

### SSS 3. CLOTHING AND TEXTILES.

TEACHER: ADETOLA J.O .

#### SECTION A (OBJECTIVES)

*Each question is followed by **four** options lettered a to d. **Find** out the correct option for each question and shade **in pencil** on your answer sheet the answer space which bears the same letter as the option you have chosen. Give only **one** answer to each question.*

1. A suitable design for a short plump girl is (a) waist line (b) long circular skirt (c) midi dress with horizontal lines (d) straight dress with vertical lines

2. In garment design,..... feature can not be left out in a relationship with style. a. garment b. style c. fad. d. vogue.

3. In clothing laundry vegetable stains are stopped from spreading on fabrics sprinkling..... on it. a. Pepsi b. milk . c. salt

4. One merit for a free hand cutting is..... a. hard b. faster c. compact d. technical.

5. One of the techniques involved in free hand cutting is the use of..... a. figure b. size c. measurement d. tapers.

6. Interfacing is very important for clothing ..... a. drafting b. maintenance c. storage d. construction.

7. A narrow strip of fabric cutting to end an edge of clothing is called a.....

a. roper b. band c. laced d. bias.

8.

2. The choice of style for a garment depends mainly on the (a) pattern used (b) fabric used (c) sewing fee (d) skill of the dressmaker

3. Stains that stay on the surface of a fabric are called (a) primary stain (b) secondary (c) tertiary (d) spill

4. Opening are used on garments for (a) camouflaging the figure (b) drawing attention to the figure (c) easy wear and removal (d) making them easy to launde

5. The process of using a hot iron on a fabric moving it to and fro is called (a) ironing (b) pressing (c) mangling (d) rolling

6. The best necklines for a person with a short neck are (a) v-shaped necklines (b) polo neckline (c) squared necklines (d) round necklines
7. Steps in laundering process include (a) sorting, mending, soaking and washing (b) mending, sorting, washing and ironing (c) soaking, washing, ironing and mending (d) washing, mending, ironing and sorting
8. Which of the following is not suitable for a tall thin girl? (a) satin with large motifs (b) velvet (c) organza (d) cotton with small motifs
9. To allow for close fitting of garments, use (a) decorative seams (b) fullness (c) openings (d) French stitches
10. Body measurements are taken accurately to (a) allow for a broad seam (b) make the garment look big (c) make sewing easy (d) allow for comfort
11. The choice of needle depends on all the following except (a) type of work (b) size of garment (c) thickness of thread (d) texture of fabrics
12. Small sewing equipment includes (a) needles, pins, thimble and tape measure (b) scissors, pinking shears, sewing machine and table (c) pressing iron, tailor's ham, skirt board and pins (d) stiletto, skirt marker, sewing machine and metre stick
13. Fabrics used in hot climate should be (a) easy to wash (b) readily available (c) good conductor of heat (d) poor conductor of heat
14. Items worn on the body to beautify it are called (a) fibres (b) textiles (c) clothing (d) fabrics
15. A fabric which is absorbent (a) dries quickly (b) holds water (c) resists stains (d) melts in fire
16. A general name for bed sheets, pillow cases and table mats is (a) household linen (b) table linen (c) bed linen (d) household articles
17. Most natural fibres are made from (a) plants and trees (b) leaves and animals (c) plants and animals (d) vegetables and trees
18. Fibres are (a) strands for making yarns (b) threads used for weaving (c) staple yarns twisted together (d) chemically produced strands
19. Which of the following is a man-made fibre? (a) wool (b) nylon (c) silk (d) cotton
20. In order to look smart, one needs to

I. Be able to disguise figure faults

II. Highlight good points

III. Wear expensive jewellery

IV. Have adequate rest

[a]I and II only (b)III and IV only (c)I, II and III only (d)I, II and IV only

21. .... are raw materials used in the production of fabrics for clothing

[a]. Fibre (b) waxn (c) dye (d) fleece

22. Fabrics are made up of .....

[a]plant (b) animal (c) yard (d) fibre

23. .... can stand friction and hot water so can be boiled

[a]linen (b) silk (c) wool (d) cotton

24. .... fabric is a hand loomed cloth woven by the Yoruba people?

[a]Aso oke (b) adire (c) aso ote (d) aso ife

25. In laundering, one of these is not present

[a]sorting (b) mending (c) dyeing (d) removing stains

26. one of these is not a stain remover

[a]bleach (b) vinegar (c) lemon juice [d]draw egg

27. the test experiment for fibres includes only .....(a)strength test (b)hard test (c)thickness test (d)boiling test

28. Travelling clothes should be ..... crease resistant and light weight

[a]durable (b) comfortable(c) expensive (d) colorful

29. One characteristics of silk fabrics is

[a] It is easily dyed (b) it is soft to touch (c) it is a cheap fibre (d) it is strong when wet

30. The first step in processing wool is

[a] Shearing or chipping (b) sorting (c) spinning(d) scouring

31. Wool and silk are under (a) animal fibre (b) vegetable fibre (c) cellulose based (d) non cellulose based
32. Kente cloth is a locally woven fabric from (a) Senegal (b) Abeokuta (c) Ghana (d) Ibadan
33. Kente cloth is also known as (a) adire (b) batik (c) kampala (d) nwetoma
34. Akwete is a locally woven cloth from (a) Rivers State (b) Ondo State (c) Imo State (d) Kano States
35. One importance of locally made fabric is (a) it is colorful (b) it is hard (c) it is expensive (d) it is a means of job creation
36. Laundering processes includes (a) sorting and mending (b) drafting and cutting (c) de waxing (d) finishing.
37. What is the first step in laundering? (a) mend the article (b) sorting the article (c) soaking (d) bleaching
38. Laundering equipment includes (a) pegs, buckets, basins, pressing iron (b) iron, table, pressing iron, wardrobe (c) baskets, hangers, brushes and glass (d) bucket, tape, hangers and pegs
39. Which of these is a type of fabric stain? (a) protein stain (b) paint stain (c) vegetable stain (d) spring stain
40. Underwear includes (a) corsets, stockings and pedal pusher (b) waist slip, pyjamas and brassiers (c) pants, petticoats and girdle (d) brassiers, socks and girdles
41. One of these is a stain remover (a) hydrogen peroxide (b) vegetable (c) oil (d) sodium
42. School clothes must be comfortable and also ----- the wearer from the weather (a) protect (b) benefit (c) file (d) heat
43. The perfect fabric for under wears is (a) cotton (b) silk (c) linen (d) satin
44. Local fabrics sell out (a) tradition and belief (b) tradition and culture

(c)culture and religion (d) culture

45. Indigenous fabrics are rich in ..... and culture (a)taste (b)texture (c)design (d)style

46. Local fabrics are rich also in (a)color (b)fad (c)beauty (d) weaven

47. Which of these is a type of fabric stain? (a) protein stain ( b) paint stain (c) vegetable stain (d) spring stain

48. The use of local fabrics in Nigeria will improve (a)agriculture (b)cultivation of cotton (c)weaven (d)dye technique

49. Local fabrics are ..... (a)cheap (b)expensive (c)scarce (d)bad

50. The use of local fabrics in Nigeria will improve (a)agriculture (b)cultivation of cotton (c)weaven (d)dye technique

## **SECTION B – THEORY**

***INSTRUCTION. Answer FOUR (4) questions only. Question 2 is compulsory.***

1a. Define a sewing machine. (1 Mark).

b. List the types of sewing machine. (3 marks).

c. List two causes of the following machine (sewing) faults:

- Loops appearing underneath the stitches. (2 marks).
- Puckered seam. (2 marks).
- Needle breakage. ( 2 marks).

2a. Define a free hand cutting. ( 2 marks).

2b. State four merits and four demerits of free hand cutting. ( 8 marks).

- 3a. Define a fastener. (2 marks).
- 3b. State four types of fasteners. (4 marks).
- 3c. Mention two functions of fasteners in the construction of garment. (4 marks).

- 4a. Define a fabric finish. (1 mark)
- b. List three types of fabric finish. (3 marks)
- c. Explain each of the three finishes listed above. ( 6marks)

5. With regards to simple experiment tests you have done on various fabrics, explain the following in terms of;

- (i) appearance
  - (ii) strength test
  - (iii) flame burning test
  - iv. chemical test
  - v. microscopic test
- (a) cotton fabric (b)linen fabric (c) wool fabric ( 10 marks)

- 6a. Define a fibre and fabric(2 marks)
- b. Explain the origin of fibre. (4 marks)
- c. Mention four importance of locally made fabric to Nigerian's economic growth. (4 marks)