

FUNDAMENTALS OF APPARAL PRODUCTION
BFT(SEM III) Multiple choice questions

1. A firm's ----- standard are basis of developing finished garments that consistently fit the target customer
 - a. Size
 - b. Grade
 - c. Pattern making
 - d. Marker
2. ----- is the percentage of fabric utilization
 - a. Pattern making
 - b. GSM
 - c. Consumption
 - d. Marker efficiency
3. ----- is the process required to convert materials (Input) into complete products(Output)
 - a. Production
 - b. Research
 - c. Planning
 - d. Strategies
4. ----- means a series of stitches used to join two or more pieces of material together
 - a. Quilting
 - b. Seam
 - c. Stitches
 - d. Interlocking
5. ----- is the outer fabric of a garment
 - a. Shell fabric
 - b. Interling
 - c. Fusing
 - d. Second fabric
6. ----- is the distance between the upper and the lower surface of the stitch.
 - a. Stitch type
 - b. Stitch depth
 - c. Stitich width
 - d. Stitch variation
7. ----- materials used to ornament or enhance garments
 - a. Jickets
 - b. Tags
 - c. Trims
 - d. Laces
8. ----- is the process of bonding fabric layers with an adhesive by the application of the heat and pressure.
 - a. Pressing
 - b. Fusing
 - c. Bonding
 - d. Attaching

9. The fabric produced by the bonding and interlocking fibres are called as -----
 - a. Fibre webs
 - b. Wovens
 - c. Nets
 - d. Knits
10. Cutting devices controlled by electronic microchips-----
 - a. Stationary machines
 - b. Automated cutting
 - c. Die cutting
 - d. Partable machines
11. ----- are the firms that provide securing or speciality services.
 - a. Contractors
 - b. Apparel manufactures
 - c. Buyers
 - d. Production
12. ----- is a device that holds a placket closed
 - a. Fasteners
 - b. Jags
 - c. Holders
 - d. Hangers
13. ----- contractors supply operators, machines and thread and make garments.
 - a. CMT
 - b. Speciality
 - c. FPP
 - d. HPP
14. ----- is the application of computer technology to the development of a garment to the point of production.
 - a. SAM
 - b. CAD
 - c. CIM
 - d. CIF
15. Variations that exceed tolerance or do not meet specifications are called -----
 - a. Defects
 - b. Rejections
 - c. Alteration
 - d. Corrections
16. Expand CIM -----
 - a. Computer aided machine
 - b. Cost insurance management
 - c. Computer integrated manufacturing
 - d. Complete introduction of machine
17. ----- operators can perform complex and critical operations like sleeve setting
 - a. Highly skilled
 - b. Unskilled
 - c. Skilled
 - d. Semi-skilled
18. The five basic functions of managements are planning, organising, staffing ,----- and control
 - a. Direction

- b. Layout
 - c. Design
 - d. Marketing
19. ----- software assists the pattern development and marker making
- a. CIF
 - b. CIM
 - c. CAD
 - d. CMT
20. ----- is a device for holding the lower thread supply in lockstitch machines
- a. Feeder
 - b. Looper
 - c. Bobbin
 - d. Threader
21. ----- are made of durable materials are permanently sewn into garments for production information,
- a. Labels
 - b. Tags
 - c. Stringers
 - d. Care taps
22. ----- standards are part of a firm's standard operating produce, product development and production planning
- a. Sampling
 - b. Quality
 - c. Checking standard
 - d. Production
23. Expand SAMS -----
- a. Sandard allowed minutes
 - b. Standard allotment mechanism
 - c. System alteration methods
 - d. Sales assurance managements
24. Knots, stains, broken wrap and filling yarns, holes etc that occur by accident during fabric production are categorised as -----
- a. Fabric flaws
 - b. Damages
 - c. Rejected
 - d. Excepted
25. ----- is the reduction in the physical dimensions of fabric caused by relaxation of yarns as the substrate itself
- a. Shortage
 - b. Consumption
 - c. Shrinkage
 - d. Bowing
26. Expand PBS -----
- a. Progressive bundle system
 - b. Production bundle sets
 - c. Promoting business sales
 - d. Product buying status
27. Expand UPS -----

- a. Unit production System
 - b. Uniform production system
 - c. Unit processing system
 - d. Unlimited production system
28. Expand SAHs-----
- a. Standard allowed hours
 - b. Standard assessment handling
 - c. Substitute apparel hangers
 - d. System allocated hours
29. ----- planning translates customer orders into cutting order
- a. Cut order
 - b. Purchase order
 - c. Supply order
 - d. Work order
30. The purpose of planning is to determine the most efficient combination of sizes and shades for each order and to produce the test fabric yield and equipment utilization.
- a. Product
 - b. Marker
 - c. Market
 - d. Machine
31. A ----- is a stock of fabric plies that have been prepared for cutting
- a. Lay
 - b. Marker
 - c. Fabric
 - d. Bundle
32. A ----- is a diagram of a precise arrangement of pattern pieces for a specific style and the sizes to be cut from a single spread.
- a. Plotter
 - b. Marker
 - c. Design
 - d. Grading
33. ----- marker making is more accurate and provides the greatest opportunity for pattern manipulation, marker efficiency, reuse of previously made markers and time saving.
- a. Computersized
 - b. Manual
 - c. Systematic
 - d. Plotting
34. ----- is the process of drawing or printing pattern pieces or markers on paper so that they can be reviewed or cut.
- a. Pattern making
 - b. Plotting
 - c. Marking
 - d. Sketching
35. ----- is the usable portion of the fabric width
- a. Selvedge
 - b. Damages
 - c. Cuttable width
 - d. Lay

36. Marker efficiency is determined by ----- utilization
- Paper
 - Computers
 - Fabric
 - System
37. Markers made with full pattern pieces are called ----- markers.
- Closed
 - short
 - open
 - rolled
38. markers made with half pattern pieces for laying along the folds of the tube are called ----
----- markers
- closed
 - open
 - rolled
 - half
39. expand F/O/W -----
- facing –one- way
 - facing opposite way
 - facing outwards
 - facing wrong way
40. expand F/F -----
- face to face
 - fient to fian
 - face forward
 - facing front
41.Defects can have a major impact in the quality of a lay up and the products to be cut.
- Fabric
 - Garment
 - Product
 - Bouring
42. ----- contractors supply operators, machines and thread and make garments
- CMT
 - Speciality
 - FPP
 - MTC
43. The five basic functions of management are planning, organizing, staffing -----
and control
- Direction
 - Layout
 - Design
 - Manufacturing
44. ----- is the preproduction process of separating a spread into garment parts.
- Spreading
 - Bundling
 - Cutting
 - Ticketing
45. Accurate cutting facilitates sewing and improves garment -----

- a. Quality
 - b. Defects
 - c. Operation
 - d. pitch
46. ----- is the angle at which the cutting device contacts the spread.
- a. 180°
 - b. 90°
 - c. cutting pitch
 - d. longitudinal
47. ----- is the application of computer technology to the development of a garment to the point of production.
- a. SAM
 - b. CAD
 - c. CIM
 - d. CAM
48. ----- operators are capable of sewing complete garment of can construct any style changes.
- a. Unskilled
 - b. Skilled
 - c. Highly skilled
 - d. Semi skilled
49. ----- who are able to perform only one or two sample or low skilled operations only
- a. Skilled
 - b. Semi skilled
 - c. Unskilled
 - d. Fashion operators
50. Operator-controlled cutting equipment may be ----- or stationary.
- a. Portable
 - b. Rolled
 - c. Straight knife
 - d. Band knife
51. ----- knives can be moved to and through a spread by an operator.
- a. Portable
 - b. Lifted
 - c. Electric
 - d. Die cutting
52. Lower thread supply device of a sewing machine -----
- a. Feeder
 - b. Spreader
 - c. Bobbin
 - d. Threader
53. In ----- knives the blade length and the adjustable height of the black guard are factors in determining the spread depth.
- a. Straight
 - b. Round
 - c. Band
 - d. Computerized
54. Electronic ----- control the cutting device, travel pattern and speed.

- a. Software
 - b. Programming
 - c. Microchips
 - d. Back up method
55. ----- knife sharpening is done at preset intervals during the cutting operation.
- a. Automatic
 - b. Land shear
 - c. Funnel
 - d. Round
56. Expand SPI -----
- a. Stitches per inch
 - b. Standard pitch indicotor
 - c. Sampling product inputs
 - d. Stitches per inseam
57. ----- SPI means short stitches.
- a. Low
 - b. High
 - c. Slow
 - d. Maximum
58. ----- SPI means long stiches
- a. Low
 - b. High
 - c. Slow
 - d. maximum
59. A ----- is the configuration of interlacing of sewing thread in a specific repeated unit.
- a. Stitch
 - b. Seam
 - c. Embroidery
 - d. Knits
60. A ----- is a line where two or more fabrics are joined
- a. Flat lock
 - b. Single lock stitch
 - c. Seam
 - d. Lock stitch
61. A ----- consist of a series of stitches embodied in a material for ornamental purposes or finishing an edge
- a. Embroidery
 - b. Overlocking
 - c. Stitching
 - d. Joining
62. The space between the needles on the needle bar is also referred as -----
- a. Gauge
 - b. Distance
 - c. Width
 - d. Depth
63. The distance between the upper and lower surface of the stitch -----
- a. Stitch depth
 - b. Stitch width

- c. Gauge
 - d. Selvedge
64. Expand GSM
- a. Gram per square metre
 - b. Gross sales per month
 - c. General system of manufacturing
 - d. Gross sales margin
65. ----- materials used to ornament or enhance garments
- a. Tickets
 - b. Jags
 - c. Jrims
 - d. Embroidery
66. ----- is a device that hold a placket closed.
- a. Fastener
 - b. Tags
 - c. Labels
 - d. Seams
67. The fabric produced by tending and interlocking fibres are called as
- a. Nets
 - b. Wovens
 - c. Knifs
 - d. Fibre webs
68. Class 300 -----
- a. Overedge stitch
 - b. Lock stitch
 - c. Chain stitch
 - d. Hand stitch
69. Chain stitch -----
- a. Class 100
 - b. Class 300
 - c. Class 200
 - d. Class 400
70. Class 200 -----
- a. Hand stitch
 - b. Lock stitch
 - c. Overedge stitch
 - d. Plain stitch
71. Two thread chain stitch -----
- a. 401
 - b. 400
 - c. 200
 - d. 100
72. Over edge stitch -----
- a. Class 500
 - b. Class 200
 - c. Class 300
 - d. Class 600
73. ----- is measured from the cut edge of fabric to the main line of stitches.
- a. Selvedge

- b. Seam allowance
 - c. Seam
 - d. Stitch length
74. ----- class is formed by joining two or more pieces of fabric, usually with seam allowance edges even and one piece super imposed over the second
- a. Superimposed seam
 - b. Lapped seam
 - c. Bound seam
 - d. Seam
75. ----- class is formed by two or more pieces of fabric joined by overlapping at the needle.
- a. Superimposed seam
 - b. Lapped seam
 - c. Bound seam
 - d. Seam
76. ----- is the outer fabric of a garment.
- a. Shell fabric
 - b. Interlining
 - c. Fusing
 - d. Non wovens
77. ----- are the firms that provide sewing or speciality services.
- a. Apparel firms
 - b. Buyers
 - c. Manufactures
 - d. Contractors
78. FS class -----
- a. Flat seam
 - b. Felt seam
 - c. Functional seam
 - d. Flaw seam
79. ----- are designed to piece the fabric and create a hole so thread can be carried through the fabric.
- a. Needles
 - b. Drillers
 - c. Shears
 - d. Knives
80. ----- is the thick upper portion that fits into the needle bar.
- a. Shanks
 - b. Blude
 - c. Groove
 - d. Scarf
81. ----- is the rippling of a seam that occurs just after sewing or after laundry
- a. Seam pucker
 - b. Feed pucker
 - c. Tension
 - d. Pilling
82. ----- is the percentage of fabric utilization.
- a. Pattern making
 - b. GSM

- c. Marker efficiency
 - d. Marker
83. Cutting devices controlled by electronic microchips -----
- a. Stationary machines
 - b. Automated cutting
 - c. Die cutting
 - d. Straight knife
84. ----- termed as fasteners and other devices that open, close and secure garments.
- a. Closure
 - b. Openers
 - c. Labels
 - d. Attachments
85. ----- occurs in woven fabrics when yarns slide together along other yarns or a line of stitching
- a. Yarn severance
 - b. Seam slippage
 - c. Skipped stitch
 - d. Stitch breakage
86. ----- is the breakage of fabric yarns that occurs during stitching because of incompatibility of needle, fabric and sewing speed.
- a. Yarn severance
 - b. Seam slippage
 - c. Skipped stitch
 - d. Distortion
87. ----- is the disruption of the fabric surface or the deformation of a garment
- a. Distortion
 - b. Seam elasticity
 - c. Slubs
 - d. Seam grin
88. Seam performance relates to the elasticity, flexibility and ----- of a seam.
- a. Length
 - b. Width
 - c. Strength
 - d. Weight
89. Elasticity involves two factors, ----- and recovery.
- a. Elongation
 - b. Strength
 - c. Flexible
 - d. Width
90. The machine ----- is the metal form that provides the exterior shape of the machine.
- a. Bed type
 - b. Casting
 - c. Hooks
 - d. Folders
91. The ----- is the lower surface of the machine under which the feed mechanisms and loopers are located.
- a. Bed
 - b. Casting

- c. Spreader
 - d. Table
92. The ----- is the work surface of the machine on which the fabric rests while sewn
- a. Cloth plate
 - b. Cylinder
 - c. Ped type
93. The most commonly used bed typed are flat, cylinder, post and ,-----
- a. Cloth plate
 - b. Raised bed
 - c. High bed
 - d. Casted bed
94. ----- machines allow manipulation of fabric on both sides of the needle for topstitching and lapped seaming
- a. Flat bed
 - b. Cylinder
 - c. Post
 - d. Raised bed
95. ----- controls the positioning and movement, accuracy and consistency in positioning and stitching the fabric.
- a. Throat plate
 - b. Thread guides
 - c. Chain device
 - d. Take tips
96. ----- are designed to facilitate alignment, accuracy and consistency in positioning and stitching the fabric.
- a. Guides
 - b. Top feeders
 - c. Post
 - d. Process foot
97. Gathering a fabric -----
- a. Shirring
 - b. Long stitch
 - c. Puckering
 - d. Seersucker
98. ----- is the fastest means of transferring heat into the fabrics.
- a. Heat
 - b. Pressure
 - c. Steam
 - d. Current
99. The process of bending fabric layers by applying heat and pressure -----
- a. Binding
 - b. Fusing
 - c. Attaching
 - d. Stitching
100. Roller presses -----
- a. Fusing device
 - b. Stitching device
 - c. Attaching device

- d. Bonding device
- 101. ----- occurs when the face fabric or interlining becomes purchased from delamination.
 - a. Broadness
 - b. bubbling
 - c. shrinkage
 - d. fabric defects
- 102. Attachments to a garment that provide numerical product information -----
 - a. tickets
 - b. trims
 - c. bundles
 - d. terms
- 103. UPS -----
 - a. unit production system
 - b. union public survey
 - c. uniqueness to product sale
 - d. unit processing system
- 104. Allowed variations from a specified minimum value -----
 - a. Variation
 - b. Jolerance
 - c. Defects
 - d. Rejection
- 105. Products that have minor changes -----
 - a. Fashion product
 - b. Staple product
 - c. Semi-style product
 - d. Convenient product
- 106. The uniformity with which each stitch is formed in a row of stitches -----
 - a. Stitch width
 - b. Stitch depth
 - c. Stitch length
 - d. Stitch consistency
- 107. A set of pattern pieces that form the simplest garment -----
 - a. Basic clock
 - b. Front & back
 - c. Straight patterns
 - d. Pattern sets
- 108. Device for holding lower thread -----
 - a. Bobbin
 - b. Spreader
 - c. Looper
 - d. Needle
- 109. Cutting device in the shape of pieces to be cut
 - a. Band knife
 - b. Die
 - c. Laser cutting
 - d. Automatic
- 110. Increase or decrease in size of a pattern

- a. Grading
 - b. Cut and make
 - c. Alteration
 - d. Variation
111. Item for retail display not permanently attached to garment -----
- a. Trim
 - b. Lace
 - c. fasteners
 - d. hangtags
112. permanently attached printed as woven items presenting brand names as required information.
- a. Labels
 - b. Tags
 - c. Tickets
 - d. Slips
113. Focusing a powerful team of light on a minute area to cut fabric by vaporization.
- a. Laser cutting
 - b. Water jet
 - c. Automated
 - d. Band knife
114. Two or more pieces of fabric joined by overlapping at the needle
- a. Lapped seam
 - b. Bound seam
 - c. Blind stitch
 - d. Flat seam
115. Stitch forming mechanism that controls lower thread of chain stitch machines
- a. Spreader
 - b. Holder
 - c. Looper
 - d. feeder
116. Percentage of failure utilization -----
- a. marker efficiency
 - b. frequency
 - c. product efficiency
 - d. consumption
117. Round blade that cuts with a downward stroke at the leading edge -----
- a. Band knife
 - b. Gerber cutting
 - c. Rotary knife
 - d. Straight knife
118. ----- superimposed layers of fabric for cutting
- a. Spread
 - b. Ply
 - c. Stake
 - d. Bundles
119. Vertical knife -----
- a. Straight knife
 - b. Rotary knife
 - c. Die cutting

- d. Gerber machine
120. Boilers, steam generated and vacuum systems are part of -----
- Vacuum cutting
 - Garber machine
 - Pressing system
 - Laundry
121. Fibre webs, woven, knives and foam laminates are most widely used fabricaton
for -----
- Interlining
 - Shell fabric
 - Suits
 - Activite wears
122. Small knob are dislike devices that perform as closures.
- Zippers
 - Buttons
 - Hooks
 - Metals
123. To remove a section of fabric with out cutting into the area requires
- Slasher
 - Driller
 - Base plate
 - Cutting knife
124. Stitch 401 -----
- Two thread chain stitch
 - Three thread chain stitch
 - Two thread lock stitch
 - Over edge stitch
125. ----- is the reppling of a seam that recurs just after sewing or after
laundry
- Seam pucker
 - Feed pucker
 - Tension
 - Pilling
126. The disruption of the fabric surface or the deformation of a garment.
- Seam elasticity
 - Slubs
 - Distortion
 - Seam grain
127. Generally side seam of a skirt -----
- Lapped seam
 - Superimposed seam
 - Bound seam
 - Flat seam
128. Thread performance is related to sewability and -----
- Seam performance
 - Strength
 - Width
 - Twiest
129. The long thin part of the needle that extends from the shank to the top of the eyes.

- a. Shoulder
 - b. Blade
 - c. Shank
 - d. Butt
130. The needle hole where thread must pass through freely
- a. Eye
 - b. Butt
 - c. Groove
 - d. Point
131. The needle finish and the ----- are factors that affect friction.
- a. Needle shape
 - b. Needle shank
 - c. Needle buff
 - d. Needle point
132. Variations that exceed tolerances as do not meet specifications are called -----
- a. Tolerance
 - b. Reflections
 - c. Defects
 - d. Alteration
133. Reference samples -----
- a. Proto sample
 - b. Counter sample
 - c. Revised sample
 - d. Size set
134. Specs -----
- a. Specifications
 - b. Design
 - c. Techpack
 - d. Embroidery
135. A ----- is a stock of fabric plies that have been prepared for cutting.
- a. Lay
 - b. Marker
 - c. Fabric
 - d. Bundle
136. ----- is the usable portion of the fabric width
- a. Selvedge
 - b. Damages
 - c. Cuttable width
 - d. Lay
137. FOB- -----
- a. Few on board
 - b. Freight on board
 - c.
138. Similar to FPP contractors -----
- a. HPP
 - b. CMT
 - c. Speciality
 - d. Contractor
139. SAM -----

- a. Standard allotted machine
 - b. Standard allowed minutes
 - c. Stitches advanced mechanism
 - d. Strategic arrangement of management
140. ----- determine the most efficient layout of patterns
- a. Spreading
 - b. Pattern making
 - c. Marker planning
 - d. Plotting
141. ----- SPI means long stitches
- a. Low
 - b. High
 - c. Standard
 - d. Medium
142. ----- cutters requires the operator to portion and central fabric.
- a. Portable
 - b. Stationary
 - c. Automated
 - d. Rotary
143. Elasticity involves two factors ----- and recovery
- a. Strength
 - b. Flexibility
 - c. Width
 - d. Elongation
144. Class 600 -----
- a. Cover stitch
 - b. Over edge stitch
 - c. Multithread stitch
 - d. Hand stitch
145. Operators who are capable of sewing a complete garment and can construct any style.
- a. Unskilled
 - b. Skilled
 - c. Highly skilled
 - d. Semi skilled
146. New production would require a leaving period -----
- a. Running – in
 - b. Product run
 - c. Run in
 - d. Pilot run
147. Refers to the physical size of a production unit -----
- a. Unit size
 - b. Production unit
 - c. PBS
 - d. FM
148. Product based on one type of garment but with frequent style changes.
- a. Fashion product
 - b. Styled product
 - c. Staple product

- d. Semi- styled product
149. Expand F/F -----
- Fundamental functions
 - Face to face
 - Fiber to fabric
 - Functional flow
150. Tightness of a spread is termed as -----
- Tension
 - Stretchability
 - Recover
 - Pucker
151. ----- may result from friction among materials and spreading equipment
- Rly alignment
 - Static Electricity
 - Tension
 - Shrink
152. Expand UPCs-----
- Universal Product Codes
 - Under Progression of Company
 - Unit Production Company
 - Unit Production Capacity
153. -----are used as safety device for cutters using vertical knives
- Metal Mesh Gloves
 - Mesh Gloves
 - Gloves
 - Leather Gloves
154. Pre shaped metal outlines with one cutting edge
- Round knife
 - Dies
 - Straight Knife
 - Slasher
155. Samples needed for advertisements by buyers for promotional activities
- Counter Samples
 - Photo Samples
 - Revised Samples
 - Size Set
156. Expand CSV-----
- Centre Selvage Verification
 - Centre Selvage Variation
 - Centralized Servo Variation
 - Consumptions Service Verify
157. Expand BOM-----
- Bill of materials
 - Booking order of material
 - Billing of Machines
 - Business on materials
158. Expand PO-----
- Purchase Order

- b. Proposed Order
 - c. Production Order
 - d. Preproduction Order
159. When fabric is laid with grain and print pattern summary in same direction -----

- a. One way cutting
 - b. Step Ply
 - c. Face to face
 - d. N/O/W
160. When plies are laid continuously from left to right and right to left without cutting at the end
- a. Two way cutting
 - b. One way cutting
 - c. Single ply
 - d. Multiple ply
161. Expand AQL-----
- a. Allotted quality level
 - b. Acceptable quality level
 - c. Accurate quality level
 - d. Adoptable quality level
162. When the carton box include garments of single color and same size
- a. Ratio Packing
 - b. Solid packing
 - c. Shipment packing
 - d. Poly packing
163. In this method the carton box includes garments of same color but of different size according to the ratio
- a. Ratio packing
 - b. Mine packing
 - c. Solid packing
 - d. Poly packing
164. The diameter of buttons can be measured in -----
- a. Mm
 - b. Cm
 - c. Gauze
 - d. Ligne
165. The seam consists of an edge of materials which is bound by another-----

- a. Bound seam
 - b. Flat seam
 - c. Lapped seam
 - d. Imposed seam
166. The purpose of the -----is to move the fabric alone by a predetermined amount between successive stitches
- a. Feed dog
 - b. Throat plate
 - c. Lapped seam
 - d. Imposed seam
167. To remove a section of fabric without cutting into the area requires

- a. Driller
 - b. Bore plate
 - c. Slasher
 - d. Cutting knife
168. Standard presser foot for sewing zippers
- a. Half zip foot
 - b. Special presser feet
 - c. Piping foot
 - d. Narrow toed
169. The machine that sew a number of stitches across the seam to be reinforced and then sew covering stitches over again
- a. Bar tack machines
 - b. Button sew machines
 - c. Zigzag machines
 - d. Embroidery machines
170. ----- fastener come in a variety of types consisting of four elements, a cap and socket, a stud and steel
- a. Snap
 - b. Buttons
 - c. Looks
 - d. Buckles
171. Lock stitch -----
- a. Class 300
 - b. Class 200
 - c. Class 500
 - d. Class 600
172. Fusing commonly takes place at around-----
- a. 180°
 - b. 150°
 - c. 90°
 - d. 100°
173. The fusing equipment must provide control of temperature pressure-----
- a. Steam iron
 - b. Automatic heater
 - c. Roller
 - d. Rand iron
174. Most commonly used fusing equipment -----
- a. Steam iron
 - b. Automatic heater
 - c. Roller
 - d. Rand iron
175. The term -----is reserved for pressing operation on partly constructed garment
- a. Under pressing
 - b. Outer pressing
 - c. Upper pressing
 - d. Pressing
176. The means of pressing are heat,-----,and pressure

- a. Moisture
 - b. Heat
 - c. Temperature
 - d. Time
177. Class 600-----
- a. Chain stitch
 - b. Lock stitch
 - c. Over edge
 - d. Covering stitch
178. -----is the name given to the feed system in which the needle itself moves forward and backward
- a. Needle feed
 - b. Unison feed
 - c. Puller feed
 - d. Feed dog
179. -----defect in lock stitching can reduce the potential for stitch In a seam in a knitted fabric
- a. Slipped stitch
 - b. Unbalanced stitches
 - c. Breakage
 - d. Staggered stitching
180. The -----machine is used where a lapped seam has to be closed in such a way that the garment part becomes a tube
- a. Lapped seam
 - b. Feed-off-arm
 - c. Bound seam
 - d. Plain seam
181. Common seam used in denims
- a. Flat fell seam
 - b. Bound seam
 - c. Plain seam
 - d. Superimposed seam
182. -----is the process of stitching along the cut edge of a single ply of fabric to prevent raveling
- a. Sagging
 - b. Serging
 - c. Grin
 - d. Safety stitch
183. The odd number over edge stitch 501,503,505 and 521 are known as -----
-
- a. Break open stitches
 - b. Open end
 - c. Grin through
 - d. Serging
184. The total distance covered by a continuous series of stitches-----
-
- a. Seam depth
 - b. Seam heading
 - c. Seam allowance

- d. Seam length
185. Stitch type 402 or -----is used primarily for stitching permanent creases
- Cording stitch
 - Covering stitch
 - Chain stitch
 - Multiple thread stitch
186. Cording stitches are used for stitching -----
- Temporary pleats
 - Permanent creases
 - Pleats
 - Gathers
187. Thread lubrication has two purposes: to reduce the amount of friction and -----
-
- To provide protection from needle heat
 - Breakage
 - Cohesiveness
 - Consistency
188. Shirring is -----fabric
- Gathered
 - Scalloped
 - Ruffled
 - Knotted
189. French seam also known as -----
- Flat seam
 - Mode French seam
 - Super imposed seam
 - Bound seam
190. Marker efficiency signifies-----
- Fabric utilization percentage
 - Product efficiency
 - Consumption
 - Pattern alteration
191. Straight knife is also known as -----
- Vertical knife
 - Ratary knife
 - Horizontal knife
 - Round knife
192. Difference between two sizes-----
- Size interval
 - Size percentage
 - Size alteration
 - Size depth
193. Sealing the sizes up and down is known as -----
- Pattern making
 - Draping
 - Marking
 - Grading
194. Spool thread holder is known as -----
- Spindle holder

- b. Thread holder
 - c. Holder
 - d. Take up liver
195. Lengthwise orientation of fibres in -----provides lengthwise stability and crosswise stretch
- a. Fiber web
 - b. Knit
 - c. Nylon
 - d. Synthetic web
196. Finished edge of woven material is known as -----
- a. Selvedge
 - b. Allowance
 - c. True bias
 - d. Harness
197. A -----is a stock of fabric plies that have been prepared for cutting
- a. Takka fabric
 - b. Lay
 - c. Bundle
 - d. Roll

ANSWERS

1.B 2.D 3.A 4.B 5.A 6.B 7.C 8.B 9.A 10.B 11.A 12.A
 13.A 14.C 15.A 16.C 17.A 18.A 19.C 20.C 21.A 22.B 23. 24.A
 25.C 26.A 27.A 28.A 29.A 30.B 31.A 32.B 33.A 34.B 35.C 36.V
 37. 38. 39. 40. 41.A 42.A 43.A 44.C 45.A 46.C 47. 48.C
 49.C 50.A 51.A 52. 53.A 54.C 55.A 56. 57.B 58.A 59.A 60.C
 61.C 62.A 63.A 64.A 65.C 66.A 67.D 68.B 69.A 70.A 71.A 72.A
 73.B 74. 75.B 76. 77.D 78.A 79.A 80.A 81.A 82.C 83.B 84.
 85.B 86.A 87.A 88.C 89.A 90.B 91.A 92.A 93.B 94.A 95.B 96.A
 97.A 98.C 99.B 100.B 101.B 102.A 103.A 104. 105.B 106.D 107.A 108.A
 109.B 110.A 111.D 112.A 113.A 114.A 115.C 116.A 117.C 118.A 119.A 120.C
 121. 122.B 123.A 124. 125.A 126.C 127.B 128.A 129.B 130.A 131.A 132.C
 133.B 134.A 135.A 136.C 137.A 138.A 139.B 140.C 141.A 142. 143.D 144.A
 145.C 146.A 147. 148.B 149.B 150.A 151.B 152.A 153.A 154.B 155.B 156.A
 157.A 158.A 159.A 160.A 161.B 162.B 163.A 164.D 165.A 166.A 167.C 168.A
 169.A 170.A 171.A 172.B 173.B 174.A 175.A 176.D 177.D 178.A 179. 180.B
 181.A 182.B 183.a 184.D 185.A 186.B 187.A 188.A 189.C 190.A 191.A 192.A
 193.D 194.A 195.A 196.A 197.B

