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UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND

FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER

**PROGRAMME : BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN TEXTILE
APPAREL DESIGN & MANAGEMENT and
CONSUMER SCIENCE EDUCATION YEAR
IV**

COURSE CODE : TADM 411

TITLE OF PAPER : TAILORING

TIME ALLOWED : TWO (2) HOURS

**INSTRUCTIONS : ANSWER QUESTION ONE (1)
AND ANY OTHER (2) QUESTIONS**

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QUESTION 1 (COMPULSORY)

- a) With the aid of the given table of **three (3)** columns, list **five (5)** characteristics of fabrics to consider when choosing fabric for tailoring in the first column. With reference to terms in the second and third columns describe how the listed fabric characteristics react in tailoring

Fabric characteristics	Easy to tailor	Difficulty to tailor.
i)		
ii)		
iii)		
iv)		
v)		

(25 Marks)

- b) Why is it necessary to convert the basic torso block armhole and basic sleeve to a suit armhole?

(5 Marks)

- c) With the aid of provided diagrams in **Appendix 1** show by means of broken lines where you would make adjustments and indicate alteration measurements you would use for converting the torso block armhole and basic sleeve to a suit armhole and where these alterations should start?

(10 Marks)

[TOTAL MARKS = 40]

QUESTION 2

- a) Attention to every detail is the hallmark of a well-tailored jacket; briefly describe what you would look for in the final evaluation of a completed jacket with reference to the given checklist;

- i) Collar
- ii) Lapels
- iii) Front jacket
- iv) Sleeves
- v) Waist and hip areas
- vi) Lower hem line
- vii) Fabric design; plaids, stripes, checks.

(21 Marks)

- b) When selecting fabric for tailoring, describe **three (3)** tests to help determine how it will respond to both sewing and wearing.

(6 Marks)

- c) Why is a woollen fabric recommended especially for a first tailoring project?

(3 Marks)

[TOTAL MARKS = 30]

QUESTION 3

- a) With the jacket on a body or a dress form, briefly state **six (6)** features to look for when evaluating the undercollar fit.

(12 Marks)

- b) With the aid of a table of **three (3)** columns compare and contrast the **three (3)** methods of tailoring and indicate differences amongst them.

(15 Marks)

- c) List three main figure measurements required for choosing a pattern size?

(3 Marks)

[TOTAL MARKS = 30]

QUESTION 4

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE: Circle the correct answer for each question

- i) *When selecting lining fabric for a tailored garment consider that lining*

- a) is as important as selecting the garment fabric.
- b) is less important than selecting the garment fabric.
- c) does not have to be as durable as the fashion fabric.
- d) that shows signs of wear can be replaced.

- ii) *A chest piece*

- a) can also be called a chest shield.
- b) is made of a single layer only.
- c) is used on men's jackets only.
- d) both a and b.

- iii) *Pad stitching on a lapel should*

- a) show through onto underside of the lapel like tiny pin pricks.
- b) be used for the contemporary tailoring method.
- c) have longer stitches and rows farther apart for softer lapels.
- d) use a dark coloured thread so that stitches are invisible.

iv) *Taping the roll line*

- a) gives a well-defined edge to the jacket front.
- b) is made by using a crossway strip.
- c) is done on both the jacket and the jacket facing
- d) none of the above.

v) *The two-piece sleeve*

- a) is also known as a tailored sleeve.
- b) allows you to add more fullness or ease into the back seam over the elbow.
- c) is only used on male jackets.
- d) Both (a) and (b).

vi) *A mitred corner is used on the*

- a) hem of a skirt with a vent.
- b) hem of a two-piece sleeve with a vent.
- c) hem of the front opening of a jacket.
- d) all of the above.

vii) *Sleeve heads are important in tailored jackets as they*

- a) fill out and give added shape to the cap of the sleeve.
- b) create a graceful fall to the fabric at the top of the sleeve.
- c) raise the height of the sleeve.
- d) both a and b.

viii) *Both the notched collar and the shawl collar have*

- a) an undercollar cut on a bias.
- b) the undercollar as a separate piece.
- c) a centre back seam on the undercollar and uppercollar.
- d) all of the above.

ix) *The raglan sleeve*

- a) is not suitable for use in tailored jackets.
- b) has a shoulder seam that rounds down over the shoulder area into the arm of the sleeve.
- c) extends to the neckline and is attached to the front and back of the jacket.
- d) both b and c.

x) *Lining in jackets and coats*

- a) enables jacket and coats to glide easily in wear.
- b) should not conceal the inside seam construction of the jacket/coat.
- c) is only attached to the front of the jacket/coat.
- d) all of the above.

xi) *Before you are ready to begin construction of the jacket ensure that*

- a) the muslin toile is sitting on the body with no wrinkling or pulling.
- b) back undercollar covers the back neck seamline.
- c) you have a dress form.
- d) both a and b.

xii) *Interfacing the garment front*

- a) builds shape into the jacket or coat.
- b) contributes to the long-lasting good looks of the garment.
- c) makes the jacket front stiff.
- d) both (a) and (b).

xiii) *Which of the following items is recommended for successful pressing of seams in tailoring?*

- a) seam roll.
- b) hair canvas.
- c) clapper.
- d) both a and c.

xiv) *Which of the following items is recommended for steaming a collar into shape along the roll line?*

- a) tailors ham.
- b) clapper.
- c) pointer.
- d) ironing board.

xv) *Traditional tailoring method is also referred to as*

- a) bespoke.

- b) pret-a-porter.
 - c) contemporary.
 - d) fusible.
- xvi) *Contemporary tailoring method*
- a) requires the most hand stitching.
 - b) results in a soft tailored look.
 - c) retains design shape and character of the fabric.
 - d) eliminates hand stitching.
- xvii) *The classic tailoring method is a technique that*
- a) eliminates hand stitching.
 - b) results in a firm shape in both collar and lapel areas.
 - c) has stood the test of time.
 - d) both (b) and (c).
- xviii) *When making a jacket chest piece for women's jackets*
- a) use bias fabric to give a bit of ease across the chest.
 - b) add seam allowances.
 - c) use hair canvas.
 - d) none of the above.
- xix) *When making a man's jacket chest piece*
- a) the chest and front of the shoulder are built up with padded layers of canvas interfacing, haircloth and wool flannel.
 - b) the chest piece uses one layer of wool or cotton flannel for a softer feel.
 - c) the chest piece should give a nice rounded shape from the shoulder to the bust point.
 - d) all of the above.
- xx) *When making shoulder pads*
- a) build to the desired thickness by layering wadding onto hair canvas and muslin base.
 - b) pad stitch through the layers to hold them together.
 - c) press the shoulder pad flat.
 - d) both (a) and (b).
- xxi) *The shawl collar*
- a) gives a softer look than the notched collar.
 - b) is easier to construct than a notched collar.
 - c) can be designed to resemble a notched collar.
 - d) all of the above.

- xxii) *Marking of the button's placement requires that*
- a) buttons be placed on the Centre Front line of the jacket
 - b) the first button placement be at least 4cm from the break point
 - c) should only be done after construction of the jacket
 - d) all of the above.
- xxiii) *The standards of fit in a tailored ensemble are categorized as follows:*
- a) traditional fit is looser and more casual.
 - b) relaxed fit is conservatively close to the body.
 - c) dramatic fit is exaggerated and generally very loosely fitting
 - d) none of the above.
- xxiv) *When choosing a pattern size for a jacket*
- a) use your bust measurement.
 - b) use your high bust measurement.
 - c) compare the bust and high bust measurement and if there is a difference of 2inches (5cm) or more between them use the high bust measurement
 - d) none of the above.
- xxv) *When determining shoulder pattern adjustments*
- a) measure shoulder width from neck base to shoulder joint
 - b) Measure length of pattern shoulder seam between stitching lines at neckline and armhole
 - c) measure length of pattern shoulder seam from neckline to edge to armhole edge.
 - d) both (a) and (b).

(25 Marks)

B. Define wearing ease and design ease to illustrate their differences as it relates to tailored jackets.

(5 Marks)

[TOTAL MARKS = 30]

APPENDIX 1

