

## 24 Multiple choice questions

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1. a machine that allowed 16 or more yarns to be spun simultaneously by one person
  - a. spunlacing
  - b. spinning jenny
  - c. trimming
  - d. shirring
  
2. a technique similar to gathering, except an elastic bobbin thread is used to draw up the fabric
  - a. shirring
  - b. spunlacing
  - c. strength
  - d. trimming
  
3. a dyeing process in which the dye changes from a solid to a gas without passing through the normal liquid stage in between
  - a. shirring
  - b. sublimation
  - c. slub yarn
  - d. spunlacing
  
4. stitched folds of varying widths, which normally have a space between them
  - a. toga
  - b. TCF
  - c. tucks
  - d. shape
  
5. the application of a braid, lace, motif and so on to embellish a textile item
  - a. trademark
  - b. shirring
  - c. trimming
  - d. TCF
  
6. textile, clothing and footwear
  - a. toga
  - b. tucks
  - c. TCF
  - d. shape

7. the process of making seamless garments
  - a. story cloth
  - b. spunlacing
  - c. staple fibres
  - d. seamless technology
  
8. yarn that can be made from either single or ply yarns
  - a. spunlacing
  - b. slub yarn
  - c. sublimation
  - d. trademark
  
9. a textile material used to support and stabilise fabric during decorative sewing processes; there are four basic types: cut-away, tear-away, heat-away and wash-away
  - a. slub yarn
  - b. shape
  - c. stabiliser
  - d. selvedge
  
10. yarn made from synthetic filaments that have been modified to add texture, bulk and elasticity to yarns
  - a. text type
  - b. texture
  - c. textured filament yarn
  - d. trademark
  
11. the ability to withstand deterioration when exposed to the sun
  - a. shirring
  - b. spunlacing
  - c. sun resistance
  - d. shrink resistance
  
12. pictorial embroideries, known by the Hmong people as paj ntaub tib neeg
  - a. trimming
  - b. toga
  - c. strength
  - d. story cloth

13. the reinforced edge of a fabric that does not fray
  - a. selvedge
  - b. strength
  - c. shape
  - d. texture
  
14. a process that uses a medium and heat to transfer a visual element to a textile product such as fabric meterage
  - a. sublimation printing
  - b. shirring
  - c. sublimation
  - d. trimming
  
15. a semicircle of woollen fabric that was draped around the body
  - a. toga
  - b. tucks
  - c. shape
  - d. TCF
  
16. short fibres
  - a. stabiliser
  - b. texture
  - c. staple fibres
  - d. shape
  
17. the ability to resist breaking
  - a. toga
  - b. story cloth
  - c. strength
  - d. selvedge
  
18. the ability to withstand and transfer heat
  - a. trademark
  - b. story cloth
  - c. thermal property
  - d. text type

19. the surface characteristics of a design; has two main types: visual and tactile
  - a. selvedge
  - b. texture
  - c. text type
  - d. TCF
  
20. the inability of a fabric to contract or distort
  - a. spinning jenny
  - b. shirring
  - c. shrink resistance
  - d. sun resistance
  
21. a method that involves bonding a web by interlocking and entangling the fibres using high-velocity streams of water
  - a. shirring
  - b. spunlacing
  - c. trimming
  - d. sublimation
  
22. a mark used for the identification of goods or services, such as a word, phrase, letter, number, sound, scent, shape, logo, picture or aspect of packaging, or combination of these
  - a. trimming
  - b. texture
  - c. trademark
  - d. slub yarn
  
23. a style of font
  - a. shape
  - b. selvedge
  - c. text type
  - d. texture
  
24. a closed line; one of two types: organic or geometric
  - a. tucks
  - b. toga
  - c. TCF
  - d. shape