

Apparel Design and Production I

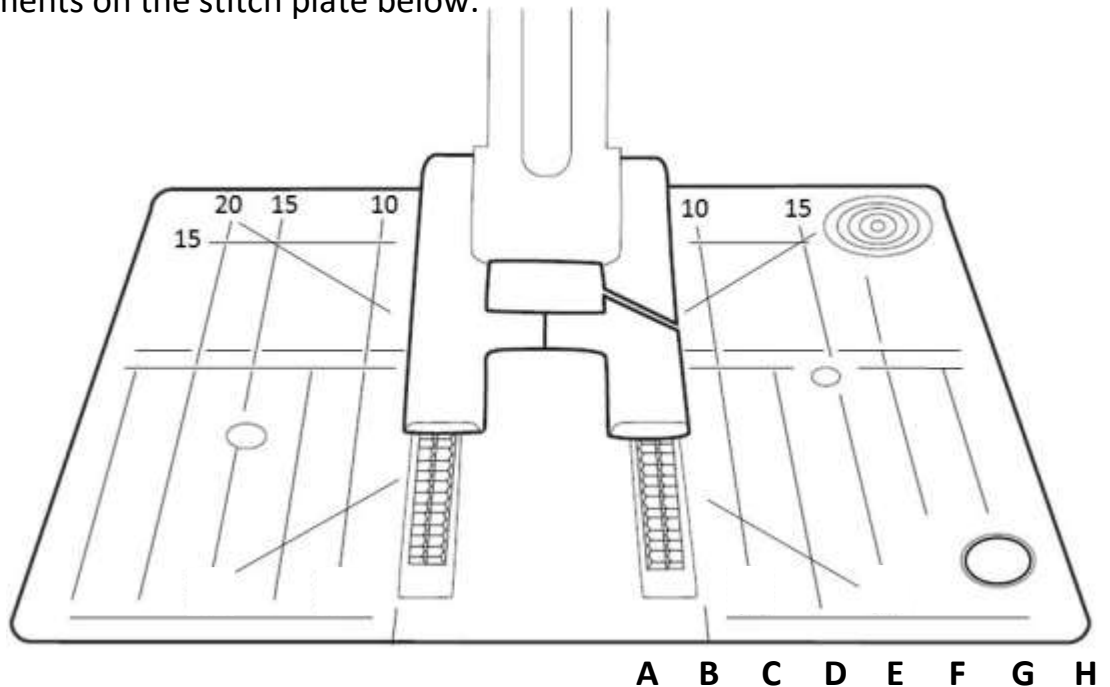
Skills Certification Exam Review

1. Label the parts of the sewing machine below.



2. Label the measurements on the stitch plate below.

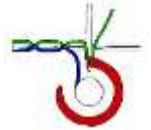
A =	
B =	
C =	
D =	
E =	
F =	
G =	
H =	



3. Following the INSIDE edge of the presser foot gives a seam allowance of: _____

4. Following the OUTSIDE edge of the presser foot gives a seam allowance of: _____

5. How does the sewing machine form a stitch? _____



6. Which way should the bobbin spin the in the bobbin case? _____

7. Which way should the hand wheel always turn when sewing? _____

8. Where should the take-up lever be before you can begin sewing? _____

9. What is the function of the feed dogs? _____

10. Which sewing machine needle can be used on both woven and knit fabrics? _____

11. The flat side of the needle shank must face the _____ of the sewing machine when you are replacing the needle.

12. List 3 safe sewing procedures:

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

13. What are the three rules of using the serger safely?

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

14. List three things you should never serger over:

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

15. What part of the serger trims the seam allowance as the stitches are formed? _____

16. Stitches are formed around which part of the serger? _____






17. The first thing to check if the sewing machine or serger is not functioning properly is the _____.

18. What is the best thread to use for most sewing? _____

19. List three possible causes for sewing machine malfunctions:

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____


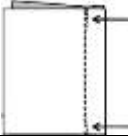

20. Identify the sewing equipment below.





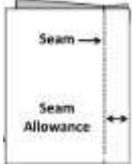




			
			
			

21. What sewing tool is used to cut a zig-zag, ravel resistant edge on fabric? _____

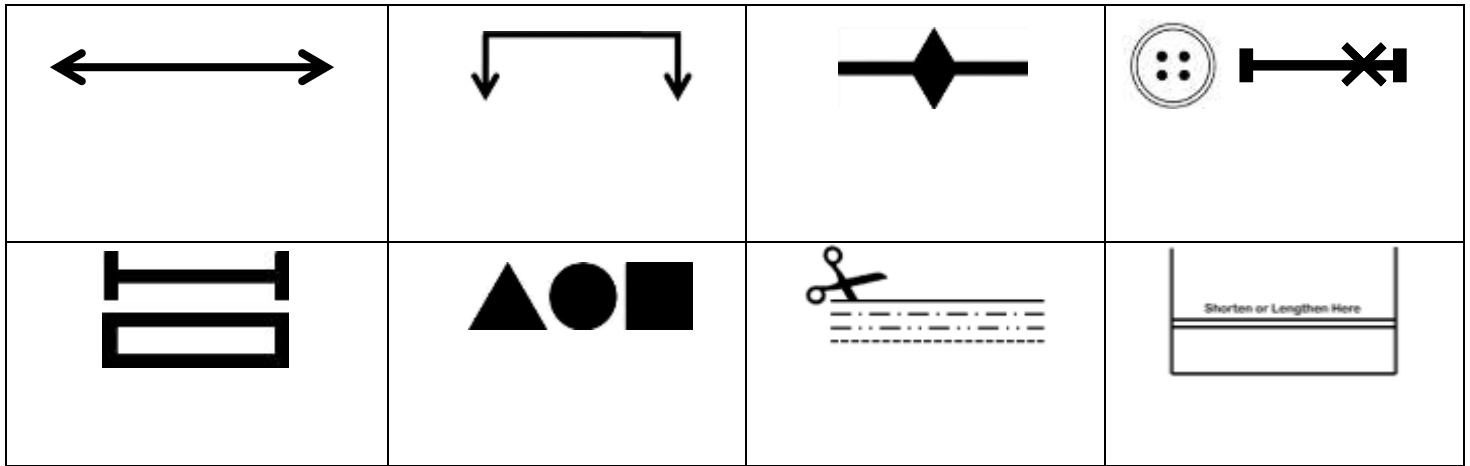
22. The rotary cutter must be used with what TWO other pieces of equipment? _____
and _____

23. Define each of the following terms.

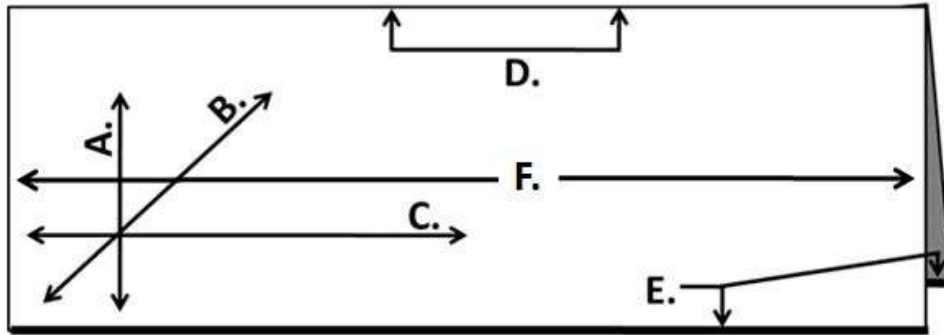
	The patterned side of fabric that will be showing when you are done sewing your project. Sometimes called the "Pretty Side".	
	To machine stitch 2 or 3 stitches backwards on the same line at the beginning and end of a seam to secure the stitches.	
	Long, temporary stitches used to hold pieces of fabric together.	

	Trimming layers of the seam allowance to decrease bulk.	
	Added to commercial patterns for style, fit and wearing comfort.	
	At the end of a stitching line, leaving the needle down in the fabric, lifting the presser foot, turning or pivoting the fabric. After lowering the presser foot, the stitching will continue in a different direction. This technique is helpful when turning corners on a project.	
	An extra row of stitching about 1/8" inside the original seam to reinforce an area of high stress, such as a crotch seam or underarm seam. Shortening the stitch length can also reinforce a seam.	
	The Stitched line that is created by sewing.	
	The distance between the raw edge of the fabric and the stitched line.	
	Methods of finishing seam allowances so that they won't fray or unravel. (The FASTEST method is serging.)	
	The tightly woven edges on the fabric that run parallel to each other down the length of the fabric.	
	Products made with textiles and fabrics. Examples include: apparel, bags, linens and home furnishings.	
	A row of stitches about 1/4" away from the seam on the top or right side of the project.	

24. Identify the pattern symbols below.



25. Identify and label the grainlines below.



- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. _____
- D. _____
- E. _____
- F. _____

26. Which grainline has the MOST stretch? _____

27. Which grainline has the LEAST stretch? _____

28. What is the purpose of notches? _____

29. When is the best time to transfer pattern markings to the fabric? _____

30. What does the dashed line on a pattern tissue represent? _____

31. What is the number one rule of pressing/ironing? _____

32. What is the difference between ironing and pressing?

- a. Ironing is a _____ and _____ motion.
- b. Pressing is an _____ and _____ motion.

33. What piece of pressing equipment can be used to prevent scorch marks on fabric?

34. What piece of pressing equipment is used to press curved areas like sleeves? _____

35. Synthetic fibers/fabrics (like nylon/spandex) must be pressed on what temperature? _____

36. Determine whether the questions below are *True* or *False*.

- _____ Fabric should be washed and dried before cutting out any pattern pieces.
- _____ The grainline on pattern pieces do not need to be checked before pinning and cutting.
- _____ When pinning pattern pieces to fabric, be sure to pin *INSIDE* the cutting line.
- _____ When cutting out pattern pieces, lift the fabric high in the air to cut around them.
- _____ Transfer markings to pattern pieces after the pieces are cut out, but before they are removed.
- _____ When pinning fabric to sew, pin perpendicular to where the seam line will be.
- _____ Patterns pieces must be going the same direction when placed on directional (one way) fabrics.

37. Why are fibers blended together in fabric? _____

38. What is the most common fiber blend? _____

39. What are the three main types of fabric construction?

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

40. How are woven fabrics created? _____

41. How are knit fabrics created? _____

42. How are non-woven fabrics created? _____

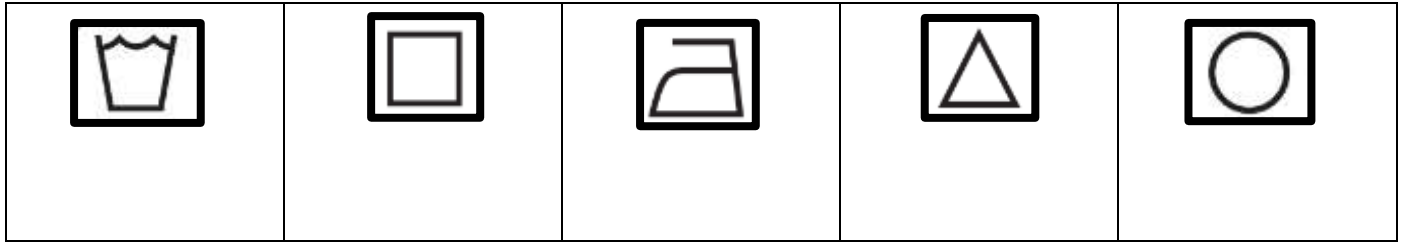
43. What is the purpose of interfacing? _____

44. What is the easiest fabric to sew on? _____

45. What is the number one rule of stain removal? _____

46. What two things will set most stains? _____ and _____

47. Identify the basic clothing care symbols below.



48. Determine whether the questions below are *True* or *False*.

- _____ Before laundering clothing, it should be sorted based on color, type and amount of soil.
- _____ When treating stains, try to scrub the stain into the fabric as much as possible.
- _____ It is okay to pour bleach directly on clothing when washing.
- _____ Detergent should be dissolved in the wash water before adding clothing.
- _____ The dryer lint tray does not need to be emptied often.
- _____ Be sure stains are gone from clothing before drying them.

49. What fibers come from natural sources, such as plants and animals? _____

50. What fibers come from chemical compounds and are heat sensitive? _____

51. Which fibers are more expensive to produce (natural or manufactured)? _____

52. What are the four natural fibers?

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____

53. Which natural fiber is the warmest? _____

54. Which natural fiber is the most absorbent and comfortable? _____

55. Which natural fiber wrinkles and frays easily? _____

56. Which natural fiber is the most expensive? _____

57. Which manufactured fiber is strong and water repellent? _____

58. Which manufactured fiber is very elastic and adds stretch when blended with other fibers?

59. Identify the information found on the Pattern Envelope below.

	Four Digit Numbering System Used to Organize Patterns
	Most commercial patterns offer a range of sizes in one pattern envelope for convenience.
	The company that makes the pattern, or the "Brand Name."
	Small sketches of all the different styles that can be made from the basic pattern.
	Chart based on personal body measurements to help make sure the correct pattern size is selected.
	Chart that tells you how much fabric is needed to make the garment.
	What the garment will measure when it is fully constructed. (Ex: Length of a Skirt)
	Suggestions for the best fabrics to use for the garment.
	All additional items (other than fabric) needed to complete the project, like elastic, thread, buttons, zippers, trims, etc.

60. Identify the information found on the Pattern Guide Sheet below.

	Defines terms, explains pattern symbols and establishes seam allowances for the pattern.
	Sketches of each pattern piece used in the garment. They are arranged and numbered for easier reference.
	Shows you which pieces to use and how to lay them out on the fabric.
	The step-by-step construction steps with pictures that explain how to complete the garment. You should read through all of the sewing instructions before beginning.

61. If your body measurements fall between two sizes, which size should you make?

62. What is the standard seam allowance used for most commercial sewing patterns? _____

63. What body measurement should be used to determine the correct size for a shirt?

64. What body measurement should be used to determine the correct size for pants/skirt?

65. According to the chart below, **circle the SIZE** that should be made if the body measurements are:

Bust: 36

Waist: 26 ½

Hip: 38

SIZE	6	8	10	12	14	16
Bust	30 ½	31 ½	32 ½	34	36	38
Waist	23	24	25	26 ½	28	30
Hip	32 ½	33 ½	34 ½	36	38	40

66. What is added to commercial patterns to allow for style, fit and wearing comfort? _____

67. What is the buttonhole formula? _____

68. When is the best time to position and sew buttons? _____

69. What is the casing formula? _____

70. How much wider than the elastic should casings be when completed? _____

71. How should the bottom corners of a square/rectangular patch pocket be finished?

72. How should the top edge of a patch pocket be finished? _____

73. List three examples of Soft Goods:

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

74. What is the purpose of a seam finish? _____

75. What is the fastest seam finish? _____