



UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER

**PROGRAMME : BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN TEXTILE
APPAREL DESIGN and MANAGEMENT
TADM YEAR II**

COURSE CODE : TADM 203

TITLE OF PAPER : PATTERN DRAFTING

TIME ALLOWED : TWO (2) HOURS

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

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GRANTED BY THE CHIEF INVIGILATOR**

QUESTION 1

- A. Godet effect on lower skirts can be created by the addition of flare at the lower seamlines on skirts. Variations of godets shapes can be made to get the same effect. With the aid of notes and diagrams, show how the illustrated **two** methods of introducing godets on the lower skirt in **Designs 1 and 2** can be introduced through flat pattern manipulation of the basic darted skirt block

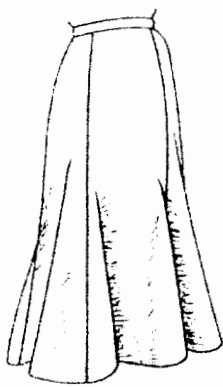
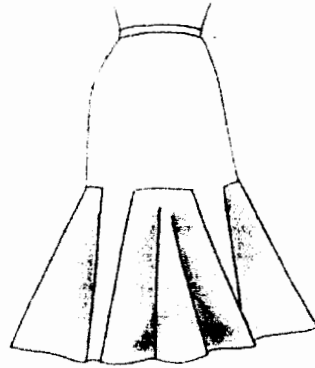
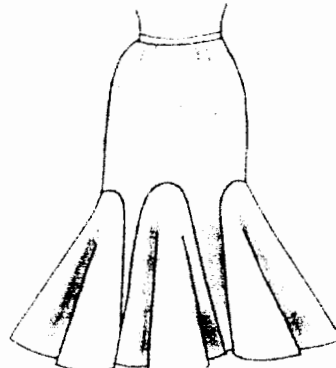


Figure 1. Godet-like flare.



Design 1

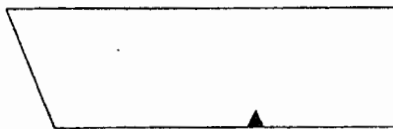


Design 2

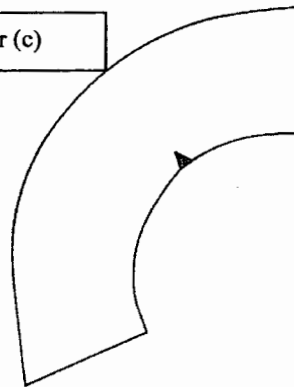
[10 marks]

- B. Make reference to the given collar diagrams, label and classify them and with brief notes and diagrams show how you would make collar (b) and (c).

Collar (a)



Collar (c)

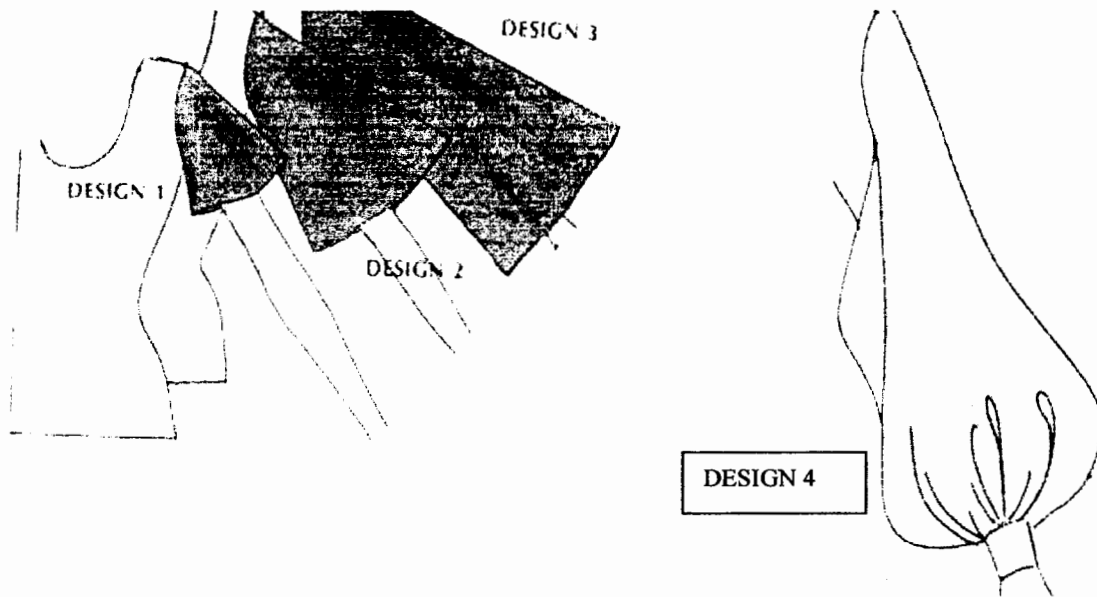


Collar (b)



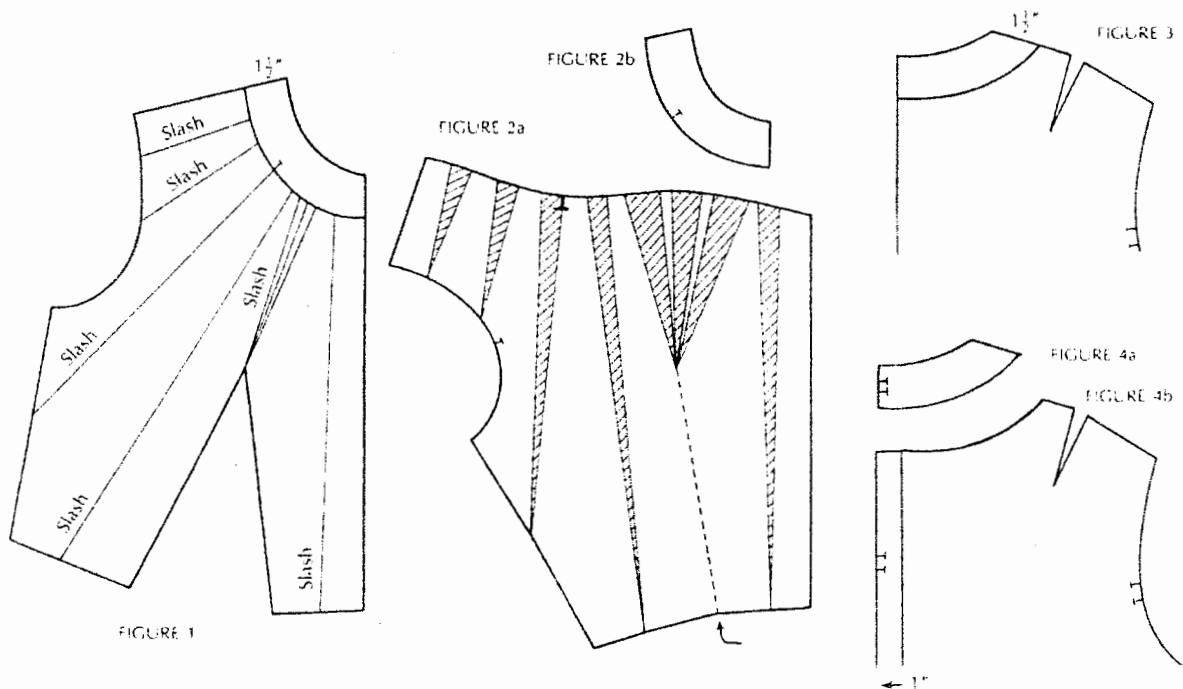
[10 marks]

- C. Compare and contrast the sleeve Designs 2 and 4. Make use of diagrams to show their differences with regards to pattern manipulation.



[10 marks]

- D. With reference to the provided working pattern show by means of a diagram the design of the final garment that would be made from the pattern. Draw the final pattern piece for Figure 2a and include all the pattern markings.



[10 marks]

[Total marks = 40]

QUESTION 2**A. Circle the correct answer on the multiple choice questions.**

1. The following measurements are taken for drafting men's patterns
 - (a) Hip
 - (b) Shoulder
 - (c) Trouser waist position
 - (d) Both b and c
2. When taking measurements for drafting a close-fitting bodice block pattern one should observe the following:
 - (a) Measure the figure at the fullest point of the bust
 - (b) Place the tape under the arms around the body at chest level
 - (c) Measure 4cm below the natural waist
 - (d) Both a and c
3. The matching notches on pattern drafting are represented by
 - (a) Points on body section of garment which match balance points on the sleeve
 - (b) Front and back pitch points
 - (c) Both a and b
 - (d) None of the above
4. The sheath dress has
 - (a) A simple fitted silhouette
 - (b) Has no waistline seam
 - (c) Has one dart
 - (d) All three a, b and c
5. The basic kimono sleeve pattern
 - (a) Has the armhole seam eliminated
 - (b) A two-piece sleeve most often used in coats and suits
 - (c) A sleeve that has fullness gathered or pleated to a band or cuff
 - (d) Has a slanting seam from the underarm to the neckline
6. A bishop sleeve is
 - (a) A sleeve that has fullness gathered or pleated to a band or cuff
 - (b) Is cut in one with the bodice
 - (c) A long sleeve with fullness added to both the cap seamline and the wristline
 - (d) Both a and c
7. The leg-of-mutton sleeve
 - (a) Is also called a Juliet sleeve
 - (b) Resembles a lamb's leg
 - (c) Simulates a combined puff and fitted sleeve
 - (d) Both b and c

8. The collar style line refers to
- (a) The edge which is attached to the garment
 - (b) The outer edges of a collar and is the creation of the designer
 - (c) Both the inner and outer part of the collar
 - (d) All of the above
9. The breakline on a collar is
- (a) The foldline that occurs where a lapel turns back
 - (b) The line formed where the collar stand and fall meet
 - (c) The part that extends from the top of the stand to the neckline
 - (d) All of the above
10. A foundation pattern constructed to fit a specific figure
- (a) Block
 - (b) Sloper
 - (c) Classic suit block
 - (d) All of the above

[20 marks]

B. Briefly describe the following **three** method of patternmaking.

i) Drafting _____

ii) Draping _____

iii) Flat pattern making _____

[6 marks]

C. Briefly define the following and support your answer with diagrams.

i) Fitting darts _____

ii) Decorative darts _____

[4 marks]

[Total marks = 30]

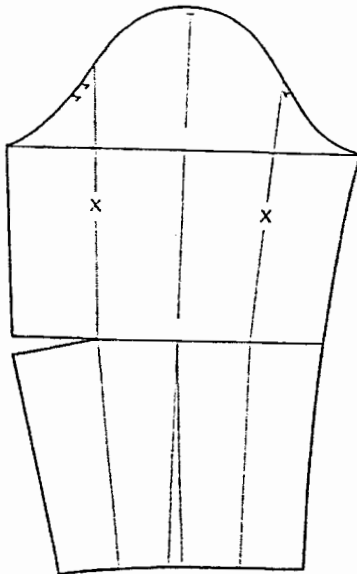
QUESTION 3

A. On the given sleeve diagram label the following listed terms, you may label inside the pattern or make use of arrows to indicate the lines being labelled.

i) capline
iv) grainline
vii) wristline

ii) sleeve cap
v) back of sleeve
viii) notches

iii) cap seamline
vi) front of sleeve
ix) elbow level



[9 marks]

B. With the aid of brief notes and diagrams show the differences amongst the following:

- i) lowered necklines
- ii) built-up necklines
- iii) cowl necklines

[9 marks]

C. Whenever lowering necklines on the bodices in flat pattern making certain changes have to be made on the pattern.

- a) What **three** considerations or changes would you make to the back bodice darts when lowering necklines on the bodice back? Illustrate your answer with diagrams.

[8 marks]

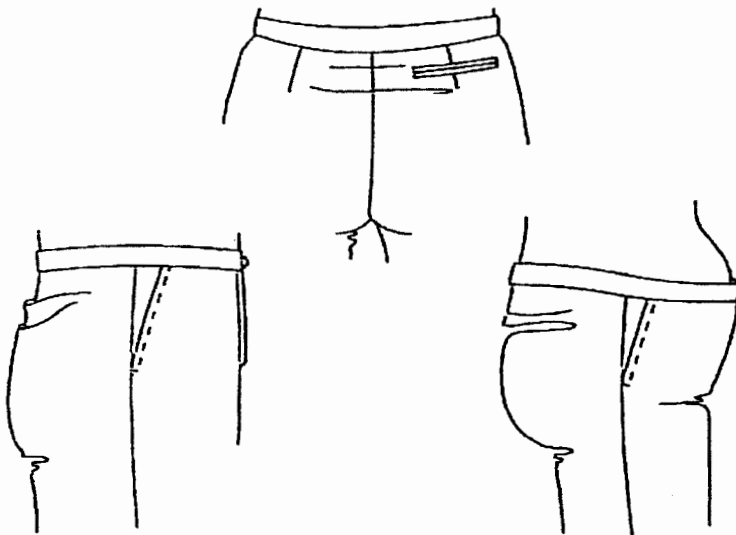
- b) What procedure would you take in lowering a bodice front neckline in order to prevent a "gapping" neckline? Support your answer with an illustration.

[4 marks]

QUESTION 4

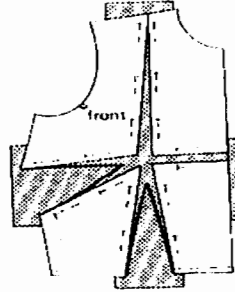
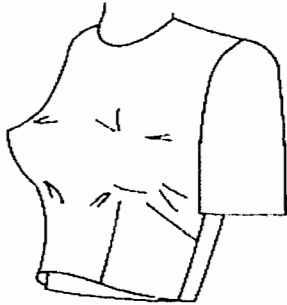
A. Whenever drafting blocks for individual figures it is important that the list of individual measurements be accurately taken and carefully checked against the list of standard measurements. Despite this, there are however certain figure problems that will require adjustments to the block.

- i). Refer to the diagrams that follow below and identify the fitting problems of the three pairs of trousers. With the aid of notes and diagrams suggest corrective measures to be taken in order to achieve a better fit.



[12 marks]

- ii). With reference to the diagrams below discuss the fitting problems and the corrective measures taken.



[8 marks]

- iii). Currently, most sizes are not expressed as body measurements, but as lettered sizing. Give the **four** mostly used lettered size designations and indicate the size range for each category.

[10 marks]

[Total marks = 30]