

CERTIFICATE IN FASHION DESIGN (CFDE)**Term-End Examination,****December 2019****BFDI-072 : BASICS OF PATTERN MAKING AND SEWING****Time : 2 Hours]****[Maximum Marks : 50****Note : (i) Part A Attempt 6 questions only.****(ii) Part B Attempt 2 questions only.****Part - A**

1. List the steps for stitch formation. 5
2. Differentiate between 'draping' and 'drafting'. 5
3. List the important functions of the machine needle. 5
4. State whether true or false. 5
 - a) Loops on the underside of work is due to the lower tension being too loose.
 - b) Skipped stitches on the fabric is because of incorrect threading of machine.
 - c) Straight grainline has the least amount of stretch.
 - d) The finer the fabric, the more is the SPI.
 - e) When pulling the bobbin thread out from the bobbin case, the bobbin should rotate in the anti clockwise direction.

(2)

5. a) Explain how the stitch dial controls the movement of the feed dog. 2.5
- b) Why does a general purpose presser foot have 2 toes? 2.5
6. List any five sewing problems and their causes and remedies. 5
7. Why is it important to take correct body measurements? 5
8. List down the important measurements required for making a dress. 5

Part - B

9. What is the importance of a grainline? Explain the different types with the help of a diagram. 10
10. List down the three steps involved in converting a basic pattern to a final pattern. Also list the important instructions to be marked on the final pattern. 10
11. List the important functions of the following parts of the machine. 10
- a) Stitch dial
 - b) Tension regulator
 - c) Knee lifter
 - d) Feed dog
 - e) Presser foot

12. Fill in the blanks with the correct word. 10

- a) The amount that the fabric moves for each stitch, is controlled by the _____.
- b) _____ helps to move the fabric for each stitch.
- c) Tension regulator consists of _____ and _____.
- d) The working surface of machine that supports the materials to be sewn is called _____.
- e) The size of the stitch should change according to the _____ being stitched.
- f) _____ is also called the back tack lever. It is used to reverse the direction of the fabric movements.
- g) _____ holds the fabric firmly down against the throat plate, thus preventing the fabric from rising and falling with the needle, every time the needle moves up and down.
- h) _____ is a small metal spool that holds and supplies the lower thread.
- i) _____ lies beneath the throat plate and has a toothed surface, which rises through the openings in the throat plate.
- j) _____ is a metal case that holds the bobbin.

