

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

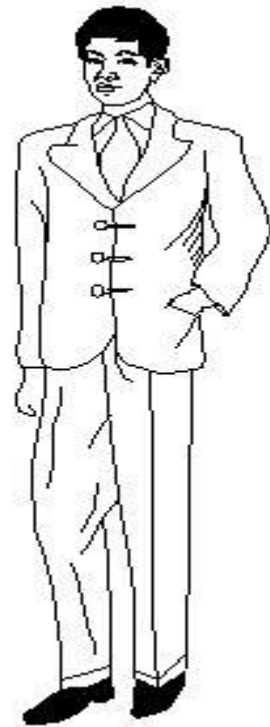
6 : What is it called when fabric is arranged one layer to the above layer in the mass production?

- 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.



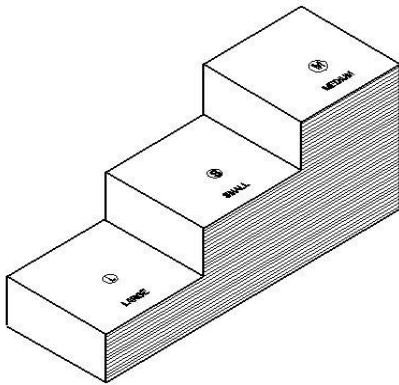
- A : Erect figure
- B : Tall and Thin figure
- C : Stooping figure
- D : Short and stout figure

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?

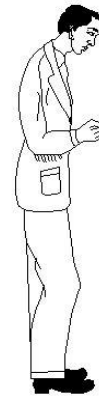
- A : Bones
- B : Joints

- 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

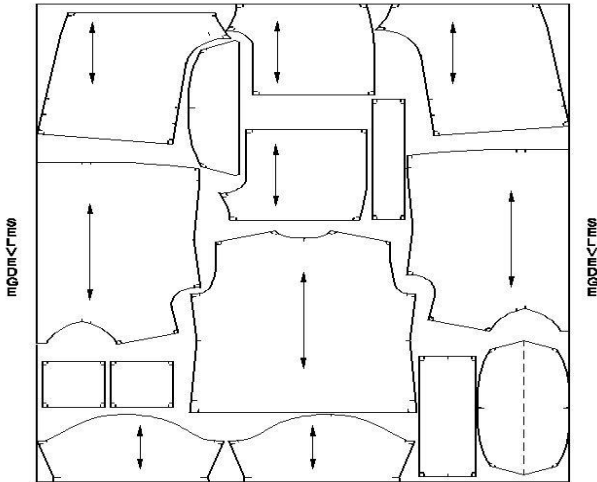
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21 : Which of the following is a type of flat pattern designing?

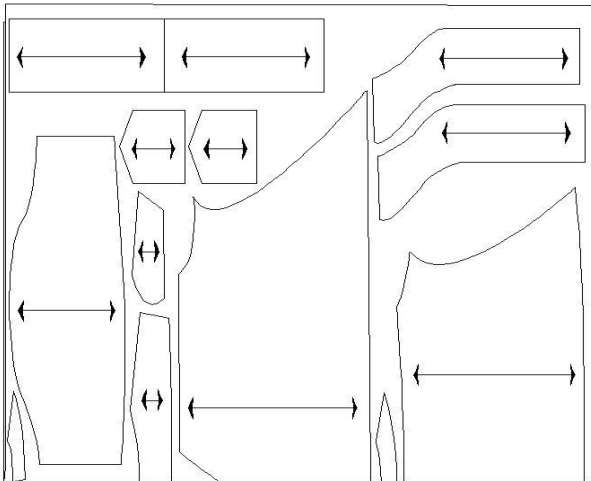
- A : Manipulation
- B : Drafting
- C : Draping
- D : Grading

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

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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

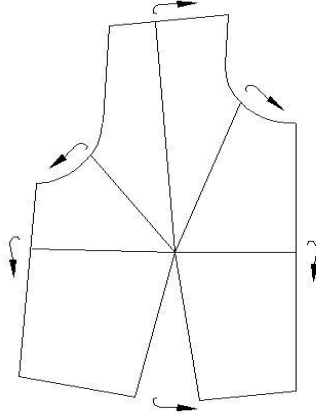
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46 : What is the amount of excess or space between dart legs called?

- 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

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

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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?

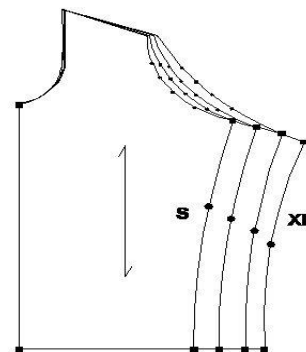
A : 2

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

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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

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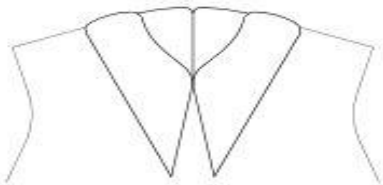
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79 : What is the name of sleeve in the diagram?



- 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 : Sailer 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 the 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

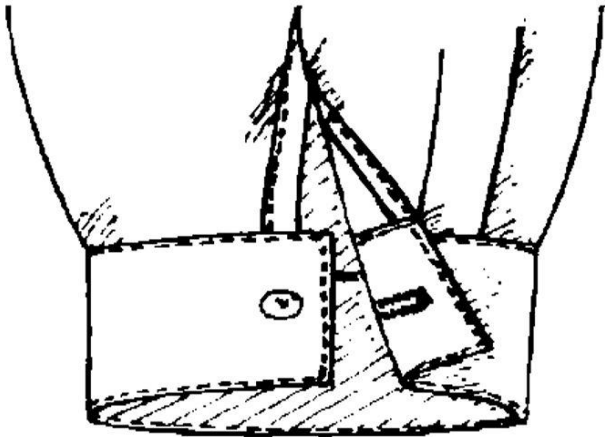
89 : What is out seam?

- 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

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

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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?

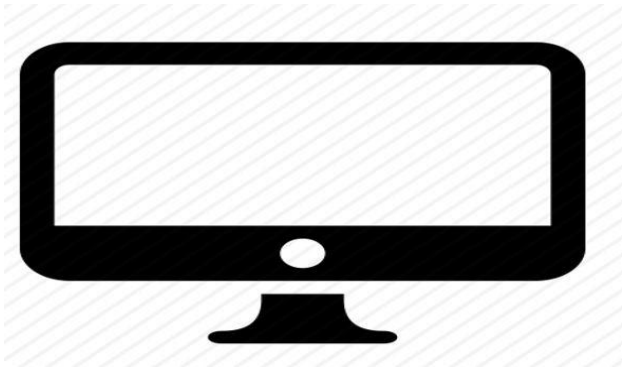
- A : Ctrl + C
- B : Ctrl + A
- C : Ctrl + S
- D : Ctrl + V

Dress making – Semester 2 Module 3 - Garment Sketching

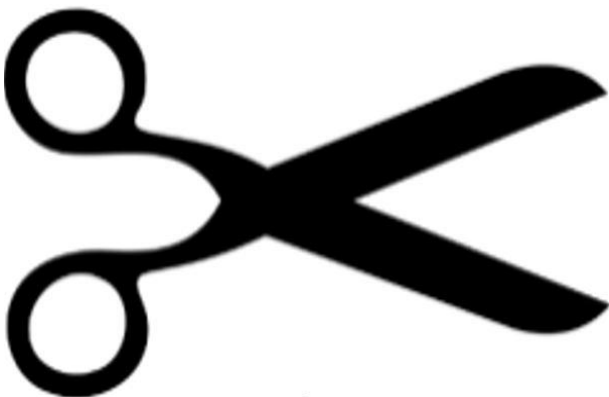
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117 : Which icon is clicked to cut selected objects to the clipboard?

A :



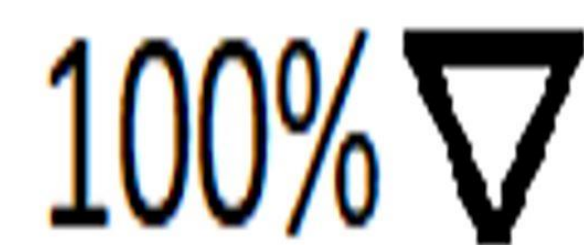
B :



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

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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

Dress making – Semester 2 Module 4 - Garment designing and Construction - I

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- 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

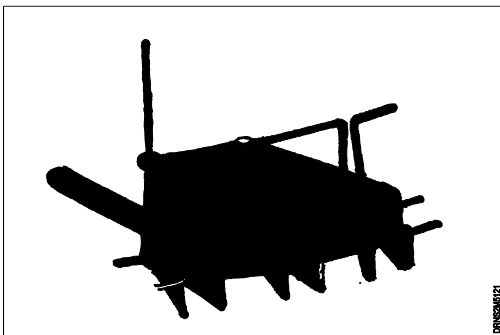
- 150a** : How many ways placket finishing can be done for children garments?
A : 3
B : 4
C : 2
D : 5

- 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'

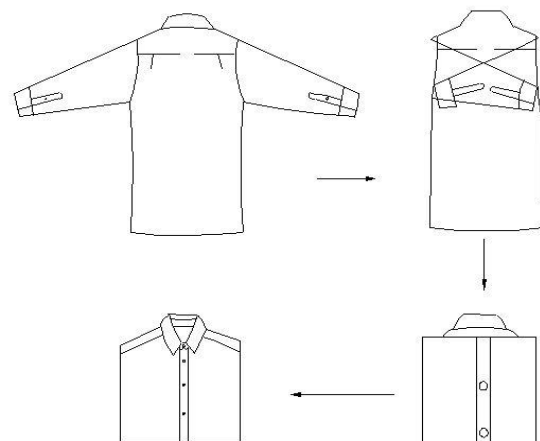
- C** : 1/2' - 3/4'
D : 1/4' - 1/2'

- 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?



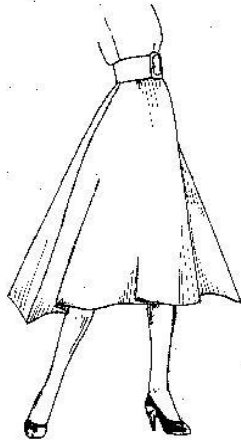
- A** : Dead man pack
B : Flat pack
C : Stand-up pack
D : Hanger pack

- 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

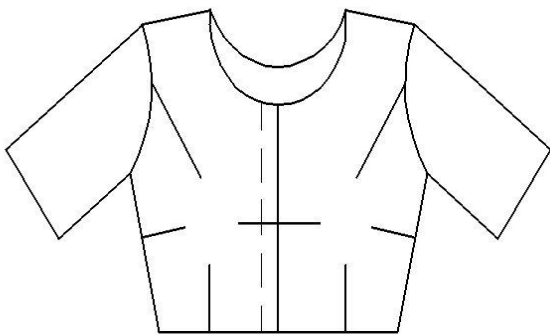
185 : Which is an Indian traditional costume?

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

186 : What is the role of dart in blouse?

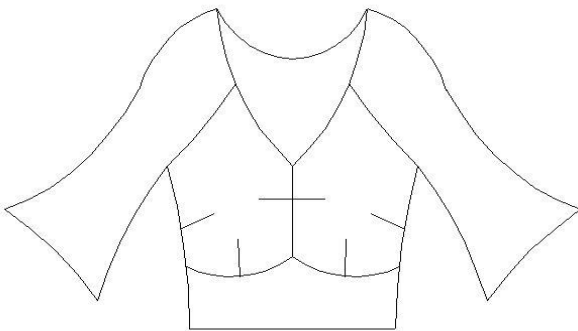
- A : Good fit
- B : Ease
- C : Fastening
- D : Decorative

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

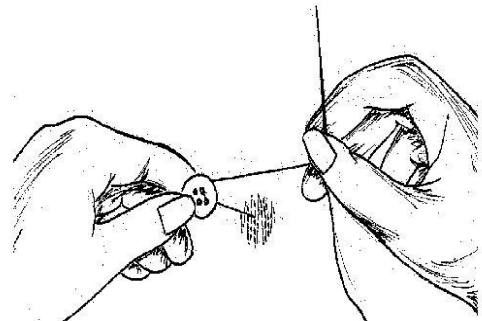
191 : How raglan blouse is prepared?

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

192 : What is the use of seam ripper?

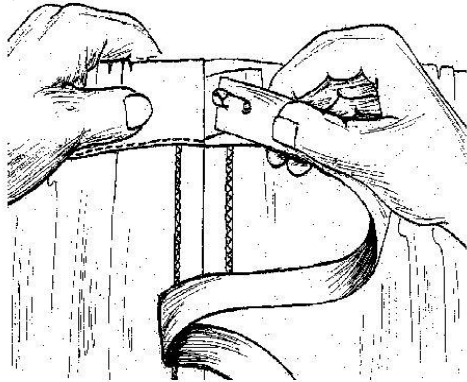
- A : To remove the stitches
- B : To stitch holes
- C : Cutting thread
- D : Stitching seam

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

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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

Dress making – Semester 2 Module 6 - Quality Control

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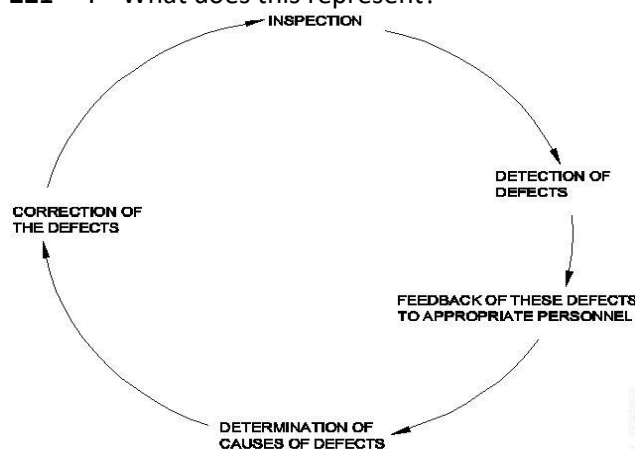
219 : What is meant as goodness as badness of a product?

- 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

Dress making – Semester 2 Module 6 - Quality Control

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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;