B.TECH. DEGREE EXAMINATIONS: APRIL / MAY 2010

Fourth Semester

TEXTILE TECHNOLOGY (FASHION TECHNOLOGY)

U07FT402: Pattern Engineering

Time: Three Hours   **Maximum Marks: 100**

Answer ALL the Questions:-

PART A (10 x 1 = 10 Marks)

1. Across chest measurement is taken from

   A) Centre front to mid armhole   B) Centre front to Shoulder

   C) Half of the chest round   D) Centre back to mid armhole

2. The basic Pattern prepared by Pattern maker is called as --------------

   A) Sloper   B) Commercial   C) Paper Pattern   D) Flat Pattern

3. Curved seams are planned with _____ seam allowance

   A) ¼"   B) ½"   C) 1"   D) 1 ½"

4. Which of the following statements are true?

   i. Garments cut on crosswise grain hang better and will be more durable.

   ii. The fabric should be cut from the widest part to the narrowest part.

   iii. True bias makes an angle of 75° with the lengthwise and crosswise yarns

   A) i only   B) ii only   C) iii only   D) i and ii only

5. _____ is important in doing any kind of draping or modeling.

   A) Set   B) Balance   C) Grain   D) Line

6. S1: The larger the bust the wider is the dart.

   S2: In skirts if less flare is required raise the grain line at hip and waist line.

   A) S1 is true and S2 is false   B) S1 is false and S2 is true

   C) S1 and S2 are true   D) S1 and S2 are false

7. A long dart from the waist line upto the bust meets the shoulder dart to form one contiuous line is called as _____.

   A) Shoulder dart line   B) French dart line   C) Waist dart line   D) Armscye dart line

8. (A) Pivot method is not used for dividing darts of the bodice back.

   (R) The back shoulder darts are seldom divided.

   A) Both A and R is true and R is the correct explanation for A

   B) Both A and R is true and R is not the correct explanation for A

   C) A is true, R is false

   D) A is false, R is true

9. The technique for converting a draft grade into set of graded patterns is called as

   A) Track grade   B) Suppression grade   C) Nested grade   D) Spiking-off

10. For each size increase in the draft grading the neck should be widened by

   A) ¼"   B) ½"   C) 1/6"   D) 1/8"

PART B (10 x 2 = 20 Marks)

11. Define the term Pattern drafting.

12. Distinguish Bespoke and industrial method of pattern making.

13. Write a brief note on pattern details with a neat sketch?

14. Differentiate working pattern and production pattern.

15. Define draping.

16. How to calculate the material requirement for draping a pattern?

17. Sketch pattern for Parallel darts and fan out darts.

18. Illustrate the transferring of waistline dart to neckline by pivot method.

19. What is meant by suppression grading?

20. List the Advantages and disadvantages of track grading.

PART C (5 x 14 = 70 Marks)

21. (a) (i) Highlight the advantages and disadvantages of drafting and flat pattern Techniques.
       (ii) What are the general rules for taking body measurements?
                                    (OR)
    (b) Explain the sequence of standardization process. Give the statistical tool used for standardization.

22. (a) (i) Write the step by step procedure in drafting Basic Bodice block.
       (ii) Define Balance line. Explain any five balance line terms.
                                    (OR)
    (b) (i) Write the sequence of body measurements for drafting a skirt.
       (ii) Describe the drafting of Basic Skirt block.

23. (a) Elaborate on the draping of basic bodice front with illustration.
                                    (OR)
    (b) Enumerate the steps involved in draping an A-line skirt with illustration.

24. (a) Illustrate and explain the armhole princess style line by pivot method.
                                    (OR)
    (b) Explain the following:
          (i) Tuck dart cluster   (ii) Dart cluster   (iii) Pleat cluster

25. (a) Write the grading process of front bodice by track method.
                                    (OR)
    (b) Discuss the method of altering the pattern for short waist, hollow chest, saggy neckline and protruding shoulder blades.

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