

5. Patterns must be made _____ than body measurement to allow freedom of movement.
- A smaller B larger
C tight D two times larger
6. The designated point on the pattern that is used as a basis for the slash and spread method is _____.
- A piecing B flat pattern
C pivotal point D joining
7. _____ is a process of making pattern's in a dummy model.
- A Cutting B Draping
C Marking D Drafting
8. The highest point of the bust and a reference point for establishing the cross grain for the front bodice is called as
- A Apex B Center front
C center back D crotch
9. A design feature that aids in fitting garments around and to curves is _____.
- A stitch B seam
C sewing D Dart
10. _____ is a method of enlarger or reducing a pattern of a particular size.
- A Grading B Pattern making
C Alteration D Cutting

11. The crosswise grain line drops near _____ cause: shoulder slope of the blouse is insufficient.
- A armhole B) bust
C sleeve line D) neck
12. For a good fit the garment should look _____ from left to right and front to back.
- A fit B ease
C set D balance
13. For adding fullness at the top and bottom, slash the pattern all the way from the neckline to _____.
- A chest B bottom
C waist line D hip line
14. Dark manipulation in _____ pattern making allows you to move a dart from its original location to a new location.
- A flat B round
C alteration D draft
15. Patterns can also be altered by redrawing the _____ of the pattern.
- A seams B edges
C dart D mid line

SECTION B – (2 x 5 = 10 marks)

ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS

16. Discuss the importance of body measurements.
17. Describe the facts of dart manipulation in dress designing.