50:D; 51:B; 52:A; 53:C; 54:A;
55:B; 56:B; 57:B; 58:D; 59:A; 60:A; 61:A; 62:D; 63:A;
64:C; 65:A; 66:A; 67:A; 68:B; 69:A; 70:B; 71:B; 72:A;
73:B; 74:C; 75:A; 76:A; 77:B; 78:A; 79:A; 80:A; 80a:
B; 80b:C; 81:C; 82:C; 83:A; 84:B; 85:B; 86:C; 87:A;
88:D; 89:A; 90:A; 91:B; 92:C; 93:A; 94:A; 95:D; 96:B;
97:A; 98:B; 99:A; 100:C; 101:B; 102:C; 103:B; 104:A;
105:D; 106:A; 107:D; 108:C; 109:A; 110:B; 111:B;
112:A; 113:C; 114:D; 115:B; 116:B; 117:B; 118:D;
119:A; 120:A; 121:C; 122:C; 123:A; 124:A; 125:A;
126:C; 127:A; 128:D; 129:A; 130:A; 131:C; 132:B;

133:B; 134:C; 135:A; 136:D; 137:A; 138:B; 139:B;
140:B; 141:D; 142:A; 143:A; 144:A; 145:D; 146:C;
147:D; 148:B; 149:A; 150:C; 150a:A; 151:A; 152:D;
153:B; 154:A; 155:C; 156:B; 157:A; 158:B; 159:A;
160:A; 161:A; 162:B; 163:A; 164:D; 165:A; 166:B;
167:A; 168:C; 169:A; 170:B; 171:C; 172:D; 173:B;
174:A; 175:A; 176:A; 177:B; 178:D; 179:C; 180:B;
181:D; 182:A; 183:C; 184:B; 185:D; 186:A; 187:A;
188:A; 189:A; 190:A; 191:A; 192:A; 193:A; 194:A;
195:A; 196:A; 197:A; 198:D; 199:C; 200:D; 201:B;
202:A; 203:A; 204:D; 205:A; 206:B; 207:C; 208:B;
209:A; 210:B; 211:A; 212:A; 213:B; 214:B; 215:A;
216:A; 217:A; 218:B; 219:C; 220:A; 221:B; 222:B;
223:D; 224:B; 225:A; 226:D; 227:B; 228:B; 229:C;
230:A; 231:A; 232:C; 233:D; 234:B; 235:B; 236:C;
237:A;