

SUBJECT – BASIC PATTERN DEVELOPMENT

SUBJECT CODE – 775

MARKING SCHEME-2018-19

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

- Please check that this question paper contains 3 printed pages.
- Please check that this question paper contains 31 questions. There are 2 sections in this paper – Section A and Section B. Questions in section A carry one mark, two marks and three marks; and questions in section B carry five marks each. The students should read the instructions given in the question paper carefully before answering.
- Please write down the Serial Number of the question before attempting it.
- 15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.

Time Allowed – 2 ½ Hours

Maximum Marks: 50

SECTION – A

I. This part of section A carries 12 questions that carry 1 mark each. Attempt any 10 questions from the following questions.

1. What is the importance of landmarks in pattern making?
Landmarks are the reference points on human body or dress form from where the measurements are supposed to be taken. They help us in taking the measurements correctly and accurately. For example – bust line, waist line, hip line, apex, etc.
1 mark
2. Define Empire Line.
Empire line - A high waist seam it can be on a dress, tunic or nightdress, the upper garment is usually fitted over the bust and often the lower section of the garment is pleated or gathered into the waist.
1 mark
3. Which method of pattern making is best for RTW industry?
Block method or flat pattern making
1 mark
4. Why did the skill of pattern making in India not develop as per the global benchmarks?
Due to abundance of labor in India coupled with tradition of draped garments from saree to dhotis, the skill of pattern making in India did not develop in the same manner and speed as per global benchmarks.
1 mark

5. What are the following symbols on a pattern indicate?
 a.  grain line on fold
 b.  buttonhole 1/2 x 2 = 1 mark

6. State the two ways of taking shoulder measurement.
 The two ways of taking shoulder measurements are –
 a. From highest shoulder point to the lowest shoulder point of the same shoulder
 b. From lowest shoulder point of one shoulder to the lowest shoulder point of the other shoulder 1/2 x 2 = 1 mark

7. Why do fitting problems arise? Fit problems may be caused due to careless design, construction or may be the result of individual characteristics of an individual's body.
 1 mark

8. Give examples of two grown on sleeves.
 The two examples of grown on sleeves are – (any 2 = 1 mark)
 a. Kimono sleeve
 b. Raglan sleeve
 c. Drop shoulder
 d. Strap shoulder/ saddle sleeve

9. What is a “godet”?
Godet: A flared or triangular insert in the hemline of skirts, sleeves and trousers.

10. Which fabric is best suited for draping?
 Muslin is used for making test fits. Medium quality is used for test fitting and draping.

11. How much seam allowance should be marked on a pattern for sharp curves?
 1/4 inch

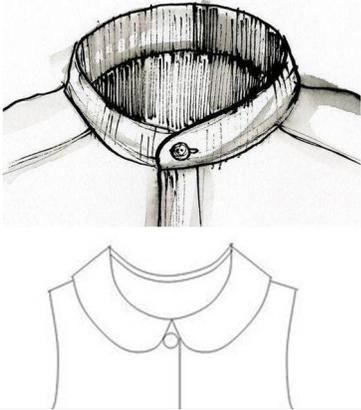
12. Which type of placket is made on a saree blouse?
 Wrap over projection

II. This part of section A carries 7 questions that carry 2 marks each. Attempt any 5 questions from the following questions.

13. With the help of illustration, differentiate between different types of collars.

The different types of collars are – convertible collars and non-convertible collars
 (4 differences = 2 marks)

S.No.	Convertible Collars	Non-convertible collars
1.	They are worn open as well as	They are worn only closed.

	closed.	
2.	These collars do not follow the shape of the neckline of the garment.	They follow the shape of the neckline of the garment.
3.	e.g. Bushirt collar	e.g. Mandarin collar/ Chinese collar, Peter-pan collar, Sailor's collar, etc.
4.		

14. Which method of pattern making is most common in India? Why?

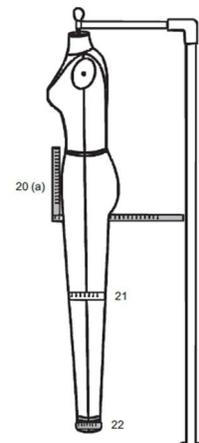
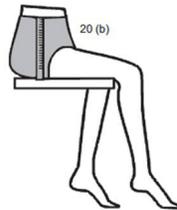
Indian pattern makers have mastered the art of direct drafting. Traditionally Indian garments are cut by direct drafting method, be it saree blouse, choli blouse, kameez, kalidar kurta, salwar or churidar payjama. In direct drafting method an individual is measured and a pattern for a particular design is drafted for the individual's measurement. Most of the time, it is drafted by expert tailors directly on the final fabric itself, this can be often seen in tailor shops across India. 2 marks

15. With the help of labelled illustrations show two ways of taking crotch measurement.

The two ways of taking crotch measurements are:

2 marks

- a. **On the dress form** - Place an L-square between legs of form and note the measurement at waistline. This measurement includes $1\frac{1}{4}$ " ease as the L-square is generally $1\frac{1}{4}$ " wide.
- b. **On Body:** make the customer sit on a flat surface ensuring that back of the client is absolutely straight. In this seated position, measure from the waistline intersection at side seam over the figure to the seat of the chair. (Ease needs to be added here.)



16. Explain “line” with respect to the fit of apparels.

Line: refers to the alignment of the structural lines of the garment with the natural lines of the body. Side seams of the garment should hang like a plumb line down the centre of the side of the body. It should be perpendicular to the floor. Centre front and centre back likewise should fall centre of the front and back of the body and be perpendicular to the floor. Darts and seams such as shoulder seams should visually appear to be straight lines that follow the body part they are intended to fit. Other seam lines should be gradually curving lines like necklines, waistlines, hiplines and armholes. Poor design or construction can result in an *out of line* garment. Even figure irregularities can distort the lines of the garment.

2 marks

17. What are balance marks? Why are they important on a pattern?

Balance Marks: Marks made on edges of complimentary pattern pieces that indicate corresponding seam line and area. They are a useful construction guide on all seams. However, balance marks are vital in a pattern if two pieces have different edge or shape that are required to be joined or where one seam line is longer or fuller than another. While doing pattern cutting make short pencil marks at the edge of the paper, copying them through all stages till the final pattern. On readymade paper patterns balance marks are indicated by triangles and are referred to as notches.

2 marks

18. Which measurement do small manufacturers tend to ignore? Why?

Most small manufacturers tend to ignore the difference in height and produce garments for above average height women so that most of the shorter women can reduce the length as desired.

2 marks

19. Discuss the different ways of finishing necklines in a garment.

2 marks

The necklines in a garment can be finished with a collar or a separate finishing like facing or piping, since the neckline is cut as a shape it has a substantial amount of stretch so it needs to be secured properly. The neckline also frames the face of the wearer hence it draws maximum attention. Both kinds of facings that are cut on bias or a shaped facing are prevalent in all kinds of clothing around the world, however, piping is generally only used in Indian garments specially the sari blouses.

Piping is a bias strip of fabric 1¼" wide and is attached to the neckline on the seam line after stretching. The piping is finished either by hemming or machine stitch. It is finished to about 1/8" - 1/4" wide ready on the right side of the garment. It is a popular finish for blouses and other Indian garments.

Facings are of two kinds - bias facing and shaped facing.

Bias facing is a similar strip of fabric like piping but is attached to the neckline without stretching. The same is finished completely on the wrong side.

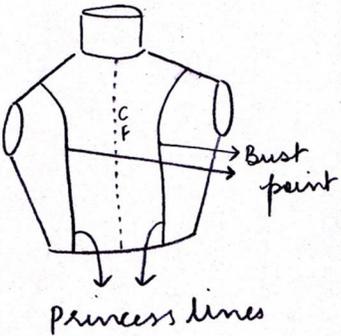
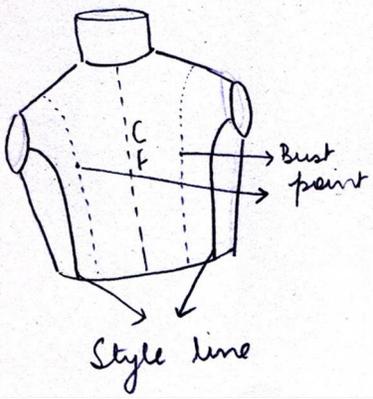
Shaped facing: A shaped facing is cut following the shape of the neckline and is attached on the right side and then is completely turned in. The width of this facing varies for each design but is generally 1½" wide.

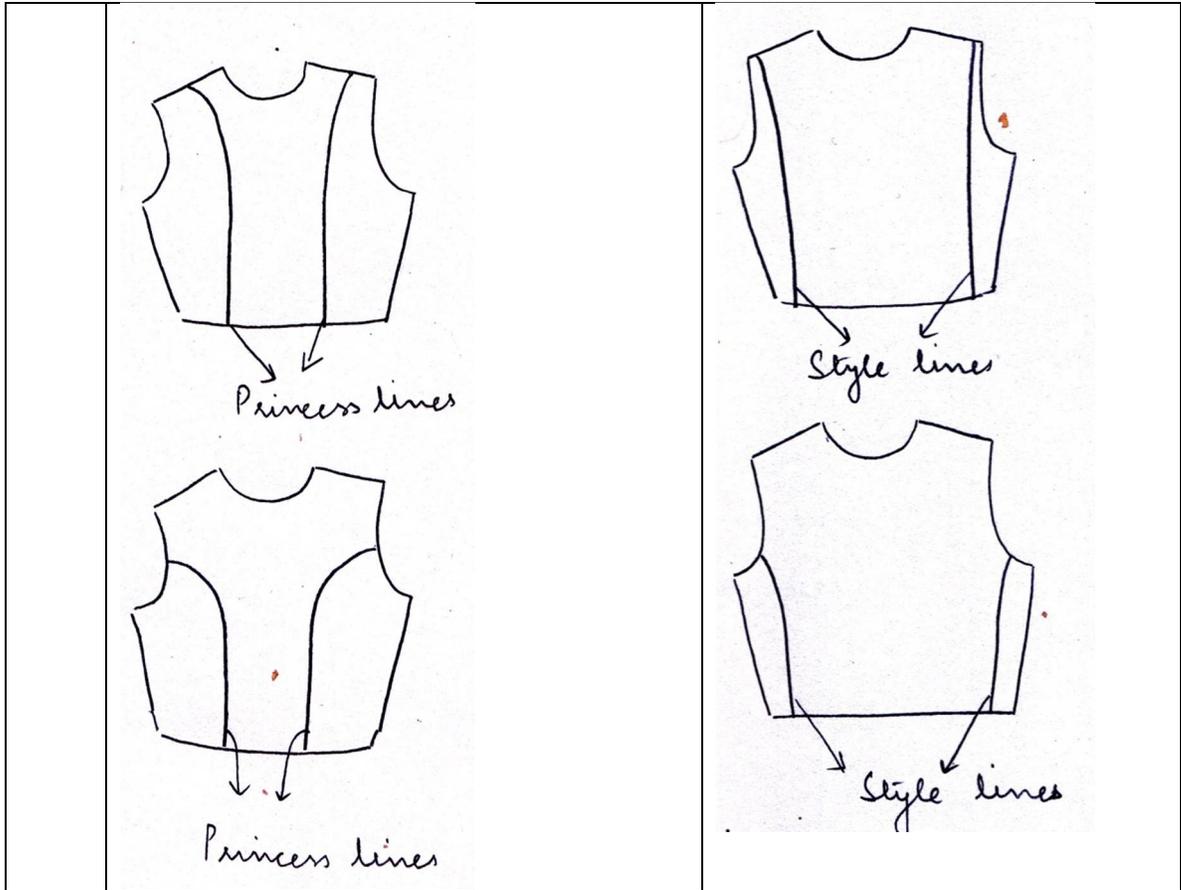
III. This part of section A carries 7 questions that carry 3 marks each. Attempt any 5 questions from the following questions.

20. Differentiate between princess line and style line.

(6 differences = 3 marks)

Differences between Princess line and style line

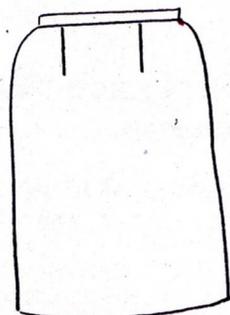
S.No.	Princess line	Style line
1.	It is a seam in a garment that passes through the apex.	This seam does not pass through the apex.
2.	It controls fullness and gives shape and fit to the garment	It does not control any fullness and does not influence fit of the garment.
3.	Darts can be replaced with princess line in a garment	Style lines cannot replace darts
4.	It is a stitched line on a dress form that passes from the middle of the shoulder through the apex till the waist.	It cannot be seen stitched on a dress form and is usually marked using a style tape.
5.	Diagram of princess line on the dress form 	Diagram of style line on the dress form 
6.	Diagram of princess line on the garment	Diagram of style line on the garment



21. How do gathers change the look of a garment without affecting its fit?

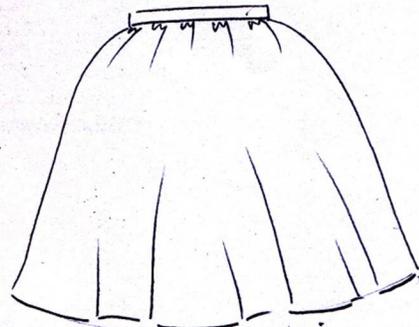
Gathers change the look of the garment without affecting its fit in the following ways –

a. Gathers added to a skirt – following or similar diagram



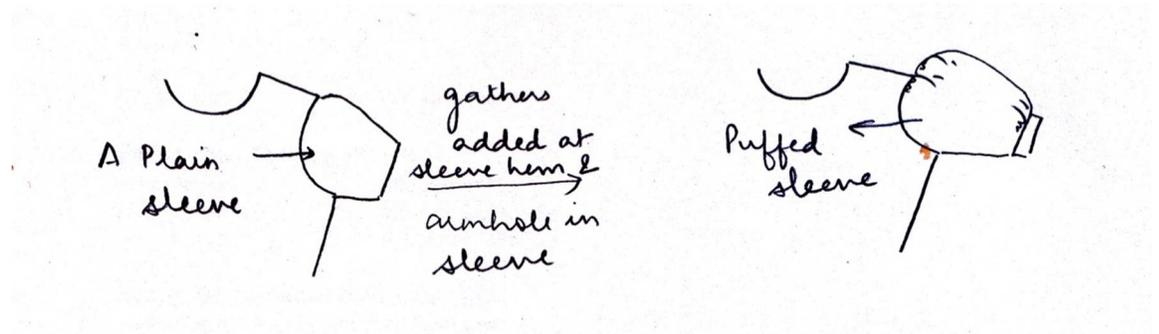
A slim skirt

gathers
added at
→
the waist-
line

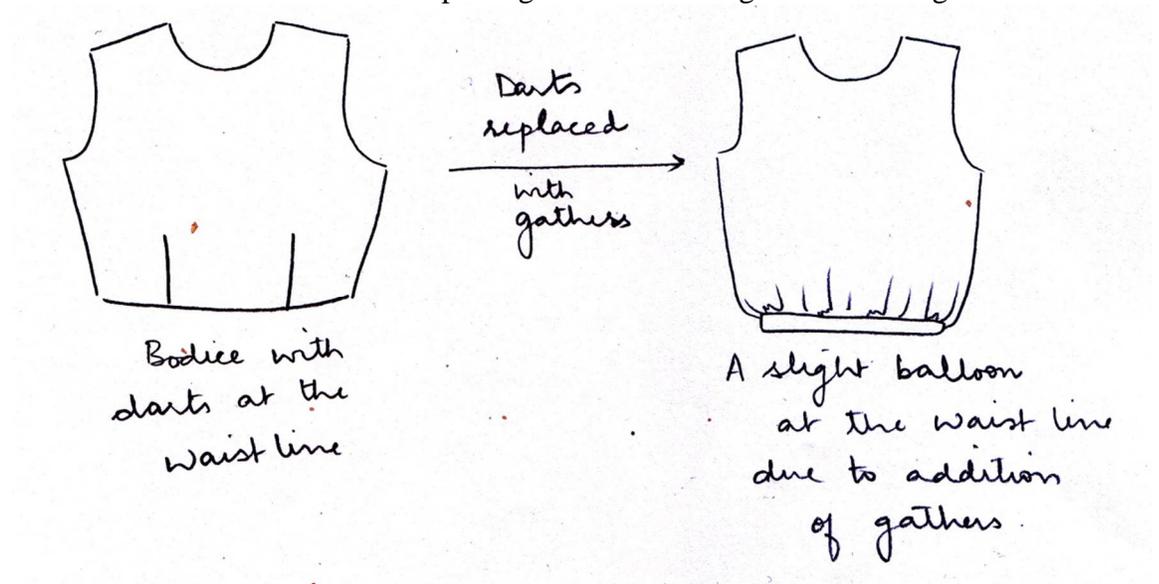


A Gathered skirt

b. Gathers added to a sleeve – following or similar diagram



c. Gathers added to a bodice after replacing darts - following or similar diagram

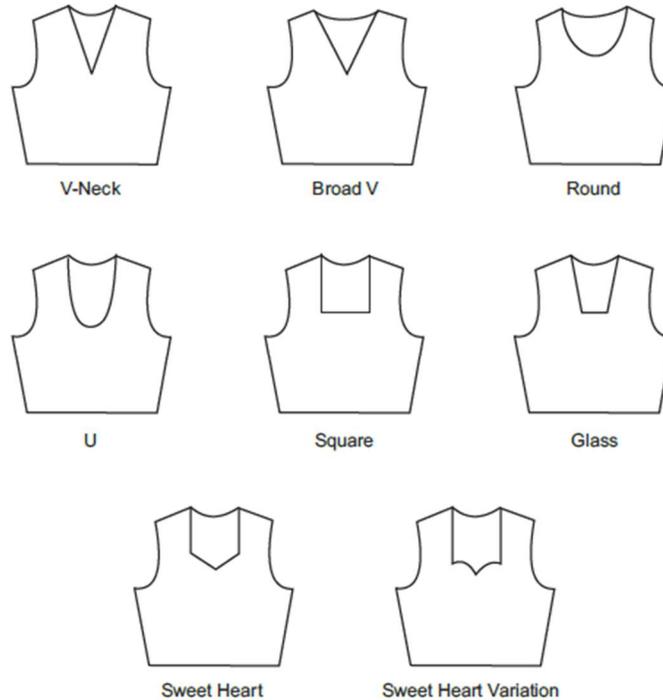


(1+1+1=3marks)

22. Illustrate any two types of neckline variations. What points should be kept in mind while developing necklines?

Any two of the following shapes may be drawn -

(2 necklines = 1 mark)



Points to be kept in mind while developing necklines are as under – (4points = 2 marks)

- i. If a neckline is made wider in the front, the same needs to be done for the back.
- ii. Try avoiding deeper neckline for both front and back at the same time. In case one decides to keep the neckline deeper in both front and back then an ease of about ½" needs to be taken out on the centre front neck.
- iii. The measurement which is taken diagonally should be marked diagonally on the pattern and a measurement taken straight should be marked straight.
- iv. For curved neckline, always square out ¼" either side at center back and center front and on shoulder level.

23. Explain different types of ease that a pattern maker should know of.

Ease: refers to the amount of roominess in a garment. Ease is the difference between the measurements of the body of the intended wearer and the measurements of the garment.

There are two kinds of ease: **fitting ease** and **design ease**.

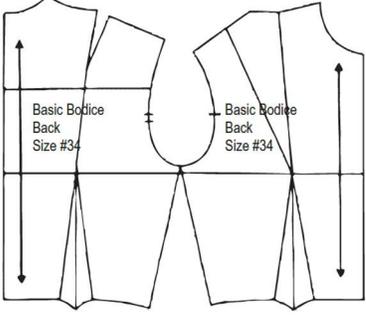
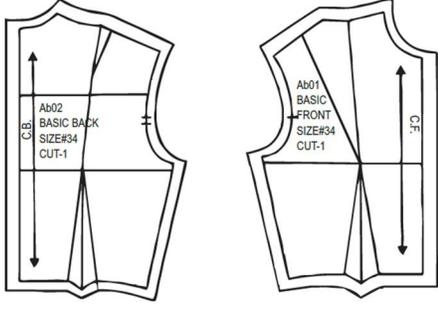
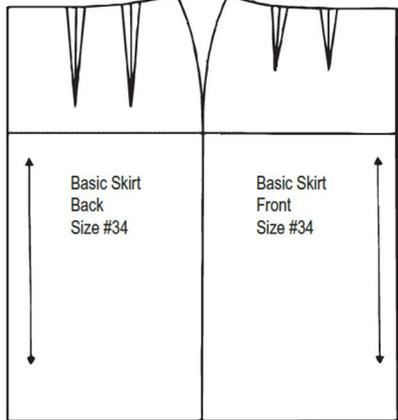
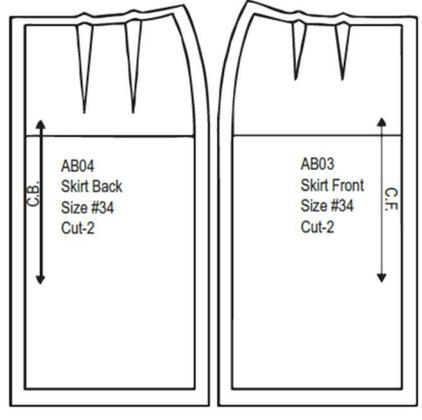
Fit ease is in direct contact with the body and is responsible for the comfort factor and design ease of the garment is for aesthetic appearance. A garment must contain adequate ease beyond the actual measurements of the wearer to allow room for ordinary movements like walking, sitting, reaching out and even breathing. Ease in this context is called Fitting ease.

Design ease is the extra style fullness added to the fitting ease. All the garments have fitting ease but design ease is optional as it is added purely for the sake of appearance and giving the garment its style.

24. How is a draft different from a pattern?

(6 differences = 3 marks)

Differences between a draft and a pattern

S.No.	Draft	Pattern
1.	It is a paper cut in the shape of a garment component which is placed on the fabric for cutting.	It is a paper cutting in the shape of garment component that needs to be cut out from the fabric after cutting.
2.	It has no seam allowances	It has all the seam allowances
3.	No stitching lines and cutting lines are marked	Stitching lines, cutting lines, folding lines all are marked on patterns
4.	It comprises of only basic details that an expert can use to cut and sew a garment	A pattern is marked with all the details regarding placement of pattern on the fabric, how many pieces to cut, direction to place the pattern on the fabric, till where the operator has to sew, zipper, buttons and button hole placements, etc.
5.	There are no instructions on cutting or sewing	It comes with a set of instructions leaflet with all the details regarding folding of fabric, placement of pattern on fabric, marking, cutting and sewing, etc.
6.		
		

25. Explain “draping” as a creative approach to pattern making.

Draping method is the oldest pattern making method and is generally regarded as a creative approach. In this method a piece of two-dimensional fabric is draped directly on a dress form or figure and made to fit on the dress form to achieve the desired look or shape. The fabric may conform to the basic shape of the form or arranged artistically in folds for a specific design. This muslin pattern is then transferred on the paper, corrections are made, if any, and then the same are converted into a final pattern.

3 marks

26. How does the new technology of pattern making propose to help in eliminating the fitting problems? Why is this technology not very common?

New technology promises to overcome these problems; a new computer system can optically measure an individual's body in three dimensions. This data is then converted to a computerized, individual pattern, a man's suit designed by this method is ready to be cut out and ready to sew within 7 minutes of receipt of the measurement data. The resultant garments fit accurately as the computerized scanner detects subtle nuances in the shape of the body that normal measurement systems are unable to read.

These systems are on the stage of trial; but they would be costly and would take a long time to be readily available.

3 marks

SECTION – B This part of section B carries 5 questions that carry 5 marks each. Attempt any 3 questions from the following questions.

27. Elucidate the points that should be kept in mind while taking length and girth measurements on a human body. Draw illustrations to support your answer.

5 marks

Things to Keep in Mind While Taking Measurement on the Body.

- a. Round measurement /girth measurement are to be taken by measuring over the widest point of the body with two fingers between the body and measuring tape, this will ensure that the body is neither pressed nor squeezed.
 - b. Thigh measurement should be taken while the person is seated.
 - c. Elbow measurement and knee measurement should be taken while they are in bent position.
 - d. Ankle measurement should be taken around the heel of the wearer.
- Note:** Remember the measuring tape should not press into the body otherwise measurement may not be accurate.
- e. For lengthwise measurement, ensure that the customer is standing in a natural pose.
 - f. Length wise measurement: While taking length wise measurement a hand should be kept under the bust for ensuring that bust is taken while measuring the length. Otherwise the length of the garment will fall short.

- g. Shoulder/cross back measurements are taken from one shoulder bone to the other.
- h. Sleeve length is taken from the shoulder bone to the length required
- i. For full length of the salwar measure from waist to the floor ensuring that the person is standing straight.

28. Briefly explain.

- a. Sizing system of the UK
- b. Sizing system of the US

Answers

(2 ½ + 2 ½ = 5 marks)

- a. Sizing system of the UK - British standards with BS3666, has established the sizing system for the British clothing Industry. All the shops selling garments or manufacturers for clothes for the UK market adhere to the BS3666. The size is suffixed with S or T denotes whether for a short or tall person. The buyer in UK can easily buy clothes of their size if one is sure of which size would fit, as generally all the garments in that particular size would fit the person.
- b. Sizing system of the US - The country that has maximum size variation available in the market is United States. The number of the sizes in a sizing system depends on the body structure of the population. In country like India and US the body types of people in various parts (in India) and different ethnic groups (in US) is so varied that the number of sized in sizing system need to be much more than three usual ones - small (S), Medium (M) and Large (L). Some countries work with extra small (XS) and extra-large (XL) and sometimes even XXL but in a country like United States the women wear sizes start at 2,4,6,8,10,12,14,16,18,20,22,24,26 etc. Apart from these sizes being available in the market there is 'Misses' and 'Petit' which cater to the medium and shorter women and 'tall and big' taking care of taller and bigger sizes.

29. Differentiate between direct between direct drafting and flat pattern making.

10 differences = 5 marks

Differences between direct drafting and flat pattern making

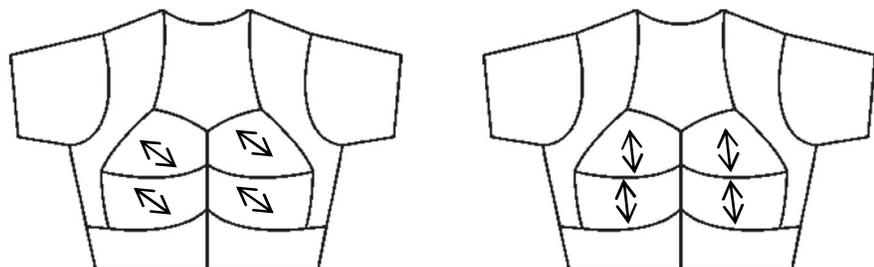
S.No.	Direct Drafting	Flat Pattern Making
1.	In this method, the drafting is done directly on the final fabric of which the actual garment is going to be made.	In this method, the pattern is first made on pattern paper and then this pattern is placed on the fabric for cutting.
2.	An individual's measurements are used for drafting for whom the garment would be made.	Standard measurement chart is used for measurements and drawing a pattern.
3.	This method is not suitable for mass production.	This method is suitable for mass production and hence, ready to wear industry.
4.	There is no need for test fit as the garment is made according to an individual's	Test fits need to be done after the pattern has been developed to check the fit using muslin fabric.

	measurements.	
5.	Individual styling is possible as design can be developed according to the wearer's body type.	Individual styling is not possible.
6.	Intricate stitching details can be added in designing as it has to be done on only one garment.	Intricate stitching details are avoided as more number of steps in assembling the garment would involve more time and money.
7.	Grading to smaller and bigger sizes is not possible.	Patterns made can be graded to smaller and bigger sizes.
8.	Time consuming method if many garments have to be made.	Time saving method.
9.	Since no pattern is made, there is nothing to store.	The patterns are easy to store.
10.	Alterations are easy as the master leaves some extra seam allowance to use for any changes.	Less chances of alterations as leaving seam allowances would mean more fabric usage per garment, which would affect marker planning, marker efficiency and costing of the total production.

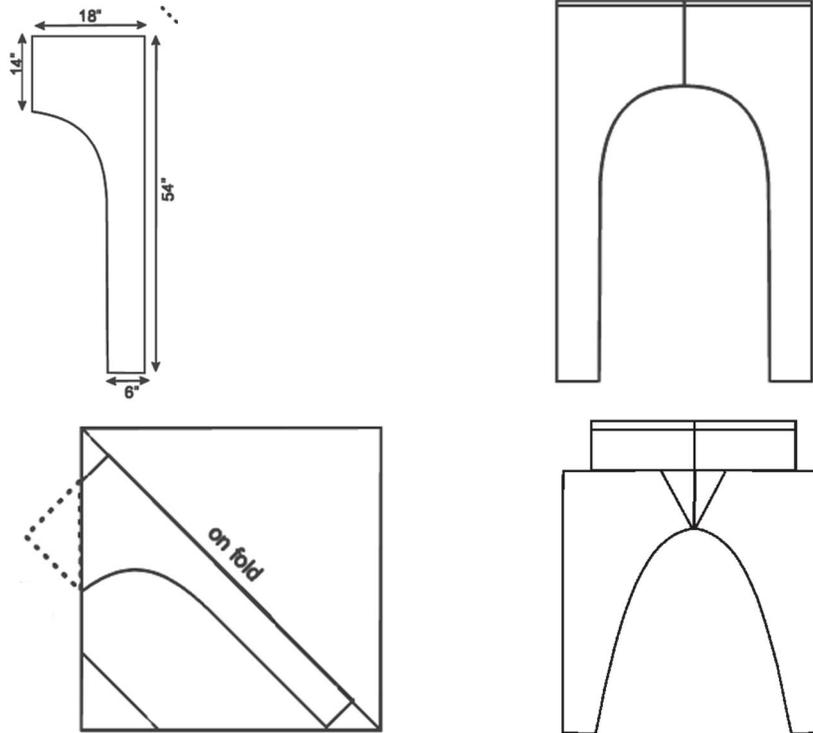
30. How do the traditional and modern styles of the following garments differ from each other?

- a. Choli Blouse – Choli blouse is an outerwear garment which fits the body like second skin and provides the support of foundation garment. Traditionally women did not wear any lingerie with a choli blouse yet felt comfortable wearing the same. In the traditional pattern the choli or cup cut on bias that would stretch to fit on various bust sizes) and gathered on the center front to give ease over bust. It has an under bust band cut on lengthwise grain to give support (which doesn't stretch).

Modern version of a choli blouse has a choli piece and a waistband, but it does not provide the requisite support so use of lingerie is not eliminated. The choli blouse fits closer than the traditional saree blouse. Women with a smaller bust highlight the across bust seam with contrast piping and sometimes the two parts of the cup piece is made up of different fabrics.



- b. Churidar Payjama - Churidar payjama traditionally was cut in a very interesting manner, the fabric was folded and stitched to create a bag where the entire fabric was on a bias grain thus making the churidar to be very close fitted and yet give ease of movement to the wearer. This method required a much smaller length of fabric for an adult woman of average height of 5 and half feet, fabric required of usual width of 36" was only 1.75 meters. The modern version of pajama is cut by folding the two lengths of fabric into half lengthwise and then folding it diagonally.



(2 ½ + 2 ½ = 5 marks)

25. How would you evaluate the fit of a garment at its bust level? What problems are likely to arise in case the wearer has low bust? Suggest solutions for this fitting problem.

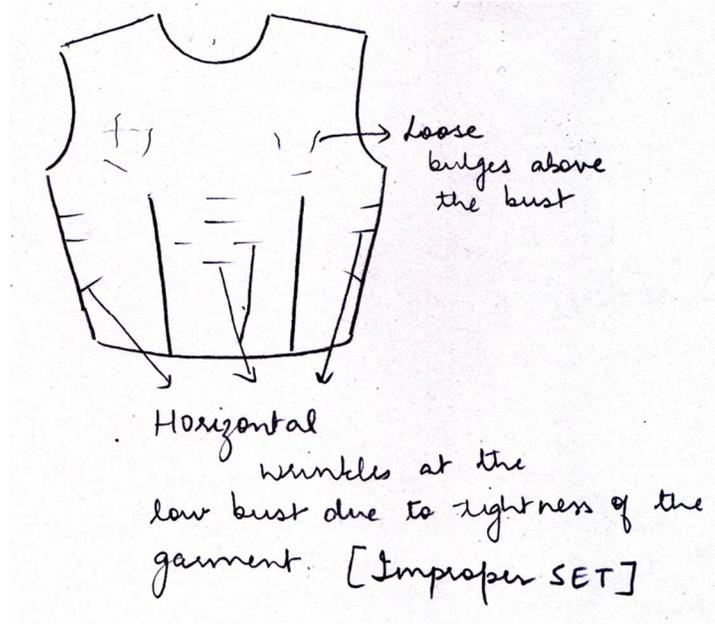
(2 ½ + 2 ½ = 5 marks)

Evaluating fit of a garment at its bust level – the garment should not be tight to the wearer. There should be no horizontal pulls at the bust line. Horizontal wrinkles indicate that the garment is tight to the wearer. The closures at the centre front at the bust level should not gape open.

There should be no vertical folds at the bust level as these folds indicate that the garment is loose to the wearer.

The darts should point towards the pivot point and there should be no bulges above or below the dart point.

In case of low bust, one would notice looseness over the bust area and horizontal wrinkles at the bust line.



The problem can be rectified by opening the dart and relocating the dart by marking the bust point lower than before.

