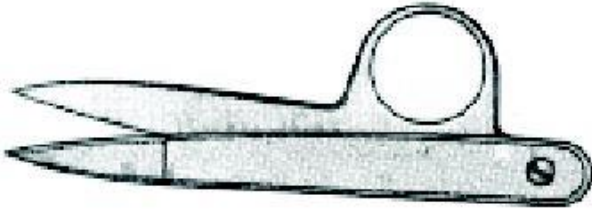


# Dress Making /Sewing Technology - Semester 1 Module 1: Textile and Handwork

Reviewed and updated on: 01<sup>st</sup> November 2019 Version 1.1

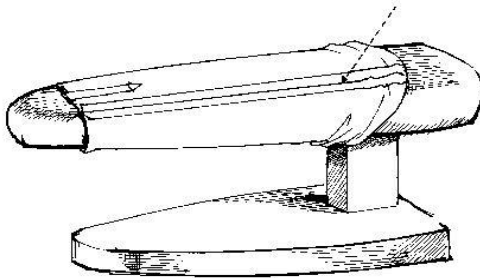
- 1 : What is the aim of first aid?  
A : Cleaning  
B : Health care  
C : Promote recovery  
D : Safe furniture

- 2 : What is the name of tool?



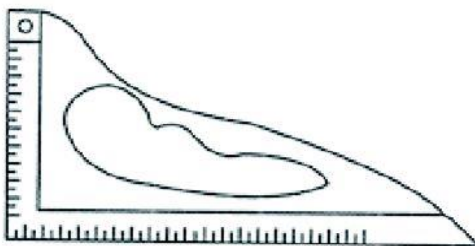
- A : Snippers  
B : Stitch cutter  
C : Embroidery scissors  
D : AWL

- 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?

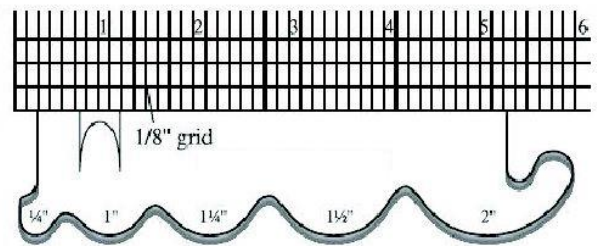
- A : "Strength and long"  
B : "Length and thickness"

- 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- woren 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

# Dress Making /Sewing Technology - Semester 1 Module 1: Textile and Handwork

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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

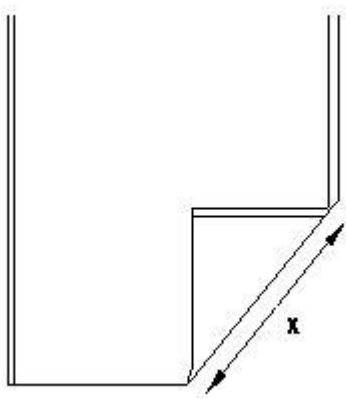
16 : What is called of Rectangular Interlacing yarns?

- 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

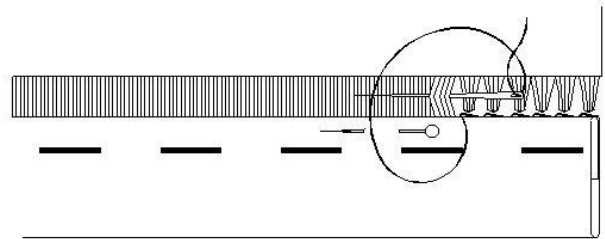
19 : Which is a natural fibre?

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

20 : Which is the temporary stitch?

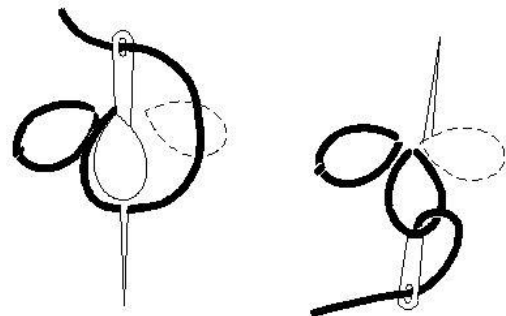
- A : Running stitch
- B : Uneven basting
- C : Back stitch
- D : Pick stitch

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?

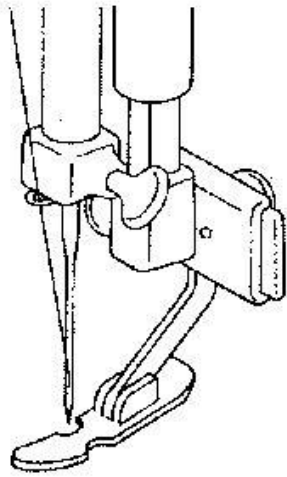


- A : Chain stitch
- B : Satin stitch
- C : Lazy - daisy stitch
- D : Split stitch

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

# Dress Making /Sewing Technology - Semester 1 Module 1: Textile and Handwork

Reviewed and updated on: 01<sup>st</sup> November 2019 Version 1.1

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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

# Dress Making /Sewing Technology - Semester 1 Module 1: Textile and Handwork

Reviewed and updated on: 01<sup>st</sup> November 2019 Version 1.1

- 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 alarm  
**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

---

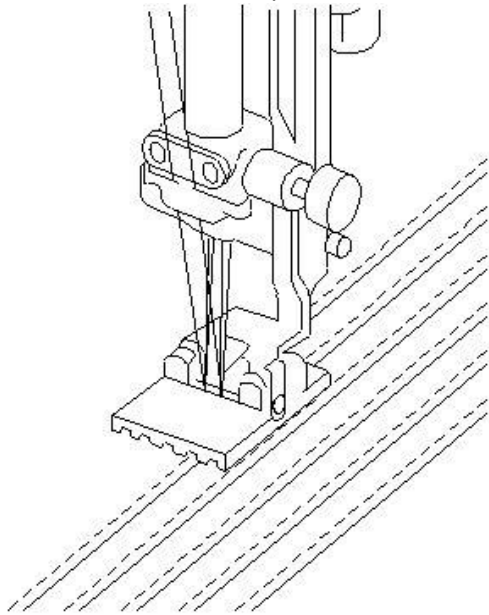
**66** : What will you do before oiling, cleaning or adjusting sewing machine?

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

# Dress Making /Sewing Technology – Semester 1 Module 2: Special attachments

Reviewed and updated on: 01<sup>st</sup> November 2019 Version 1.1

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

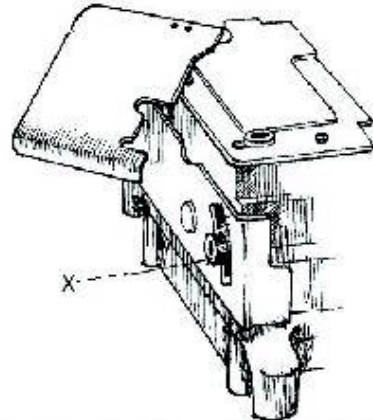
69 : How much stitches formed with over lock machine?

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

70 : How many feed dogs made in overlock machine?

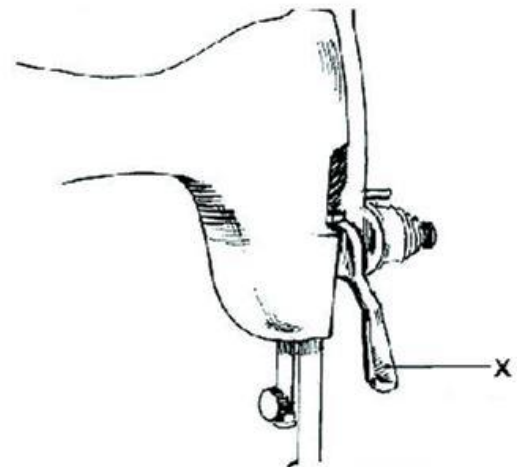
- A : One feed dog
- B : Two feed dog
- C : Three feed dog
- D : Four feed dog

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



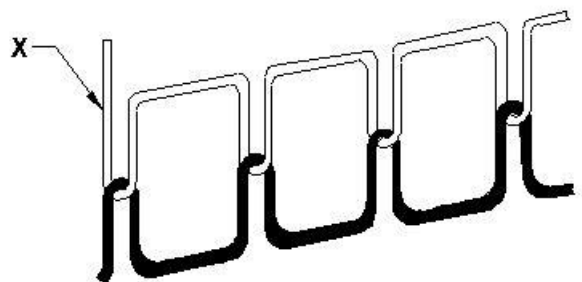
- A : Feed ratio nut (Regulator)
- B : Cloth plate
- C : Feed table cover
- D : Main feed dog

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'?



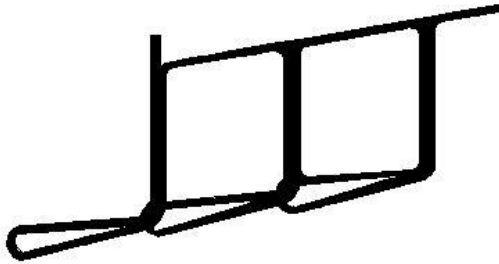
- A : Bobbin thread
- B : Bottom thread

# Dress Making /Sewing Technology – Semester 1 Module 2: Special attachments

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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

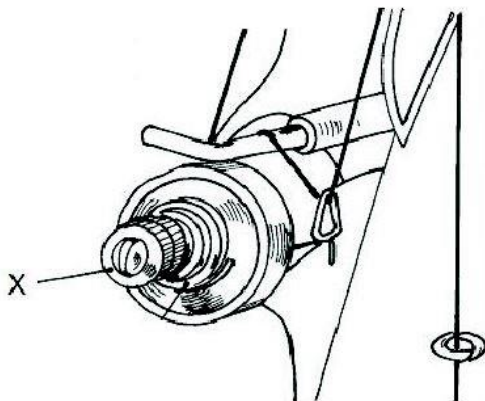
75 : Which parts is indicating the oil level?

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

76 : Which one is the motorised sewing machine parts?

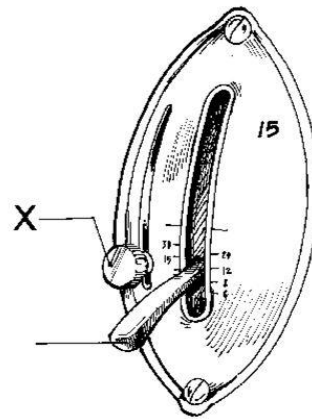
- A : Treadle
- B : Band wheel
- C : Band wheel cover
- D : Power switch

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



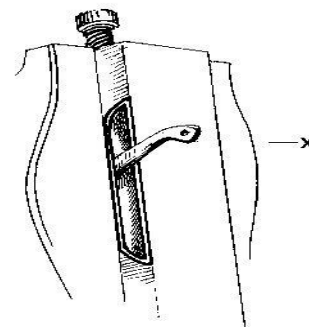
- A : Tension spring
- B : Tension nut
- C : Face plate
- D : Take up lever

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



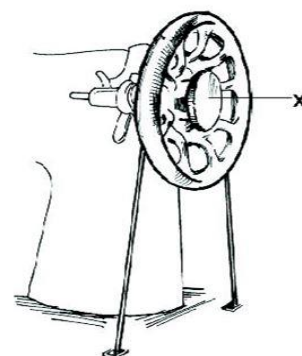
- A : Stitch regulator lever
- B : Stitch regulator lock screw
- C : Stop motion screw
- D : Presser foot lifter

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'?

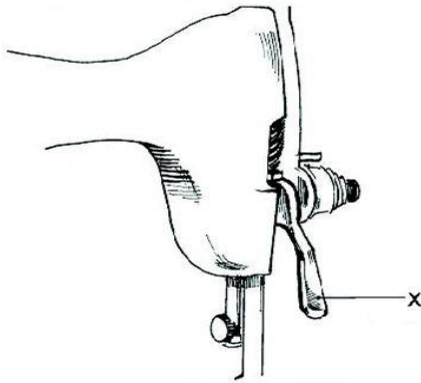


- A : Fly wheel
- B : Stop motion screw
- C : Balanced wheel
- D : Bobbin winder

## Dress Making /Sewing Technology – Semester 1 Module 2: Special attachments

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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



## Dress Making /Sewing Technology – Semester 1 Module 2: Special attachments

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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 maintenance 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** : Treadle 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 helps to move the cloth forward while 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 engage and disengage 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 rectification 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 functions 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 are made to rotate it works the mechanism of the machine?

**A** : Needle bar

**B** : Presser bar

## Dress Making /Sewing Technology – Semester 1 Module 2: Special attachments

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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

---

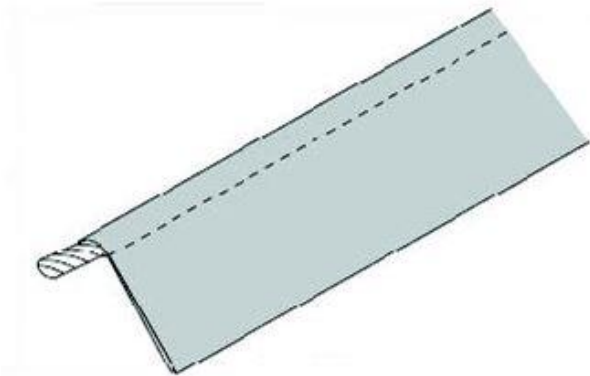
**117** : What is the reasons of uneven stitch?

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

# Dress Making /Sewing Technology – Semester 1 Module 3: Basic Operation

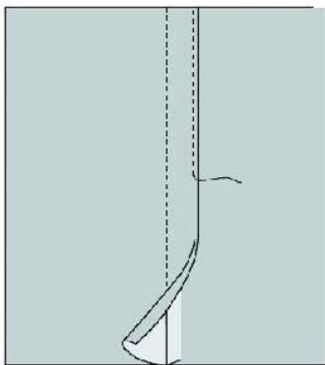
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118 : What is the name of seam finishing?



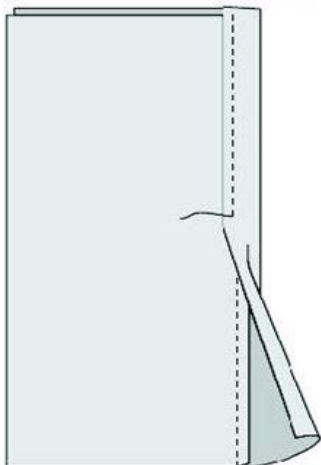
- A : Selt bound seam
- B : French seam
- C : Over casting seam
- D : Corded seam

119 : What is the name of seam finishing?



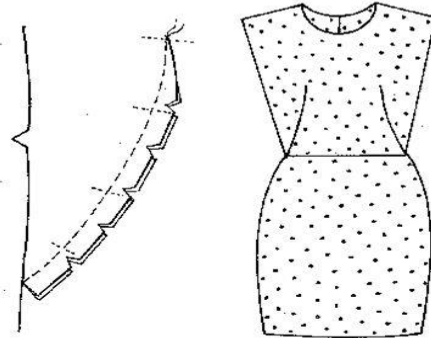
- A : Slot seam
- B : Double top stitched seam
- C : Flat and felled seam
- D : Single top stitched seam

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

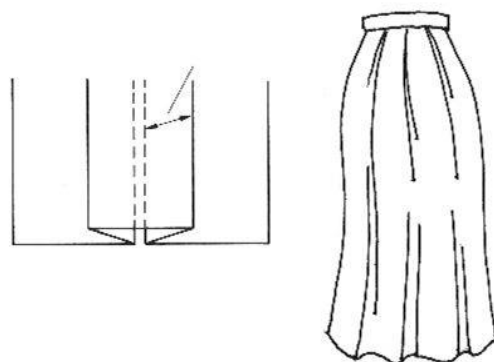
122 : Which dart is wide at one end pointed at the other shape in triangular?

- 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

# Dress Making /Sewing Technology – Semester 1 Module 3: Basic Operation

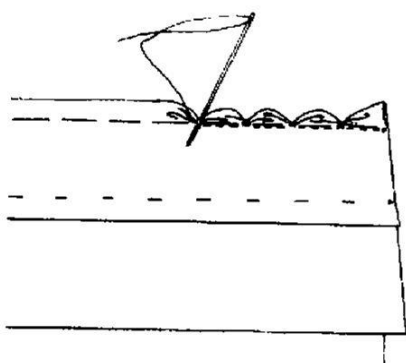
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- B : Box pleats
- C : Inverted pleats
- D : Inverted box pleats

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?

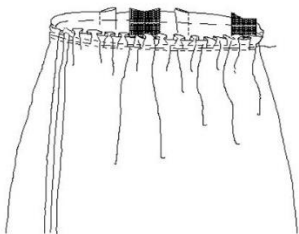


- A : Scalloped effect tucks
- B : Shell tuck
- C : Corded tucks
- D : Cross tucks

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

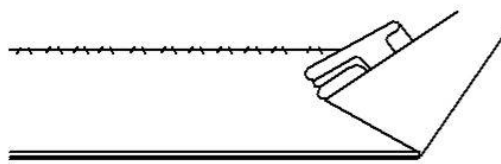
- A : Shell tucks
- B : Blind tucks
- C : Corded tuck
- D : Pin tucks

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 handkerchiefs?

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

136 : Which is the type of casing?

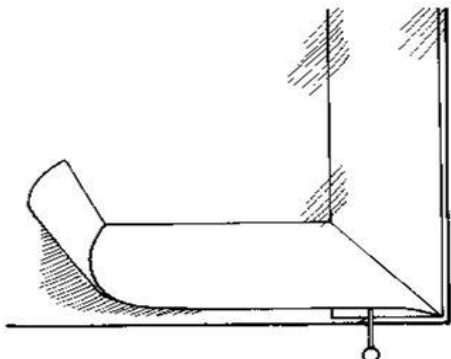
- A : Fold up

# Dress Making /Sewing Technology – Semester 1 Module 3: Basic Operation

Reviewed and updated on: 01<sup>st</sup> November 2019 Version 1.1

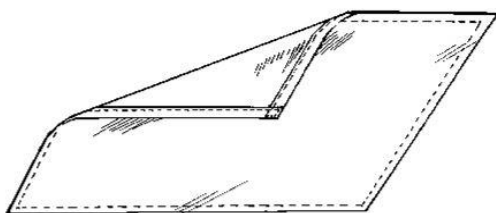
- B : Fold down
- C : Fold inside
- D : Fold outside

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 : Selvedge 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

## Dress Making /Sewing Technology – Semester 1 Module 3: Basic Operation

Reviewed and updated on: 01<sup>st</sup> November 2019 Version 1.1

- 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?

## Dress Making /Sewing Technology – Semester 1 Module 3: Basic Operation

Reviewed and updated on: 01<sup>st</sup> November 2019 Version 1.1

- 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
-

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

Reviewed and updated on: 01<sup>st</sup> November 2019 Version 1.1

**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?



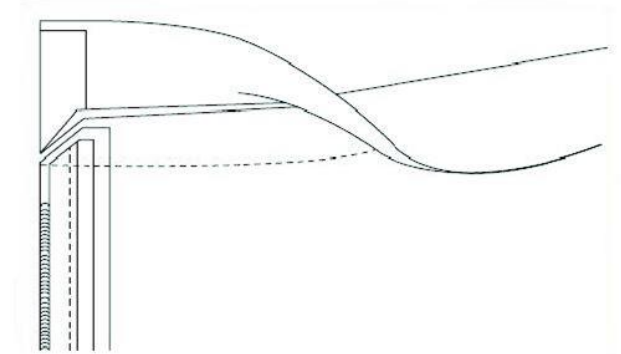
- A : Eliprical neck
- B : Scoop neck
- C : Boat neck
- D : Asymmetric neck

**181** : What is the name of neck shape?



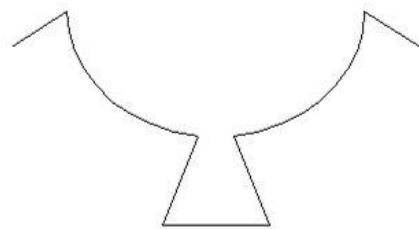
- A : Eliprical neck
- B : Scoop neck
- C : Boat neck
- D : Asymmetric neck

**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?

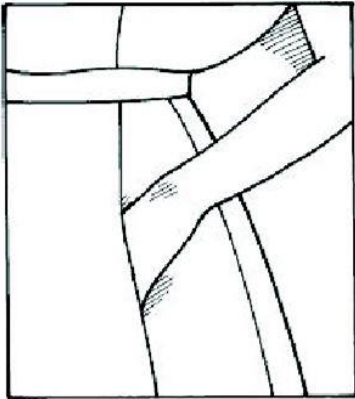
- A : Faced placket
- B : Concealed placket
- C : Continuous placket
- D : Two-piece placket



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

Reviewed and updated on: 01<sup>st</sup> November 2019 Version 1.1

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

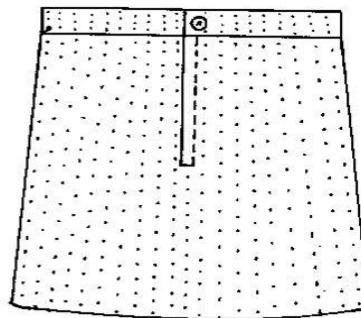
192 : Which part is used to allow clothing to be put on or removed easily?

- 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?

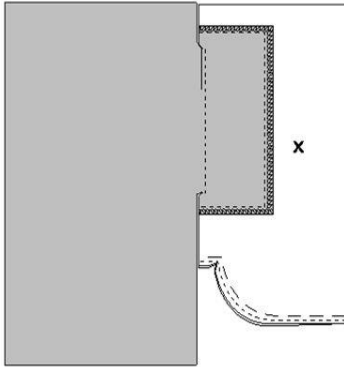
- A : Hem designs
- B : Arm hole designs

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

Reviewed and updated on: 01<sup>st</sup> November 2019 Version 1.1

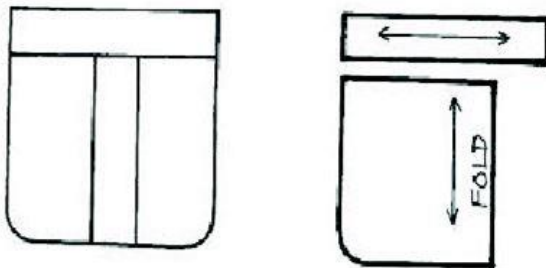
- C : Neck designs
- D : Yoke designs

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



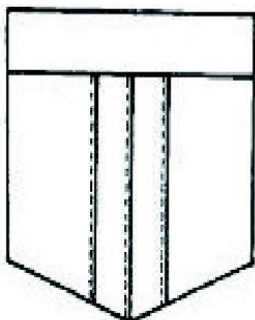
- A : Bellow pocket
- B : Patch pocket
- C : Pocket facing
- D : Pocket pouch

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

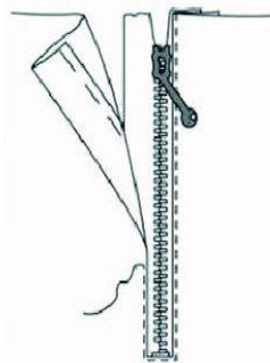
202 : Where the slash pocket is mostly placed?

- 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?

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

Reviewed and updated on: 01<sup>st</sup> November 2019 Version 1.1

- 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

Reviewed and updated on: 01<sup>st</sup> November 2019 Version 1.1

**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
- 

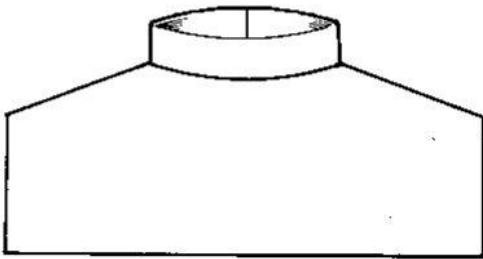
**230** : Which is used to decrease the neck drop height by 2 cm for the wrongly cut materials?

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

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

Reviewed and updated on: 01<sup>st</sup> November 2019 Version 1.1

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

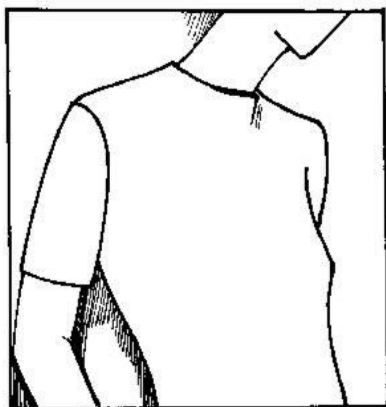
233 : Which is used to press the collar point?

- 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

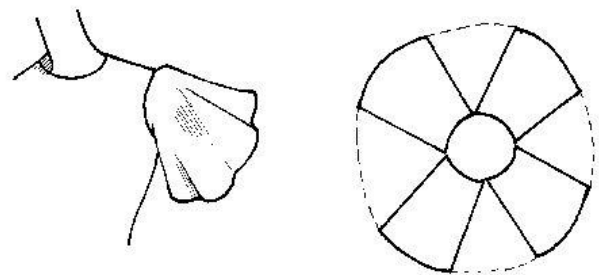
236 : Which garment is constructed with kimono sleeve?

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

237 : What is sleeve crown?

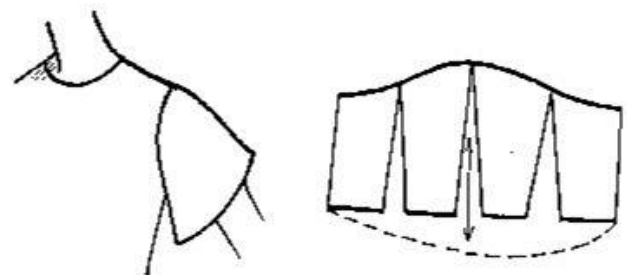
- A : Midpoint of sleeve
- B : Highest point of sleeve
- C : Midpoint of bottom
- D : Midpoint of front and back

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

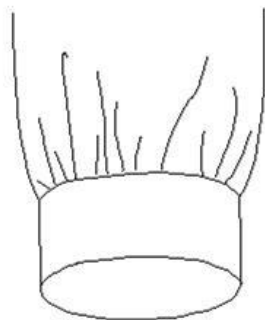
---

**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?

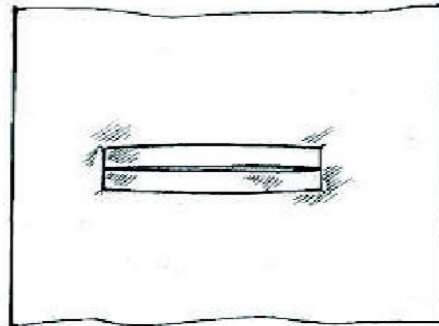
- A : With placket, pleat and cuff
- B : Without placket and pleat
- C : With gathering and cuff
- D : With pleat and cuff

---

**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

Reviewed and updated on: 01<sup>st</sup> November 2019 Version 1.1

**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

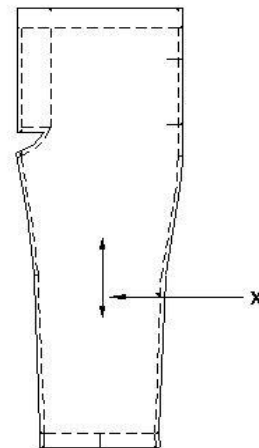
**272** : Which part of salwar is kali?

- 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

Reviewed and updated on: 01<sup>st</sup> November 2019 Version 1.1

**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
-

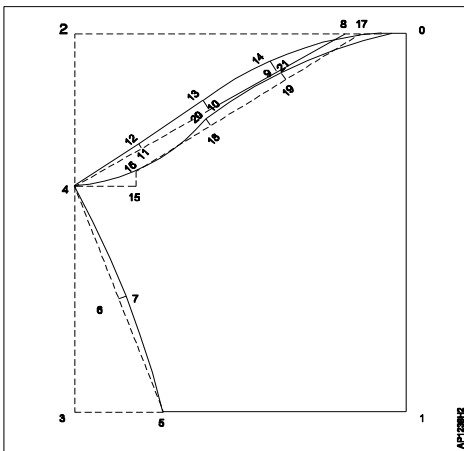
**287** : Which is used to trace the kameez pattern on fabric?

- 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

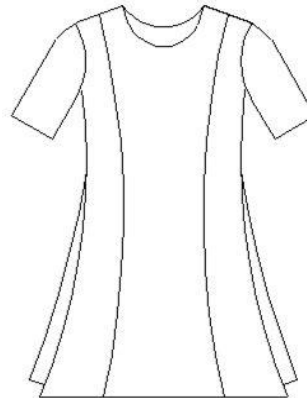
**291** : What is the grain of basic kameez?

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

**292** : What is the grain of kameez sleeve?

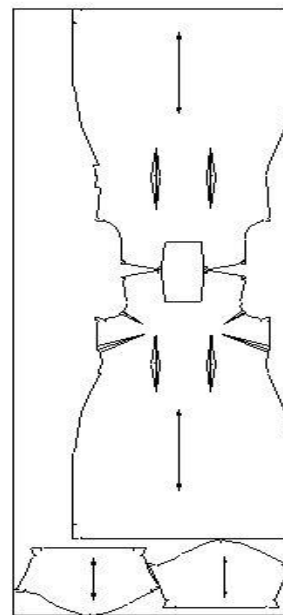
- A : Warp
- B : Weft
- C : Diagonal
- D : Bias

**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 :  $2 \times \text{length} + \text{allowance}$   
B :  $2 \times \text{length} + \text{sleeve length}$   
C :  $2 \times \text{length} + \text{sleeve length} + \text{allowance}$   
D :  $2 \times \text{sleeve length} + 2 \text{ sleeve length}$

---

**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 :  $4 \times \text{length} + \text{allowance}$   
B :  $2 \times \text{length} + \text{allowance}$   
C :  $1 \times \text{length} + \text{allowance}$   
D :  $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{length} + \text{allowance}$

---

**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;  
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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;