














## Apparel I Unit 2 Test Study Guide

1. Identify the sewing equipment below.

	The part of the sewing machine that holds the bobbin.	
	Small cushion used to hold and sharpen straight pins.	
	Metal wheel and powdered paper used to transfer pattern markings to fabric.	
	A small spool around which the lower thread of the sewing machine is wound.	
	Metal ruler with a sliding marker used for measuring distances of 6" or less, especially seam allowances.	
	Useful sharp tool that helps to unpick small stitches.	
	Flexible piece of equipment used to measure body measurements, grainlines and long distances.	
	Rotary Cutter, Cutting Mat and Ruler. Equipment used to cut very straight, clean lines in fabric. Always cover/close the blade immediately after cutting and change the blade when it gets dull.	
	Used to make an even curve on seams and darts while pressing.	
	Fabric safe pens or pencils used for transferring pattern markings. Most are water-soluble or have disappearing ink.	
	Holds layers of fabric together for cutting and sewing.	
	Sharp cutting tool to be used only for cutting fabric or other fabric items.	
	Shears used to cut a <b>zig-zag</b> , ravel resistant edge on the fabric.	

2. Identify the sewing terms below.

	Added to commercial patterns for style, fit and wearing comfort.
	To machine stitch 2 or 3 stitches backwards on the same line at the beginning and end of a seam to secure the stitches.
	The stitched line that is created by sewing.
	The tightly woven edges on the fabric that run parallel to each other down the length of the fabric.
	Long, temporary stitches used to hold pieces of fabric together.
	An extra row of stitching about 1/8" inside the original seam to reinforce an area of high stress, such as a crotch seam or underarm seam. Shortening the stitch length can also reinforce a seam.
	Methods of finishing seam allowances so that they won't fray or unravel. (The <b>FASTEST</b> method is serging.)
	The <b>DASHED</b> line on pattern pieces that shows where the stitching should be.
	Arrowed line indicating how to place the pattern piece on the material. This will run <b>PARALLEL</b> to the selvage.
	The patterned side of fabric that will be showing when you are done sewing your project. Sometimes called the "Pretty Side".
	Products made with textiles and fabrics. Examples include: apparel, bags, linens and home furnishings.
	The back side of fabric that will be on the inside of the project you are sewing. Sometimes called the "Ugly Side".
	At the end of a stitching line, leaving the needle down in the fabric, lifting the presser foot, turning or pivoting the fabric. After lowering the presser foot, the stitching will continue in a different direction. This technique is helpful when turning corners on a project.
	The distance between the raw edge of the fabric and the stitched line.
	Trimming layers of the seam allowance to decrease bulk.
	A row of stitches about 1/4" away from the seam on the top or right side of the project.
	A tunnel through which elastic or cording is threaded.
	A pocket made of a separate piece of cloth sewn onto the outside of a garment. The top edge should be reinforced and a square patch pocket should have mitered corners.

3. What pressing tool can be used to prevent shine marks or scorching on fabric while pressing?

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4. What is the difference between ironing and pressing?

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5. What types of fibers should be pressed on low heat?

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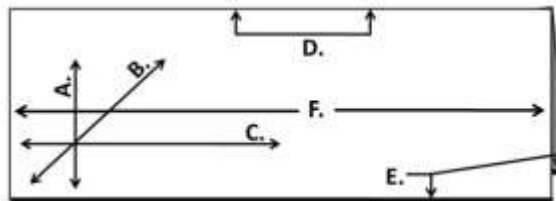
6. What is the number one rule of ironing/pressing?

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7. What type of thread is used for most sewing projects?

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8. Identify the grainlines below.



- A. \_\_\_\_\_
- B. \_\_\_\_\_ (Has the MOST Stretch)
- C. \_\_\_\_\_ (Has the LEAST Stretch)
- D. \_\_\_\_\_
- E. \_\_\_\_\_
- F. \_\_\_\_\_

9. Identify the pattern symbols below.

	Arrowed line indicating how to place the pattern piece on the material. This will run <b>PARALLEL</b> to the selvage.	
	An arrow with bent corners to indicate pattern must be placed and cut on a folded edge of fabric. The fold itself is never cut.	
	Diamond shaped symbols that extend beyond the cutting line on a pattern. They are used to match up pattern pieces.	
	A small fastener usually made of plastic. It is most commonly used in clothing.	
	A sewn slash in a garment used with a button as a fastener.	
	Symbols most commonly used for placing sleeves, pockets or decorations.	
	Indicates where you cut both the pattern and fabric. The line style is different for each size included in multi-size patterns.	
	A double solid line running across a pattern piece. This is the recommended area in which to lengthen or shorten the pattern piece.	