



TEXTILE TECHNOLOGY AND EQUIPMENT 1
5180

JUNE XXXX

INTERMEDIATE LEVEL

Centre No. & Name	
Candidate No.	
Candidate Name	

Mobile phones are **NOT** allowed in the examination room.

5180 TEXTILE TECHNOLOGY AND EQUIPMENT 1: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION PAPER

1 hour 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Read the following instructions carefully before you start answering the questions in this paper. Make sure you have a soft HB pencil and an eraser for this examination.

1. USE A SOFT HB PENCIL THROUGHOUT THE EXAMINATION.
2. DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.

Before the examination begins:

3. Check that this question booklet is headed “**INTERMEDIATE LEVEL – 5180 TEXTILE TECHNOLOGY AND EQUIPMENT 1.**”
4. Insert the information required in the spaces above.
5. Insert the information required in the spaces provided on the answer sheet using your HB pencil:

Candidate Name, Exam Session, Subject Code, Centre Number and Candidate Number.

Take care that you do not erase or fold the answer sheet or make any marks on it other than those asked for in these instructions.

How to answer the questions in this examination:

6. Answer **ALL** the **50** questions in this Examination. All questions carry equal marks.
7. Each question has **FOUR** suggested answers: **A, B, C** and **D**. Decide which answer is correct. Find the number of the question on the Answer Sheet and draw a horizontal line across the letter to join the square brackets for the answer you have chosen.
For example, if **C** is your correct answer, mark **C** as shown below:
[A] [B] [C] [D]
8. Mark only one answer for each question. If you mark more than one answer, you will score a zero for that question. If you change your mind about an answer, erase the first mark carefully, then mark your new answer.
9. Avoid spending too much time on any one question. If you find a question difficult, move on to the next question. You can come back to this question later.
10. Do all rough work in this booklet, using, where necessary, the blank spaces in the question booklet.
11. **You must not take this booklet and the answer sheet out of the examination room. All question booklets and answer sheets will be collected at the end of the examination.**

Turn Over

1. Select a non-woven fabric from the list below.

- A Lace
- B Wool
- C Foam
- D Cotton

2. Linen fibres are obtained from

- A Mulberry plant
- B Kapok plant
- C Sisal plant
- D Flax plant

3. Select a term that refers to the lightness or darkness of a colour.

- A Value
- B Intercity
- C Shade
- D Tint

4. Select a fabric produced directly from fibre

- A Rayon
- B Silk
- C Felt
- D Viscos

5. The most suitable felting fibre is

- A Kapok
- B Polyester
- C Velvet
- D Wool

6. A sleeve cut with a garment is known as

- A Raglan
- B Kimono
- C Dulman
- D Bishop

7. Choose a natural fibre with a continuous length.

- A Multifilament
- B Staple fibre
- C Silk fibre
- D Short fibre

8. Identify the care label below.



- A Dry clean
- B Permanent press
- C Tumble dry
- D Drip dry

9. Indicate the meaning of the care label symbol below



- A Dry clean
- B Dry clean with any solvent
- C Dry clean with short cycle
- D Dry clean using heat

10. The graphical representation of a human figure in fashion is

- A Posture
- B Figurine
- C Mannequin
- D Portrate

11. A material used in the production of polyester is

- A Ethylene glycol
- B Acetic anhydride
- C Hydrogen peroxide
- D Sodium hydroxide

12. Care labels can be attached on which parts of garments?

- A Side seam
- B Hem lines
- C Back yoke
- D Front princess seam

13. A sleeve cut with an arm hole is

- A Dulman sleeve
- B Raglan sleeve
- C Kimono sleeve
- D Shirt sleeve

14. A piece of cloth attached under a kimono sleeve to ease wearing is called

- A Gusset
- B Godet
- C Goddet
- D Guset

15. The gummy substance found in silk is called

- A Keratine
- B Sericin
- C Fibroin
- D Sericine

16. The mixing of two opposite colours on the colour wheel results to

- A Black
B Brown
C Grey
D Pink
17. The value of a finished hem in garment ranges between
A 1 – 5cm
B 1 – 7cm
C 1 – 3cm
D 2 – 4cm
-
18. Select the dye type suitable for dyeing cotton.
A Vat dyes
B Direct dyes
C Acid dyes
D Basic dyes
-
19. The purpose of bleaching fibres is to.
A Increase strength
B Add durability
C Increase whiteness
D Stiffen fabric
-
20. Identify a bast fibre from the list below.
A Sisal
B Manila
C Hemp
D Raffia
-
21. An example of a mineral fibre is
A Leather
B Coir
C Asbestos
D Cashmere
-
22. The part of the sewing machine that regulates thread tension is called
A Thread guide
B Needle clamp
C Tension disc
D Bobbin winder
-
23. Select a sewing machine part that controls the movement of fabric during sewing.
A Feeddog/presser foot
B Hand wheel
C Presser foot lifter
D Presser foot
-
24. Choose a colour that depicts calmness and quietness from the list below.
A Purple
B Dark green
C Blue
D Violet
-
25. Dyes that are insoluble in water but suitable in alkaline solution are called
A Vat dyes
B Sulphur dyes
C Azoid dyes
D Disperse dyes
26. Identify a method of printing in which bleaching agent is used.
A Heat transfer
B Discharge printing
C Screen printing
D Block printing
-
27. The smooth laying of fabric for cutting is called
A Lay out
B Spreading
C Ply laying
D Single laying
-
28. When workers carry out specific assignment in a workshop, this is known as
A Division of labour
B Work organisation
C Organisation
D Work load
-
29. Select a reason for measuring time in a workshop.
A Measuring fabric
B Measuring machine performance
C Measure workers speed
D Measuring machine movements
-
30. Identify a tool for marking and measuring.
A Tracing wheel
B Set square
C Notcher
D Tailor's chalk
-
31. Select a weave with yarn float at regular sequence on the surface.
A Twill weave
B Balance weave
C Satin weave
D Sateen weave
-
32. The direction of twisting yarn from left to right is
A S-twist
B Z-twist
C False twist
D True twist
-
33. Select the specific meaning of the symbol below

A Wash and warm water
B Machine wash
C Wash cotton fabric
D Purely for synthetics

-
34. Indicate the dyeing technique that cold water can be used.
- Gedik
 - Batik
 - Tie-dye
 - Pleating and folding
-
35. Select a property of a good sewing machine needle.
- Blunt
 - Rustless
 - Eyeless
 - blunt
-
36. Select the fibre that undergoes ginning and carding.
- Wool
 - Silk
 - Cotton
 - Flax
-
37. Choose a term that is used in oiling a sewing machine
- Lubrification
 - Lubrication
 - Lubrecation
 - Lubrication
-
38. Sort out a tool used in beating filling yarns to form a fabric.
- Dent
 - Cloth beam
 - Reed
 - Harness
-
39. Select an equipment used in modelling garments.
- Dummy
 - Dress hanger
 - Stature
 - Figurine
-
40. Choose a tool used for pattern making.
- Needle
 - Tracing wheel
 - Tape measure
 - Pins
-
41. Identify a tool that protects the finger during sewing
- stiletto
 - Gloves
 - Thimble
 - Finger protector
-
42. What is formed when the warp yarns are separated during weaving?
- Harness
 - Frame
 - Shed
 - Warp beam
-
43. Choose a disadvantage of an electrical cutting scissor.
- Can cut circularly
 - Can only cut straight
 - Can cut both straight and circularly
 - Can only cut thick fabrics
-
44. Choose a tool suitable in making straight lines.
- Hand ruler
 - Tape measure
 - Set square
 - Metre rule
-
45. Press studs are used on garments as
- Decoration
 - Fastener
 - Finishing
 - pressing
-
46. A sleeve board is used for
- Pressing only sleeve
 - Pressing darts
 - Pressing pleats
 - Pressing cuffs
-
47. A tape measure must have one of the following.
- Light
 - Flexible
 - Strong
 - Colour
-
48. Which scissor cuts in a zig-zag manner.
- Paper scissor
 - Hand scissor
 - Electric scissor
 - Pinking shears
-
49. Choose a fibre that naturally comes in a single strand.
- Jute
 - Line
 - Silk
 - Wool
-
50. What part of the sewing machine supplies the yarn to the needle?
- Take-up lever
 - Thread guide
 - Needle clamp
 - Thread stand
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