

Part one: Multiple choices

1. Measurement blocks pattern, grading, manipulation advantages of the CAD system.....

A. Minimize marker efficiency	C. Inaccurate measurement minimize fabric wastage
B. Maximize fabric utilization	D. None
2. What remedy can be made when top thread tensions too tight?

A. Replace thread	C. Light the press bar screw adjust height of needle
B. Loosen tension disc on adjustment nut	D. None
3. Which one the following is finishing operation making.....

A. Ironing	C. Fusing
B. Pattern cutting	D. Nome
4. One of the following cannot illustrate design principle?

A. Style	C. stitch
B. Line	D. Shape
5. One of the following tools is used to measure body.....

A. Flexible measuring tape	C. T-Square
B. Dummy	D. Rope
6. One of the following is influenced by design principle

A. Texture	C. Fashion
B. Sketch	D. Motion
7. The following pattern information is correct

A. Neck fold grain	C. Hip size CB,CF
B. Grain fold notch	D. Dart, shoulder
8. One of the following an organizational faction requirement

A. Absent without permission	C. Taking working place
B. Ethical standard	D. None
9. Which one of the following drawing tools

A. Scissor	C. Ruler
B. Work bench	D. All
10. Duplicate of human body structure which is used to draping a garment.

A. Drape	C. Dummy
B. Figure	D. Fitting
11. One of the following contributes the highest cost on garment production?

A. Fabric	C. button
B. Thread	D. Needle
12. The responsibility of solving problems occurred during implementation of production process

A. Team leader	C. Supervisor
B. Operator	D. All



13. Stitch formation by passing a loop of thread next loop by the same thread is
 A. Intra looping
B. Interloping
 C. Interlacing
 D. Interlacing
14. Mechanical aids that can be easily added or removed from the machine work station according to the requirement of particular sewing operation.
 A. Machine option
C. Attachment
 B. Separate device
 D. Needle
15. One of the following can be considered as the source of garment fault?
 A. Raw material defect
 C. Measurement discrepancy
 B. Work man ship defect
D. All
16. Assume you are a team leader in an enterprise what will you do one body (worker) absent?
 A. Minimize daily production target
 B. Distribute the team to other teams if the member are full
C. Distribute the operation presence mates and try to achieve target
 D. Call the absent mate and wait for him or her until he/she come
17. One is not method of communication.....
A. Safety
 B. Radio
 C. Using internet
 D. Correct procedure For pattern making



Part two: Matching

Group A

1. It is influenced by design principle.....**Q**
2. Rhythm and balance.....**A**
3. Age and gender.....**J**
4. Tool and equipment.....**M**
5. Class 600 stitch.....**L**
6. Indicator of warp line direction on the pattern.....**Q**
7. The height of layer determined...**C**
8. Part of shirt.....**D**
9. Ornamenting of the garment.....**N**
10. Fusing defect.....**I**
11. Conical shape of the pattern.....**G**
12. Zipper, button, rivet.....**E**

Group B

- A. Design principle
- B. Cutting, sewing
- C. Capacity of cutting equipments
- D. Yoke and sleeve
- E. Trimming
- F. Waist band
- G. Dart
- H. Fusing
- I. Strike back and strike through
- J. Demographic
- K. Aesthetic
- L. Cover stitch
- M. French curve, ruler, T-square
- N. Embroidery
- O. Fashion trend
- P. Garment defect
- Q. Grain line
- R. Lock stitch

Part two: Matching

Group A

1. GSM.....**L**
2. Fusing defect**I**
3. Substance on fusible interline help for binding.....**G**
4. Color, line, texture and shape.....**A**
5. Requirements of cutting process**O**
6. Vertical opening in the garment usually at the bottom.....**H**
7. Garment trims.....**N**
8. Blade and shoulder.....**P**
9. Labor saving device used to simplify an operation**J**
10. Visual examination of the garment for defect.....**Q**
11. Reinforcement of stitch at start and end of sewing**C**
12. Wrinkle on the seam line.....**B**
13. Bundle information.....**E**
14. Personnel protective device.....**D**
15. Used for good fitness of style.....**R**

Group B

- A. Element of design
- B. Puckering
- C. Bar tacking
- D. OHS
- E. Size ,style, No. of quantity delivery data
- F. Color
- G. Reins
- H. Vent/salt
- I. Strike back and strike through
- J. Work aid
- K. Button hole and button sewing machine
- L. Fabric measurement parameter
- M. Bar tucker and over lock machine
- N. Button, zipper and hook
- O. Layer quantity
- P. Sewing machine needle part
- Q. Inspection
- R. dart

NB: the mark scored minimum requirement must be half, i.e., 50% of the total mark. So out of 36 questions you must be answered 18 questions correctly to pass the exam.



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Part two: Matching

Group A

1. Investigate and repair deviations.....**E**
2. Strength, weakness, opportunities and threats.....**R**
3. Apply proper fabric lay tension.....**Q**
4. Number, size and color of garment in carton.....**N**
5. Class 100 stitch.....**D**
6. Used for stitching flat seam.....**L**
7. Proportionally increasing or decreasing a pattern.....**J**
8. Strip and check fabrics.....**B**
9. Auditing.....**F**
- 10.Data recording.....**A**
- 11.Primary color.....**S**
- 12.Proper arrangement and handling of work place.....**H**
- 13.Body reference point.....**C**
- 14.Details of client requirement...**P**
- 15.Prevent fusion of layer.....**I**

Group B

- A. AQL
- B. Block cutting
- C. Bust line
- D. Chain stitch
- E. Corrective action
- F. Cross checking
- G. Documentation
- H. Ergonomics
- I. Frequent sharpening of cutting machine
- J. Grading
- K. Green
- L. Interlock machine
- M. Kansai special
- N. Packing list
- O. Pelvic bone
- P. Purchase order sheet
- Q. Spreading
- R. SWOT
- S. Yellow

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