

QUESTION BANK: GTH 303 – APPAREL DESIGNING

UNIT I: BASICS OF APPAREL DESIGN

PART A: Multiple Choice Questions (30 Questions)

1. According to the standard Eight Head Theory, the unit of measurement used to divide the human body into equal proportions is the length of the _____.
a) Arm b) Foot c) Head d) Torso
2. Which head section in the Eight Head Theory corresponds to the chest line / nipple line?
a) Bottom of 1st Head b) Bottom of 2nd Head c) Bottom of 3rd Head d) Bottom of 4th Head
3. The pubic arch or hip pivot point in the Eight Head Theory is located at the end of which head division?
a) 2nd Head b) 3rd Head c) 4th Head d) 5th Head
4. Which measuring tool is ideal for taking curved body measurements such as bust, waist, and hips?
a) L-Scale b) Flexible Measuring Tape c) Yardstick d) French Curve
5. A French Curve is primarily used in pattern drafting for drawing _____.
a) Long straight hem lines b) Curved armholes and necklines c) Parallel tuck lines d) Pleat fold lines
6. Which tool is used with carbon paper to transfer pattern markings directly onto fabric?
a) Tailor's chalk b) Tracing wheel c) Seam ripper d) Pinking shears
7. Tailor's chalk is temporary marking material made of wax or clay that can be easily removed by _____.
a) Cutting b) Washing or brushing c) Bleaching d) Dyeing
8. Shears used for cutting fabric differ from regular household scissors because fabric shears have _____.
a) Short straight blades b) Bent handles that allow fabric to lie flat on table while cutting c) Plastic serrated blades d) Rounded blunt tips
9. The main function of pinking shears is to _____.
a) Cut thick cardboard pattern paper b) Produce zig-zag raw edges on fabric to prevent fraying c) Cut delicate lace fabrics d) Remove incorrect stitches
10. A thimble is worn on the finger during hand sewing primarily to _____.
a) Hold the thread spool b) Protect the middle finger when pushing the needle through fabric c) Measure small seam allowances d) Cut thread tails
11. Why should body measurements be taken over lightweight fitted undergarments rather than heavy outerwear?
a) To make measurement taking faster b) To obtain true body dimensions without extra bulk c) To save fabric during cutting d) To prevent damage to measuring tape
12. When measuring waist circumference, the measuring tape should be placed _____.
a) Over the hip bone b) At the narrowest natural waist level c) Near the belly button d) Just below the chest line

13. Vertical length measurements for garments are taken from which high point on the shoulder?
a) Shoulder tip point b) High shoulder neck point (shoulder-neck intersection) c) Center front collar point d) Mid-armhole point
14. What is a paper pattern in garment construction?
a) A decorative wrapping sheet for finished garments b) A flat template of individual garment components cut to specific dimensions c) An instruction sheet inside a sewing machine box d) A fabric sample piece
15. Standard commercial patterns that are mass-produced in set size categories are known as _____.
a) Custom draped patterns b) Ready-made standardized patterns c) Individual draft patterns d) Sloper samples
16. Which of the following is a key advantage of using paper patterns in garment manufacturing?
a) Eliminates the need for iron pressing b) Ensures accurate repetition and reduces fabric wastage
c) Removes the need for seam allowances d) Prevents thread breakage during stitching
17. A basic master pattern developed without seam allowance or style details is called a _____.
a) Commercial pattern b) Sloper or Block pattern c) Working pattern d) Layout marker
18. A body figure characterized by an upright posture, erect spine, and shoulders set back is termed an _____.
a) Erect figure b) Stooping figure c) Corpulent figure d) Proportionate figure
19. A figure having excessive weight and abdomen curvature beyond standard measurements is called a _____.
a) Tall thin figure b) Corpulent figure c) Stooping figure d) Symmetrical figure
20. What modification is necessary in the back pattern piece for a stooping figure with rounded shoulders?
a) Decrease the back waist length b) Increase the back neck-to-waist length and dart width c) Shorten the shoulder line d) Narrow the upper back width
21. A figure having normal body proportions where shoulder width, bust, waist, and hip ratios match standard charts is known as a _____.
a) Corpulent figure b) Proportionate figure c) Stooping figure d) Asymmetric figure
22. Assertion (A): The Eight Head Theory is essential for drawing proportionate fashion croquis and garments.
Reason (R): It divides the total height of a standard ideal human body into 8 equal lengths using the head height as the base unit.
- a) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is NOT the correct explanation of (A).
c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
23. Reorder the correct sequence of steps for taking body measurements for a blouse/shirt:
1. Measure waist circumference around natural waist.
2. Measure total garment length from high shoulder point to hem.
3. Measure shoulder width across back shoulders.

4. Measure chest/bust circumference around fullest part.

a) 3 -> 4 -> 1 -> 2 b) 1 -> 2 -> 3 -> 4 c) 2 -> 3 -> 4 -> 1 d) 4 -> 1 -> 2 -> 3

24. A tailor notices that a fitted dress pulls tightly across the upper back and slants forward at the neck on a client. Which body figure type does this indicate?

a) Erect figure b) Stooping figure c) Corpulent figure d) Proportionate figure

25. Match the measuring tool with its structural description and primary application:

(1) L-Scale	(i) Rigid L-shaped ruler	(X) Checking right angles and squaring off grid lines
(2) French Curve	(ii) Curved smooth template	(Y) Shaping armholes, necklines, and crotch curves
(3) Tracing Wheel	(iii) Toothed wheel on handle	(Z) Transferring dart lines through carbon paper

a) 1-i-X, 2-ii-Y, 3-iii-Z b) 1-ii-Y, 2-i-X, 3-iii-Z c) 1-iii-Z, 2-ii-Y, 3-i-X d) 1-i-Y, 2-iii-Z, 3-ii-X

26. A pattern maker needs to draft a pattern for a customer with a prominent, extended belly. Which pattern adjustment must be made to the front bodice piece?

a) Slash and lengthen the center front waist line while adding waist dart intake
b) Shorten center front waist line
c) Increase back shoulder width only
d) Reduce front armhole depth

27. An apparel factory receives complaints that mass-produced shirts are inconsistent in size between different batches. What is the most probable cause of this fault?

a) Using standardized slopers
b) Cutting fabric directly without using durable master patterns or markers
c) Using electric fabric cutters
d) Using pinking shears for hem finishing

28. Why is paper pattern making considered a cost-effective step in garment manufacturing?

a) Paper costs more than fabric
b) Mistakes corrected on paper patterns prevent expensive fabric wastage during cutting
c) Paper patterns eliminate the need for sewing machines
d) It reduces needle wear

29. "Drafting patterns using direct fabric marking is better than paper pattern drafting for mass production." Evaluate this statement.

a) True, because it saves paper cost.
b) False, because direct fabric marking is time-consuming, prone to errors, and impossible to replicate efficiently for mass production.
c) True, because direct marking improves marker efficiency automatically.
d) False, because fabric cannot be marked with chalk.

30. When operating heavy cutting tools or fabric electric cutters in an apparel cutting room, what primary safety precaution should cutters follow?

a) Wear sound-dampening earplugs only
b) Wear a metallic mesh safety glove on the non-cutting guiding hand
c) Cut fabric in a dark room

d) Keep fabric dry with powder

PART B: Descriptive Questions (5 Questions)

1. Explain the Eight Head Theory in detail with a proportional layout diagram description. State its importance in fashion design and apparel construction.
2. Classify garment construction tools into Measuring, Marking, Cutting, and Pressing categories. Briefly describe the function of two tools from each category.
3. Describe the systematic procedure for taking important upper-body and lower-body measurements for garment drafting. Mention four critical precautions to take during measurement.
4. Define a Paper Pattern. Differentiate between Commercial Patterns and Drafting Patterns. List the merits and demerits of using paper patterns.
5. Compare the structural features of a Stooping Figure, an Erect Figure, and a Corpulent Figure. Explain how pattern adjustments are performed for a corpulent figure to achieve proper fit.

ANSWER KEY: PART A (MCQs)

1. c) Head
2. b) Bottom of 2nd Head
3. c) 4th Head
4. b) Flexible Measuring Tape
5. b) Curved armholes and necklines
6. b) Tracing wheel
7. b) Washing or brushing
8. b) Bent handles that allow fabric to lie flat on table while cutting
9. b) Produce zig-zag raw edges on fabric to prevent fraying
10. b) Protect the middle finger when pushing the needle through fabric
11. b) To obtain true body dimensions without extra bulk
12. b) At the narrowest natural waist level
13. b) High shoulder neck point (shoulder-neck intersection)
14. b) A flat template of individual garment components cut to specific dimensions
15. b) Ready-made standardized patterns
16. b) Ensures accurate repetition and reduces fabric wastage
17. b) Sloper or Block pattern
18. a) Erect figure
19. b) Corpulent figure
20. b) Increase the back neck-to-waist length and dart width
21. b) Proportionate figure
22. a) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
23. a) 3 -> 4 -> 1 -> 2
24. b) Stooping figure
25. a) 1-i-X, 2-ii-Y, 3-iii-Z
26. a) Slash and lengthen the center front waist line while adding waist dart intake

27. b) Cutting fabric directly without using durable master patterns or markers
28. b) Mistakes corrected on paper patterns prevent expensive fabric wastage during cutting
29. b) False, because direct fabric marking is time-consuming, prone to errors, and impossible to replicate efficiently for mass production.
30. b) Wear a metallic mesh safety glove on the non-cutting guiding hand

UNIT II: PATTERN LAYOUT

PART A: Multiple Choice Questions (30 Questions)

1. What does the term Fabric Grain refer to in woven textiles?
 - a) The weight of the fabric per square meter
 - b) The direction of warp and weft yarns in fabric construction
 - c) The softness of fabric surface
 - d) The dye penetration level
2. Warp threads running parallel to the selvage forming the strongest grain direction are called _____.
 - a) Crosswise grain
 - b) Lengthwise grain (Straight grain)
 - c) True bias grain
 - d) Off-grain
3. The grain line running perpendicular (90°) to the selvage along the weft yarns is the _____.
 - a) Lengthwise grain
 - b) Crosswise grain
 - c) True bias grain
 - d) Diagonal grain
4. True bias grain lies at what exact angle to the selvage line?
 - a) 30°
 - b) 45°
 - c) 60°
 - d) 90°
5. Garment sections cut on the True Bias grain exhibit which characteristic properties?
 - a) Stiff and rigid fall
 - b) Maximum stretchability, flexibility, and fluid draping
 - c) Wrinkle resistance without elasticity
 - d) High resistance to tearing
6. What is a Pattern Layout?
 - a) Arranging sewing threads by color
 - b) Systematic arrangement of pattern pieces on fabric prior to cutting
 - c) Folding finished garments into boxes
 - d) Stitching seams together
7. What is the main objective of creating an economical pattern layout?
 - a) To increase sewing speed
 - b) To minimize fabric waste and reduce production cost
 - c) To make garments heavier
 - d) To shorten pattern drafting time
8. In fabric folding, a Lengthwise Center Fold means folding the fabric _____.
 - a) From cut edge to cut edge horizontally
 - b) Lengthwise bringing selvage to selvage together
 - c) Diagonally at 45°
 - d) In accordion pleats
9. Which fabric folding technique involves folding both selvages inward to meet at the center length of the fabric?
 - a) Double fold / Off-center fold
 - b) Center lengthwise fold
 - c) Crosswise fold
 - d) Bias fold
10. Fabrics with one-way directional prints or pile textures (like velvet or corduroy) must be cut using which layout?
 - a) Asymmetrical / Directional Layout (all patterns facing same direction)
 - b) Reversible layout
 - c) Combination layout
 - d) Random layout
11. A Marker in industrial garment cutting is defined as _____.

a) A colored pen used by tailors b) A full-scale thin paper diagram showing precise arrangement of all pattern sizes for a lay c) A steel ruler d) A label attached to finished apparel

12. The mathematical ratio of pattern area used to total fabric lay area expressed as a percentage is called _____.

a) Lay efficiency b) Marker efficiency c) Fabric GSM d) Cutting ratio

13. Which factor directly reduces marker efficiency?

a) Mixing multiple garment sizes in one marker b) Large empty gaps between pattern pieces c) Using CAD marker planning d) Placing smaller pieces in open spaces between larger pieces

14. The term Lay or Spreading in cutting rooms refers to _____.

a) Stacking finished garments on shelves b) Superimposing multiple plies of fabric flat on a cutting table prior to cutting c) Pressing seams open d) Rolling fabric onto spools

15. What is Lay Length?

a) The width of the fabric roll b) The horizontal length of fabric plies spread out for cutting corresponding to marker length c) The height of the fabric stack d) The thickness of the cutting blade

16. A lay where fabric plies are spread face-up in one direction only and cut at each end is called _____.

a) Single-ply lay b) Face-to-face lay c) One-way / Face-up lay d) Stepped lay

17. What is a Marsden Layout used in apparel industrial production?

a) A layout for hand-embroidered sarees b) A specialized standardized layout strategy for bulk manufacturing to optimize marker efficiency c) A pattern drafting method for footwear d) A home-sewing folding technique

18. What happens if a pattern piece marked on lengthwise grain is mistakenly cut on crosswise grain?

a) Garment color changes b) Garment may sag, stretch incorrectly, or fit poorly on the wearer c) Sewing speed increases d) Seams become invisible

19. Which pattern piece should be placed first on fabric during pattern layout?

a) Smallest pieces like collar bands and pocket flaps b) Largest pattern pieces like bodice, skirt, and sleeves c) Medium trims d) Bias binding strips

20. When fabric width is insufficient for accommodating a wide pattern piece, what method is applied?

a) Discarding the garment design b) Adding piecing or pieced seam extension in non-conspicuous areas c) Stretching the fabric forcefully d) Reducing seam allowance to zero

21. Plaid and striped fabrics require special care in pattern layout to ensure _____.

a) Higher sewing speed b) Pattern matching at side seams, center front, and pockets c) Lower marker paper cost d) Thinner seam lines

22. A marker layout consumes 200 meters of fabric for 100 shirts at 80% marker efficiency. If CAD marker optimization improves efficiency to 90%, calculate the total meters of fabric saved for the batch.

a) 10 meters b) 22.22 meters c) 30 meters d) 5 meters

23. A cutting manager receives satin fabric with a distinct directional sheen (shade difference in opposite directions). Which layout decision MUST be chosen?

- a) Reversible layout with pattern pieces facing both left and right
- b) One-way layout with all pattern heads pointing in the same direction
- c) Crosswise random layout
- d) True bias diagonal layout

24. Assertion (A): Computer-Aided Design (CAD) marker planning yields higher marker efficiency than manual paper layout.

Reason (R): CAD software can calculate and test thousands of pattern combinations in seconds to minimize gap spaces.

- a) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is NOT the correct explanation of (A).
- c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

25. Place the correct sequence of operations in industrial fabric cutting room flow:

1. Marker planning and preparation
2. Spreading plies to form lay length
3. Placing marker paper on fabric lay
4. Cutting fabric plies with cutting machines

- a) 1 -> 2 -> 3 -> 4 b) 2 -> 1 -> 4 -> 3 c) 3 -> 1 -> 2 -> 4 d) 1 -> 3 -> 2 -> 4

26. Match fabric grain type with its structural orientation and garment behavioral property:

(1) Lengthwise Grain	(i) Parallel to selvage (Warp)	(X) Minimum stretch, high stability
(2) Crosswise Grain	(ii) Perpendicular to selvage (Weft)	(Y) Moderate stretch along width
(3) True Bias Grain	(iii) 45° diagonal angle	(Z) Maximum stretch and fluid drape

- a) 1-i-X, 2-ii-Y, 3-iii-Z b) 1-ii-Y, 2-i-X, 3-iii-Z c) 1-iii-Z, 2-i-X, 3-ii-Y d) 1-i-Z, 2-iii-Y, 3-ii-X

27. A batch of evening gowns cut on bias grain is clinging unevenly on one side. What was the likely layout mistake made during pattern placement?

- a) Patterns were cut at 45° true bias.
- b) Patterns were cut off-bias (at an irregular angle like 30° instead of true 45°).
- c) Lengthwise grain was used for sleeves.
- d) Marker efficiency was too high.

28. An apparel factory operator spreads 50 plies of velvet fabric face-to-face without checking pile direction. What quality defect will appear in finished jackets?

- a) Shrinkage after washing
- b) Color shade/reflection variation between front and back panels
- c) Seams unwinding
- d) Needle breakage

29. "High marker efficiency (>90%) always results in superior garment quality." Analyze this statement.

- a) True, higher efficiency always improves quality.
- b) False, if patterns are rotated off-grain to fill empty spaces just to increase efficiency, garment drape and fit quality will be ruined.

- c) True, because it uses less thread.
- d) False, because marker paper becomes too thin.

30. When using hand-operated vertical straight knife cutting machines, what hazard must be controlled?

- a) High heat generation
- b) Exposed high-speed reciprocating blade causing accidental hand cuts; controlled using wire-mesh gloves and blade guards
- c) Water leakage
- d) Chemical fumes

PART B: Descriptive Questions (5 Questions)

1. Explain the three main types of Fabric Grains (Lengthwise, Crosswise, and True Bias) with suitable diagrams. Highlight their importance in garment fit and drape.
2. Define Pattern Layout. Explain the fundamental principles to be followed while laying out paper patterns on fabric.
3. Detail the various fabric folding methods used for layout (Center fold, Double fold, Off-center fold, and Bias fold) with sketches.
4. What is Marker Efficiency? Derive the formula for marker efficiency. Explain five practical methods used in cutting rooms to maximize marker efficiency.
5. Explain Marsden Layout and its significance in bulk apparel manufacturing. Describe the procedures followed when handling insufficient fabric width during pattern layout.

ANSWER KEY: PART A (MCQs)

1. b) The direction of warp and weft yarns in fabric construction
2. b) Lengthwise grain (Straight grain)
3. b) Crosswise grain
4. b) 45°
5. b) Maximum stretchability, flexibility, and fluid draping
6. b) Systematic arrangement of pattern pieces on fabric prior to cutting
7. b) To minimize fabric waste and reduce production cost
8. b) Lengthwise bringing selvage to selvage together
9. a) Double fold / Off-center fold
10. a) Asymmetrical / Directional Layout (all patterns facing same direction)
11. b) A full-scale thin paper diagram showing precise arrangement of all pattern sizes for a lay
12. b) Marker efficiency
13. b) Large empty gaps between pattern pieces
14. b) Superimposing multiple plies of fabric flat on a cutting table prior to cutting
15. b) The horizontal length of fabric plies spread out for cutting corresponding to marker length
16. c) One-way / Face-up lay
17. b) A specialized standardized layout strategy for bulk manufacturing to optimize marker efficiency
18. b) Garment may sag, stretch incorrectly, or fit poorly on the wearer
19. b) Largest pattern pieces like bodice, skirt, and sleeves

20. b) Adding piecing or pieced seam extension in non-conspicuous areas
21. b) Pattern matching at side seams, center front, and pockets
22. b) 22.22 meters
23. b) One-way layout with all pattern heads pointing in the same direction
24. a) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
25. a) 1 -> 2 -> 3 -> 4
26. a) 1-i-X, 2-ii-Y, 3-iii-Z
27. b) Patterns were cut off-bias (at an irregular angle like 30° instead of true 45°).
28. b) Color shade/reflection variation between front and back panels
29. b) False, if patterns are rotated off-grain to fill empty spaces just to increase efficiency, garment drape and fit quality will be ruined.
30. b) Exposed high-speed reciprocating blade causing accidental hand cuts; controlled using wire-mesh gloves and blade guards

UNIT III: SEAMS & PLACKET

PART A: Multiple Choice Questions (30 Questions)

1. How is a Seam defined in apparel construction?
a) A decorative patch sewn on pockets b) A line of joining formed by stitching two or more plies of fabric together c) A folded edge at bottom hem d) A temporary tacking thread
2. A basic Plain Seam is constructed by placing fabric pieces with _____.
a) Wrong sides together and stitching on right side b) Right sides together and stitching at designated seam allowance on wrong side c) Overlapping raw edges by 2 inches d) Binding edges with bias tape
3. Which type of seam completely encloses raw edges inside a double stitch line, making it ideal for sheer fabrics?
a) Plain seam b) French seam c) Lap seam d) Flat-fell seam
4. Which seam is exceptionally strong, features two visible rows of topstitching, and is universally used on denim jeans?
a) French seam b) Flat-fell / Welt seam c) Bound seam d) Pinked seam
5. A seam where one seam allowance is pressed flat and topstitched on the right side to create a tailored decorative ridge is a _____.
a) Top-stitched seam / Welt seam b) French seam c) Mantua-maker's seam d) Channel seam
6. What is the primary purpose of applying a Seam Finish?
a) To increase garment weight b) To prevent raw fabric edges from unraveling or fraying during wear and laundering c) To change garment style d) To shorten seam length
7. Which seam finish uses zig-zag shears to cut raw edges of non-fraying woven fabrics?
a) Overlock finish b) Pinking finish c) Bound finish d) Turned and stitched finish
8. A Neckline Finish formed by sewing a narrow bias strip flat against the right side and turning it completely to the wrong side is called a _____.

a) Neckline Facing (Bias facing) b) Neckline Binding c) Collar stand d) Placket flap

9. How does Bias Binding differ from Bias Facing on a neckline?

a) Binding shows on both right and wrong sides as a visible edge trim, whereas facing is turned completely inside b) Binding is cut on lengthwise grain c) Facing is visible on right side only d) Binding requires stiff interfacing

10. A Hem in garment construction is defined as _____.

a) A vertical joining line b) A finished lower edge of a garment section created by folding and stitching c) An open placket slit d) A dart tuck fold

11. Which hand-stitching hem technique leaves virtually invisible stitches on the right side of lightweight garments?

a) Running stitch b) Slip stitch / Blind hem stitch c) Back stitch d) Buttonhole stitch

12. A Catch Stitch (cross-stitch hem) is particularly useful for hemming which type of fabric?

a) Stretchy knit or heavy wool fabrics due to its elastic criss-cross structure b) Thin chiffon c) Plastic vinyl d) Paper interfacing

13. Which hem stitch features exposed diagonal criss-cross stitches used on heavy fabrics and linings?

a) Herringbone stitch b) Machine straight stitch c) Satin stitch d) Chain stitch

14. What is a Placket in apparel designing?

a) A decorative pocket cover b) A finished opening in a garment that allows easy wearing and removing c) A shoulder padding structure d) A belt loop

15. Where are plackets commonly situated in garments?

a) Center front, necklines, sleeve cuffs, and skirt waists b) Hem bottom center c) Underarm side seams only d) Elbow joints

16. Which of the following is a key characteristic of a good quality placket?

a) Bulky and stiff feel b) Lies flat, neat, correct length opening, and strong at stress base c) Raw edges exposed inside d) Stretched edges

17. A placket constructed using a single continuous strip of fabric applied to a slit opening is called a _____.

a) Two-piece placket b) One-piece continuous strip placket c) Tailored shirt placket d) Zipper placket

18. A Two-piece Placket consists of two separate binding/facing strips known as the _____.

a) Upper lap and under lap b) Front dart and back dart c) Yoke and seam d) Cuff and collar

19. Which placket style features a pointed triangular overlapping top band commonly seen on men's sleeve cuffs?

a) Continuous bound placket b) Tailored placket (Gauntlet placket) c) Zipper placket d) Hemmed slit placket

20. Which fastener is most commonly attached under a tailored front placket of formal dress shirts?

a) Press buttons / Buttons and buttonholes b) Heavy metal zippers c) Drawstrings d) Hook and loop (Velcro)

21. An Invisible Zipper Placket is chosen primarily because _____.

- a) It is cheap to produce b) The zipper teeth are completely hidden in the seam line on the right side
c) It requires no sewing machine d) It adds stiff bulk

22. Assertion (A): French seams are unsuitable for heavy denim pants or curved armhole seams.

Reason (R): French seams create a double-folded fabric thickness that becomes extremely bulky and stiff on heavy or tightly curved edges.

- a) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is NOT the correct explanation of (A).
c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

23. Match seam type with construction method and ideal garment application:

(1) French Seam	(i) Enclosed double seam line	(X) Sheer silk blouses
(2) Flat-fell Seam	(ii) Interlocked folded lap with twin topstitching	(Y) Denim jeans & workwear
(3) Bound Seam	(iii) Raw edge encased in bias tape	(Z) Unlined jacket interior edges

- a) 1-i-X, 2-ii-Y, 3-iii-Z b) 1-ii-Y, 2-i-X, 3-iii-Z c) 1-iii-Z, 2-ii-X, 3-i-Y d) 1-i-Z, 2-iii-Y, 3-ii-X

24. A machine operator notices that a plain seam in lightweight polyester fabric puckers along the stitching line. What corrective action should be taken?

- a) Increase needle thread tension
b) Reduce thread tension, use a finer needle, and adjust presser foot pressure
c) Use thicker thread
d) Cut seam allowance off

25. A kidswear manufacturer requires a soft, non-irritating, durable placket for toddler rompers. Which placket structure is most appropriate?

- a) Metal zipped placket
b) Continuous bound placket with smooth snap fasteners
c) Stiff tailored placket with sharp buttons
d) Open raw slit

26. Arrange the operational sequence for constructing a French Seam:

1. Place wrong sides of fabric together and stitch at 1/8 inch from edge on right side.
2. Trim raw seam allowance close to stitching line.
3. Fold fabric right sides together so seam is enclosed inside fold line.
4. Stitch second row of seam on wrong side at 1/4 inch allowance.

- a) 1 -> 2 -> 3 -> 4 b) 3 -> 1 -> 4 -> 2 c) 2 -> 4 -> 1 -> 3 d) 1 -> 4 -> 2 -> 3

27. Identify the hem stitch in which thread forms a series of interlocking hidden loops inside the folded hem allowance:

- a) Catch stitch b) Blind slip stitch c) Pinking stitch d) Top stitch

28. A high-volume garment exporter wants to finish internal plain seam edges in the shortest possible time per unit. Which method is best?

- a) Hand herringbone stitch b) High-speed multi-thread Overlock (Sergers) stitching c) Manual bias binding d) Bound seam finish

29. "Bias facing and bias binding are identical in structural function." Evaluate this statement.

- a) True, both act as identical seam finishes.
- b) False, facing turns completely to the wrong side as an invisible support, whereas binding wraps over the edge appearing as a decorative outline on both sides.
- c) True, both require interlinings.
- d) False, binding is only used on hems.

30. During continuous manual hand-hemming operations, what measure prevents repetitive hand strain in workers?

- a) Using dull needles
- b) Maintaining proper ergonomic seating posture, using thimbles, proper needle sizing, and taking brief rest pauses
- c) Stitching without light
- d) Pulling thread with excessive force

PART B: Descriptive Questions (5 Questions)

1. Define a Seam. Explain the step-by-step construction, characteristics, and applications of: a) Plain Seam b) French Seam c) Flat-fell Seam.
2. What are Seam Finishes? Describe four different types of seam finishes with neat sketches.
3. Differentiate between Neckline Facing and Neckline Binding. Explain the step-by-step process of applying a true bias binding to a curved neckline.
4. What is a Placket? List six key requirements of a good placket. Explain the construction of a Tailored Placket with diagrams.
5. Compare hand-hemming techniques: Slip Stitch, Catch Stitch, and Herringbone Stitch. Select the appropriate hem technique for a heavy wool flared skirt and justify your choice.

ANSWER KEY: PART A (MCQs)

1. b) A line of joining formed by stitching two or more plies of fabric together
2. b) Right sides together and stitching at designated seam allowance on wrong side
3. b) French seam
4. b) Flat-fell / Welt seam
5. a) Top-stitched seam / Welt seam
6. b) To prevent raw fabric edges from unraveling or fraying during wear and laundering
7. b) Pinking finish
8. a) Neckline Facing (Bias facing)
9. a) Binding shows on both right and wrong sides as a visible edge trim, whereas facing is turned completely inside
10. b) A finished lower edge of a garment section created by folding and stitching
11. b) Slip stitch / Blind hem stitch
12. a) Stretchy knit or heavy wool fabrics due to its elastic criss-cross structure
13. a) Herringbone stitch
14. b) A finished opening in a garment that allows easy wearing and removing
15. a) Center front, necklines, sleeve cuffs, and skirt waists
16. b) Lies flat, neat, correct length opening, and strong at stress base

17. b) One-piece continuous strip placket
18. a) Upper lap and under lap
19. b) Tailored placket (Gauntlet placket)
20. a) Press buttons / Buttons and buttonholes
21. b) The zipper teeth are completely hidden in the seam line on the right side
22. a) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
23. a) 1-i-X, 2-ii-Y, 3-iii-Z
24. b) Reduce thread tension, use a finer needle, and adjust presser foot pressure
25. b) Continuous bound placket with smooth snap fasteners
26. a) 1 -> 2 -> 3 -> 4
27. b) Blind slip stitch
28. b) High-speed multi-thread Overlock (Serge) stitching
29. b) False, facing turns completely to the wrong side as an invisible support, whereas binding wraps over the edge appearing as a decorative outline on both sides.
30. b) Maintaining proper ergonomic seating posture, using thimbles, proper needle sizing, and taking brief rest pauses

UNIT IV: YOKE, COLLAR & SLEEVES

PART A: Multiple Choice Questions (30 Questions)

1. What is a Yoke in garment designing?
 a) A decorative patch sewn over knees b) A broad, fitted structural pattern segment placed at shoulders, neckline, or waist to support lower draped sections c) A cuff band at wrist d) A stiff lining inside hems
2. A yoke positioned across the upper back or front shoulder area of dress shirts is called a _____.
 a) Midriff yoke b) Shoulder yoke c) Hip yoke d) Waist yoke
3. A yoke situated between the bust line and natural waistline in dresses or blouses is termed a _____.
 a) Partial yoke b) Midriff yoke c) Back yoke d) Skirt yoke
4. What is a Partial Yoke?
 a) A yoke extending only across a section of the garment width rather than full seam length b) A yoke made of paper c) A damaged yoke piece d) A sleeve insertion
5. What is the primary functional reason for adding a double-layered yoke across the back shoulder of formal shirts?
 a) To increase shirt transparency b) To distribute shoulder stress evenly and absorb wear and tear c) To make the shirt heavier d) To replace sleeve stitching
6. How is a Collar defined in apparel design?
 a) A band or folded neck feature attached around the garment neckline b) A strap around the waist c) A cuff extension d) A decorative pocket edge
7. The part of a collar that rises vertically from the neck seam line is called the _____.

- a) Collar leaf b) Collar stand (or band) c) Roll line d) Lapel tip
8. The outer visible portion of a collar that folds down over the stand is called the _____.
a) Collar fall (or leaf) b) Neck seam c) Collar stay d) Back yoke
9. Which collar type lies completely flat against the garment body without any vertical collar stand?
a) Shirt collar b) Peter Pan collar c) Mandarin collar d) Convertible collar
10. A Mandarin Collar is also popularly known as a _____.
a) Stand-up collar / Band collar b) Sailor collar c) Shawl collar d) Wingtip collar
11. A collar that is seamless at the back neck, cut continuously with the front bodice lapel, and forms a smooth curved roll is a _____.
a) Peter Pan collar b) Shawl collar c) Shirt collar with stand d) Pierrot collar
12. Standard formal dress shirts feature which classic collar construction?
a) One-piece Peter Pan collar b) Two-piece shirt collar (Separate stand and leaf collar) c) Shawl collar d) Sailor collar
13. What is a Sleeve in apparel construction?
a) A pocket flap b) The section of a garment that covers the arm partially or entirely c) A waist belt d) A collar flap
14. A basic fitted sleeve drafted straight from armhole to wrist without extra gathers or flare is a _____.
a) Plain set-in sleeve b) Puff sleeve c) Bell sleeve d) Raglan sleeve
15. A Puff Sleeve contains fullness created by gathers situated at _____.
a) Underarm seam only b) Sleeve cap (top), bottom hem cuff, or both c) Elbow joint only d) Shoulder point only without gathers
16. A sleeve that fits smoothly at the shoulder armhole but flares widely toward the lower arm opening is called a _____.
a) Puff sleeve b) Bell sleeve c) Leg-o'-mutton sleeve d) Bishop sleeve
17. A Circular Sleeve (or Flounce Sleeve) derives its shape and drape from pattern pieces cut in _____.
a) Square grid shapes b) Full or semi-circular geometric shapes c) Straight narrow bands d) Triangular darts
18. What structural component is inserted inside collar leaves to provide stiffness and crisp shape maintenance?
a) Elastic tape b) Fusible or sew-in Interfacing c) Extra lining fabric d) Cotton batting
19. A Yoke with Fullness means that _____.
a) The yoke itself is gathered b) The garment area joined below the yoke contains gathers, pleats, or tucks c) The yoke has extra padding d) The yoke is cut on true bias
20. Which sleeve design extends continuously in one piece up to the neckline seam, eliminating the traditional shoulder seam?
a) Set-in sleeve b) Raglan sleeve c) Kimono sleeve d) Bell sleeve
21. A Kimono Sleeve is constructed by _____.

- a) Cutting sleeve and bodice together in one continuous pattern piece b) Stitching separate sleeve armhole caps c) Gathering shoulder pleats d) Inserting bias tape

22. Assertion (A): Midriff yokes enhance fit in high-waisted dresses while allowing attractive skirt fullness below.

Reason (R): Midriff yokes incorporate torso body darts directly into horizontal seam lines through dart unit relocation.

- a) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is NOT the correct explanation of (A).
c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

23. Match collar type with its structural feature and target garment style:

(1) Peter Pan Collar	(i) Flat collar lying along neckline without stand	(X) Children's wear & casual dresses
(2) Two-Piece Shirt Collar	(ii) Distinct vertical stand and leaf band	(Y) Formal business dress shirts
(3) Shawl Collar	(iii) Continuous curved lapel roll from back neck	(Z) Evening blazers & nightgowns

- a) 1-i-X, 2-ii-Y, 3-iii-Z b) 1-ii-Y, 2-i-X, 3-iii-Z c) 1-iii-Z, 2-i-Y, 3-ii-X d) 1-i-Z, 2-iii-X, 3-ii-Y

24. Examine a blouse where shoulder seams are completely smooth, but gathers erupt below a curved horizontal chest seam. What design technique is used?

- a) Partial Yoke with Fullness b) Plain set-in sleeve c) Peter Pan collar d) Continuous placket

25. A tailor drafts a Puff Sleeve but finds that after gathering the sleeve cap, the armhole puckers and fails to fit the armhole circumference. What draft error occurred?

- a) The pattern maker forgot to slash and spread the sleeve cap top to add gather allowance before cutting.
b) The underarm seam was cut too long.
c) Bias grain was used.
d) Interfacing was missing.

26. Place the correct sequence of steps for constructing a standard Two-Piece Shirt Collar:

1. Fuse interfacing to wrong side of upper collar leaf.
2. Stitch upper and under collar leaves right sides together, trim corners, and turn inside out.
3. Sandwich collar leaf assembly between inner and outer collar stand bands.
4. Stitch collar stand assembly to shirt neckline seam line.

- a) 1 -> 2 -> 3 -> 4 b) 2 -> 1 -> 4 -> 3 c) 3 -> 1 -> 2 -> 4 d) 1 -> 3 -> 2 -> 4

27. A garment designer wants to construct an airy, flowing summer sleeve that drapes gracefully without tight wrist constraints. Which sleeve choice is best?

- a) Fitted plain sleeve b) Circular / Flounce sleeve c) Tight cuff sleeve d) Ribbed knit sleeve

28. Why does a Circular Sleeve consume significantly more fabric than a Plain Set-in Sleeve of identical length?

- a) It uses thicker thread.
b) It requires wide square blocks of fabric to cut full circular pattern shapes, leaving off-cut waste.
c) It uses double interlinings.

d) It requires twin needles.

29. "Any collar pattern can be attached to any garment neckline without altering the neckline curve." Evaluate this statement.

a) True, collars fit all necklines automatically.

b) False, the collar neck curve must strictly match the garment neckline circumference and shape; otherwise, severe neck puckering or gapping occurs.

c) True, because interlinings stretch to fit.

d) False, because collars are only sewn on woven fabrics.

30. When fusing heavy interfacing to collar bands using hot steam press irons, what safety practice prevents skin burn injuries?

a) Touch press plate directly

b) Use insulated handle grips, keep steam vents pointed away from body, and allow fused collars to cool before handling

c) Press without shoes

d) Increase iron temp past max limit

PART B: Descriptive Questions (5 Questions)

1. Define a Yoke. Explain the functional and aesthetic reasons for incorporating yokes in garments. Discuss Partial, Midriff, and Yoke with Fullness with diagrams.

2. Classify Collars into flat, stand-up, and rolled categories. Describe the construction procedure and pattern drafting for a Peter Pan Collar and a Shirt Collar with Stand.

3. Detail the drafting and construction steps for: a) Plain Set-in Sleeve b) Puff Sleeve (Gathers at Cap and Hem) c) Bell Sleeve.

4. Differentiate between a Circular Sleeve and a Plain Sleeve in terms of pattern drafting, fabric consumption, and drape appearance.

5. A fashion company is designing a high-end women's winter coat. Recommend a suitable collar type and yoke structure. Justify your design choices with respect to warmth, structural durability, and appearance.

ANSWER KEY: PART A (MCQs)

1. b) A broad, fitted structural pattern segment placed at shoulders, neckline, or waist to support lower draped sections

2. b) Shoulder yoke

3. b) Midriff yoke

4. a) A yoke extending only across a section of the garment width rather than full seam length

5. b) To distribute shoulder stress evenly and absorb wear and tear

6. a) A band or folded neck feature attached around the garment neckline

7. b) Collar stand (or band)

8. a) Collar fall (or leaf)

9. b) Peter Pan collar

10. a) Stand-up collar / Band collar

11. b) Shawl collar

12. b) Two-piece shirt collar (Separate stand and leaf collar)
13. b) The section of a garment that covers the arm partially or entirely
14. a) Plain set-in sleeve
15. b) Sleeve cap (top), bottom hem cuff, or both
16. b) Bell sleeve
17. b) Full or semi-circular geometric shapes
18. b) Fusible or sew-in Interfacing
19. b) The garment area joined below the yoke contains gathers, pleats, or tucks
20. b) Raglan sleeve
21. a) Cutting sleeve and bodice together in one continuous pattern piece
22. a) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
23. a) 1-i-X, 2-ii-Y, 3-iii-Z
24. a) Partial Yoke with Fullness
25. a) The pattern maker forgot to slash and spread the sleeve cap top to add gather allowance before cutting.
26. a) 1 -> 2 -> 3 -> 4
27. b) Circular / Flounce sleeve
28. b) It requires wide square blocks of fabric to cut full circular pattern shapes, leaving off-cut waste.
29. b) False, the collar neck curve must strictly match the garment neckline circumference and shape; otherwise, severe neck puckering or gapping occurs.
30. b) Use insulated handle grips, keep steam vents pointed away from body, and allow fused collars to cool before handling

UNIT V: FULLNESS

PART A: Multiple Choice Questions (30 Questions)

1. How is Fullness defined in garment designing?
 - a) Tightening a garment across shoulders
 - b) Incorporating additional fabric volume controlled by stitching techniques to shape garments to body curves or add drape
 - c) Cutting off seam allowances
 - d) Adding heavy linings
2. What is a Dart in pattern making?
 - a) A decorative patch
 - b) A V-shaped folded wedge stitched to convert flat 2D fabric into 3D body contours
 - c) A buttonhole slit
 - d) A pocket flap
3. A dart tapering to a point at one end and wide at the base, used at waistlines or bust lines, is a _____.
 - a) Single pointed dart
 - b) Double pointed dart
 - c) French seam
 - d) Tuck
4. A Double Pointed Dart (Fish-eye dart) tapers to points at both top and bottom ends and is predominantly used in _____.
 - a) Sleeve cuffs
 - b) One-piece dresses, jackets, and coats at natural waistline
 - c) Collars
 - d) Skirt hems

5. What is the apex or tip point of a bust dart called?

- a) Seam line b) Bust point / Pivot point c) Grain line d) Hem line

6. Which pattern manipulation technique is standard for shifting a bust dart to a new position (e.g., shoulder to side seam)?

- a) Slash and Spread method / Pivot method b) Overlocking method c) Hemming method d) Fusing method

7. What is a Tuck?

- a) An open slit b) A stitched fold of fabric used for controlling fullness or decorative texture c) A frayed hem d) A bias facing strip

8. Extremely narrow decorative tucks stitched very close (1/16 inch) to the fold edge are called _____.

- a) Pin tucks b) Shell tucks c) Cross tucks d) Piped tucks

9. Tucks stitched in grid patterns crossing each other at right angles are known as _____.

- a) Pin tucks b) Cross tucks c) Space tucks d) Release tucks

10. A tuck that incorporates a thin cord inside the fold prior to stitching to create a raised ridge is a _____.

- a) Blind tuck b) Piped tuck (or Cording tuck) c) Shell tuck d) Group tuck

11. A decorative tuck where edge stitching is caught at intervals using tension or scalloped hand stitches to form shell-like edges is a _____.

- a) Shell tuck b) Pin tuck c) Cross tuck d) Wide release tuck

12. What is a Pleat?

- a) A straight seam line b) A fold of fabric formed by doubling fabric back upon itself and securing it at the top line c) A gathered elastic edge d) A pocket lining

13. A basic pleat where all fabric folds are turned in one single direction along the garment is a _____.

- a) Knife pleat b) Box pleat c) Inverted box pleat d) Cartridge pleat

14. A Box Pleat is constructed by forming _____.

- a) Two knife pleats facing away from each other on the right side b) Two knife pleats facing toward each other c) Circular folds d) Pin folds

15. An Inverted Box Pleat (or Kick Pleat) is formed by _____.

- a) Two knife pleats facing toward each other on the right side, meeting at center fold line b) Folding fabric diagonally c) Gathering with elastic thread d) Stitching narrow ribs

16. Which pleat type features rounded, unpressed cylindrical folds gathered close together, historically used on heavy skirts and drapes?

- a) Knife pleat b) Cartridge pleat c) Pinch pleat d) Box pleat

17. A Pinch Pleat (Three-finger pleat) is characterized by _____.

- a) Small sharp tucks b) Three small pleats pressed, creased, and stitched together at their base c) Curved bias folds d) Single gathers

18. What are Gathers?

a) Long flat ironed pleats b) Small soft, tiny folds created by pulling gathering threads along parallel basting stitches c) Triangular darts d) Stiff interlinings

19. Shirring is created by sewing _____.

a) Single rows of heavy topstitching b) Multiple parallel rows of elasticized gathering threads on the wrong side c) Rigid box pleats d) Metal zippers

20. A decorative gathered ruffle strip attached around hems, necklines, or sleeve edges is called a _____.

a) Frill or Ruffle b) Dart c) Placket strip d) Yoke band

21. A Flare in garment construction refers to _____.

a) A tight waist fit b) Smooth, outward spreading fullness toward the lower hem without gathers or pleats c) A narrow cuff d) A straight vertical seam

22. Assertion (A): Darts should never be stitched beyond the bust apex point.

Reason (R): Stitching a dart past the bust apex creates an unnatural sharp puckered point and poor fitting on body contours.

- a) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is NOT the correct explanation of (A).
- c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

23. Reorder the correct steps for relocating a shoulder dart to the waist line using the Slash and Spread Method:

- 1. Draw a new slash line from waistline to the bust apex point.
- 2. Slash open the new line from waist to apex, leaving a small hinge.
- 3. Close the original shoulder dart by pivoting pattern edges together.
- 4. Trace the new spread waist dart intake onto fresh paper.

a) 1 -> 2 -> 3 -> 4 b) 3 -> 1 -> 4 -> 2 c) 2 -> 4 -> 1 -> 3 d) 4 -> 1 -> 2 -> 3

24. Match the fullness control technique with its structural formation and decorative effect:

(1) Pin Tuck	(i) Very narrow parallel fold (1/16 inch)	(X) Delicate linear texturing on heirloom blouses
(2) Box Pleat	(ii) Two knife folds facing outwards	(Y) Structured volume on skirts & school uniforms
(3) Shirring	(iii) Multiple rows of elastic gathers	(Z) Stretchy, body-con fit on sundress bodices

a) 1-i-X, 2-ii-Y, 3-iii-Z b) 1-ii-Y, 2-i-X, 3-iii-Z c) 1-iii-Z, 2-ii-X, 3-i-Y d) 1-i-Z, 2-iii-Y, 3-ii-X

25. A designer wants to create a flared skirt that provides ease of movement for walking (Kick Pleat) while maintaining a slim silhouette when standing still. Which pleat should be used at the back skirt hem?

a) Knife pleat b) Inverted Box / Kick Pleat c) Pin tuck d) Cartridge pleat

26. A pattern maker needs to convert shoulder dart fullness into soft gathers under the bust line for a maternity dress. What action is required?

- a) Close the shoulder dart and spread the under-bust slashed line, leaving the opened space unstitched for gathers
- b) Cut off the bust area
- c) Stitch a double pointed dart

d) Add stiff interfacing

27. A garment inspector finds that gathers along a skirt waistband are bunched unevenly with flat spaces. What was the cause of this stitching defect?

- a) Using two parallel rows of basting stitches before pulling gathers
- b) Using only a single row of gathering thread instead of two parallel rows
- c) Using elastic thread
- d) Cutting on true bias

28. If a plain skirt requires 1 meter of fabric width, how much fabric width is required to construct a skirt with 1:3 ratio knife pleats?

- a) 1 meter b) 2 meters c) 3 meters d) 1.5 meters

29. "Darts can be eliminated completely from fitted woven women's garments without affecting fit." Evaluate this statement.

- a) True, body curves do not require fabric shaping.
- b) False, in non-stretch woven fabrics, darts (or dart equivalents like gathers/yokes) are essential to shape flat fabric to 3D body curves.
- c) True, because bias cut removes the need for pattern drafting.
- d) False, because darts are only decorative.

30. When steam pressing heavy pleats using pressing cloths and high heat, what precaution prevents fabric scorching and steam burns?

- a) Press directly on synthetic fabric without cloth
- b) Use a damp cotton pressing cloth, apply steam press vertically, and keep hands away from escaping steam
- c) Keep iron resting flat indefinitely
- d) Wash fabric in boiling water before pressing

PART B: Descriptive Questions (5 Questions)

1. Define Fullness. Explain the role of fullness in achieving garment fit, comfort, and aesthetic drape.
2. Explain Darts. Differentiate between Single Pointed Darts and Double Pointed Darts with neat sketches. Describe the procedure for relocating a dart using the Slash and Spread Method.
3. Classify Tucks. Explain Pin tucks, Cross tucks, Piped tucks, and Shell tucks with respect to construction, appearance, and usage.
4. Describe the structure, folding method, and applications of: a) Knife Pleat b) Box Pleat c) Inverted Box / Kick Pleat d) Cartridge Pleat.
5. Compare Gathers, Shirrs, Flares, and Frills. Explain how each technique is applied to design a flared summer dress for children.

ANSWER KEY: PART A (MCQs)

1. b) Incorporating additional fabric volume controlled by stitching techniques to shape garments to body curves or add drape
2. b) A V-shaped folded wedge stitched to convert flat 2D fabric into 3D body contours
3. a) Single pointed dart
4. b) One-piece dresses, jackets, and coats at natural waistline

5. b) Bust point / Pivot point
6. a) Slash and Spread method / Pivot method
7. b) A stitched fold of fabric used for controlling fullness or decorative texture
8. a) Pin tucks
9. b) Cross tucks
10. b) Piped tuck (or Cording tuck)
11. a) Shell tuck
12. b) A fold of fabric formed by doubling fabric back upon itself and securing it at the top line
13. a) Knife pleat
14. a) Two knife pleats facing away from each other on the right side
15. a) Two knife pleats facing toward each other on the right side, meeting at center fold line
16. b) Cartridge pleat
17. b) Three small pleats pressed, creased, and stitched together at their base
18. b) Small soft, tiny folds created by pulling gathering threads along parallel basting stitches
19. b) Multiple parallel rows of elasticized gathering threads on the wrong side
20. a) Frill or Ruffle
21. b) Smooth, outward spreading fullness toward the lower hem without gathers or pleats
22. a) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
23. a) 1 -> 2 -> 3 -> 4
24. a) 1-i-X, 2-ii-Y, 3-iii-Z
25. b) Inverted Box / Kick Pleat
26. a) Close the shoulder dart and spread the under-bust slashed line, leaving the opened space unstitched for gathers
27. b) Using only a single row of gathering thread instead of two parallel rows
28. c) 3 meters
29. b) False, in non-stretch woven fabrics, darts (or dart equivalents like gathers/yokes) are essential to shape flat fabric to 3D body curves.
30. b) Use a damp cotton pressing cloth, apply steam press vertically, and keep hands away from escaping steam