

**Advance Patternmaking, Garment Construction and Draping  
Probable Question For B.Des Vth Sem Fashion  
Vishwakarma Skills University**

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**SECTION A — SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2–3 Marks Each)**

1. What is the difference between *gathers* and *pleats*?
2. What are *structured garments*?
3. Define the term *component sample making*.
4. What is the function of a *placket* in women's garments?
5. Define *mitering* in garment construction.
6. What is a *power shoulder* and where is it used?
7. List any two differences between *men's* and *women's* shirt construction.
8. Name any two types of *collars* suitable for structured jackets.
9. What type of seam is most suitable for attaching a *cuff*?
10. What is the importance of *grainline* in pattern making?
11. Explain the term *ease allowance*.

**LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (5–7 Marks Each)**

1. Differentiate between proportional grading and two-dimensional grading methods.
2. Write the procedure for grading a basic sleeve to the next size.
3. Explain dart manipulation techniques and their influence on fit and design.
4. Describe how style lines can alter the visual proportions of a bodice.
5. Write a short note on cowl draping and its placement possibilities.

**Very Long Answers Questions (10-15 marks)**

1. Illustrate and explain **various types of collars (convertible, notched, shawl)** used in structured garments.
2. Explain the **methods of constructing functional and decorative pockets**, such as welt, patch, and flap pockets, with labeled diagrams.
3. Describe the **complete pattern development and stitching process** of women's trousers including fly front, waistband, and pocket construction.
4. Write detailed notes on **introduction to structured garments** — defining construction layers, interfacing, interlining, and finishing techniques.
5. Discuss the **role of seam types, interfacings, and pressing techniques** in tailoring structured jackets.
6. Write a comprehensive note on power shoulders in women's wear, including historical context, pattern engineering, and current fashion trends.
7. Discuss how the integration of pattern engineering, construction detailing, and draping contributes to couture-level garment craftsmanship.

## SECTION A — SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (2–3 Marks Each)

### 1. What is the difference between gathers and pleats?

**Gathers** are small, soft folds created by drawing up fabric along a line of stitching to create fullness. They appear irregular and give a flowing look.

**Pleats**, on the other hand, are structured, evenly folded fabric sections that are pressed or stitched into place for a formal, tailored appearance.

While gathers offer softness and flexibility, pleats provide structure and symmetry.

### 2. What are structured garments?

Structured garments are designs that maintain a **defined form and silhouette** due to the use of supportive elements like **interfacing, padding, boning, or canvas**.

Examples include **jackets, blazers, corsets, and tailored skirts**.

They rely on precise pattern engineering and garment construction techniques to retain their shape and provide a polished, professional appearance.

### 3. Define the term component sample making.

Component sample making refers to the **individual construction and testing of specific garment parts** such as collars, cuffs, waistbands, plackets, and pockets before assembling the final garment.

It ensures accuracy in fit, proportion, and workmanship, serving as a prototype for production or classroom learning.

### 4. What is the function of a placket in women's garments?

A placket is an **opening or slit in a garment** that allows the wearer to put it on or take it off easily. It is often finished with a **facing or band** and may contain **buttons, zippers, or hooks**.

Plackets are functional as well as decorative, commonly seen in shirts, skirts, and dresses.

### 5. Define mitering in garment construction.

Mitering is the technique of **joining two fabric edges at a 45° angle** to create a clean, professional finish at corners—commonly used in **shirt hems, cuffs, collars, and borders**.

It helps reduce bulk at corners and enhances the overall precision of finishing.

### 6. What is a power shoulder and where is it used?

A power shoulder is a **broad, sharply defined shoulder silhouette** created using **shoulder pads, interfacing, or structural design elements**.

It is used in **blazers, jackets, and eveningwear** to convey strength and confidence, often associated with 1980s fashion and modern couture tailoring.

**7. List any two differences between men's and women's shirt construction.**

1. **Button placement:** Men's shirts have buttons on the **right placket**, while women are on the **left**.
2. **Fit and shaping:** Women's shirts include **darts or princess seams** for waist shaping, while men's shirts are generally straighter with minimal shaping.

**8. Name any two types of collars suitable for structured jackets.**

1. **Notched Collar** – Commonly used in blazers and suits.
2. **Shawl Collar** – Used in evening jackets and soft tailoring for a curved, continuous neckline.

**9. What type of seam is most suitable for attaching a cuff?**

A **plain seam with topstitch reinforcement** or a **lapped seam** is ideal for attaching cuffs.

These seams ensure durability, neatness, and flexibility at the wrist opening.

**10. What is the importance of grainline in pattern making?**

The grainline ensures that each pattern piece is **aligned correctly with the fabric's weave** for accurate drape, fit, and fall.

Incorrect grainline placement can distort the garment, cause twisting, or affect fitting symmetry.

**11. Explain the term ease allowance.**

Ease allowance is the **extra space added to body measurements** in a pattern to allow for **movement, comfort, and design style**.

It includes **wearing ease** (for comfort) and **design ease** (for aesthetic silhouette).

**SECTION B — LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (5–7 Marks Each)**

**1. Differentiate between proportional grading and two-dimensional grading methods.**

**Proportional grading** is based on increasing or decreasing measurements proportionally according to the base size. The increments are calculated as a ratio to the standard body size. It is quicker and used for ready-to-wear garments where standard body ratios are consistent.

**Two-dimensional grading**, however, adjusts the pattern along both width and length independently. It considers detailed growth points such as bust, waist, hip, and armhole individually.

While proportional grading ensures uniform size scaling, two-dimensional grading ensures **precise fit and proportion control**, making it preferred in high-end garment production.

## 2. Write the procedure for grading a basic sleeve to the next size.

The grading of a sleeve involves systematic enlargement or reduction based on size charts:

1. **Identify cardinal points** – bicep, elbow, cap height, and wrist.
2. **Apply increments** horizontally (width) and vertically (length) using grading rules.
3. **Adjust sleeve cap height** to maintain proportional armhole fit with the bodice.
4. **Redraw curves** smoothly through new points ensuring balanced sleeve shape.
5. **Verify sleeve head matching** with the graded bodice armhole circumference.  
This process ensures that sleeve proportion, mobility, and comfort are maintained in all sizes.

## 3. Explain dart manipulation techniques and their influence on fit and design.

**Dart manipulation** involves shifting or dividing darts on the basic block to create new style lines without altering fit.

Common techniques include **pivoting**, **slash-and-spread**, and **combination methods**. It influences design by:

- Creating **style variations** like princess lines, gathers, tucks, or panels.
- Allowing **fabric control** around the bust, waist, and hip for better shaping.
- Enhancing aesthetic appeal without compromising fit.  
Dart manipulation is thus a bridge between technical pattern making and creative design development.

## 4. Describe how style lines can alter the visual proportions of a bodice.

**Style lines** are seam or design lines that divide the garment into different sections. They can alter the **visual shape of the body**:

- **Vertical lines** elongate and slim the figure.
- **Horizontal lines** add width and emphasize certain areas.
- **Diagonal or princess lines** add movement and enhance curves.  
Strategic placement of style lines allows designers to correct or enhance body proportions visually, blending functionality with aesthetics.

## 5. Write a short note on cowl draping and its placement possibilities.

**Cowl draping** is the technique of creating soft, cascading folds in the fabric, often cut on the **bias** to achieve natural drape.

Common placements include:

- **Front neckline cowls** (for softness and fluidity)
- **Back cowls** (for dramatic evening looks)
- **Shoulder or hip cowls** (for design emphasis)

Cowl draping adds luxury and movement to garments, making it ideal for women's wear such as gowns, tops, and dresses.

## **SECTION C — VERY LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (10–15 Marks Each)**

**1. Illustrate and explain various types of collars (convertible, notched, shawl) used in structured garments.**

**Convertible Collar:** Can be worn open or closed; often seen in shirts and dresses. It features a roll line that allows flexibility in styling.

**Notched Collar:** Comprises a collar and lapel with a visible notch where they meet. It's used in blazers and tailored jackets for a formal, structured look.

**Shawl Collar:** Has a continuous roll from neckline to front edge without a notch; used in evening jackets and soft tailoring.

All three collars require precise **drafting, interfacing, and pressing** to maintain roll and shape. The type chosen defines the garment's aesthetic — casual, formal, or elegant.

**2. Explain the methods of constructing functional and decorative pockets, such as welt, patch, and flap pockets, with labeled diagrams.**

**Patch Pocket:** A fabric piece applied on the garment's surface, stitched along the sides and bottom. Used for casual wear.

**Welt Pocket:** Created by inserting a rectangular welt over a slash opening; offers a refined, professional finish. Found in jackets and trousers.

**Flap Pocket:** Combines a welt with a flap covering the pocket opening; both functional and decorative.

Each pocket requires **accurate marking, interfacing for reinforcement**, and careful topstitching to maintain structure. Pockets enhance both usability and design detailing.

**3. Describe the complete pattern development and stitching process of women's trousers including fly front, waistband, and pocket construction.**

1. **Pattern Development:** Start with basic block, add dart suppression, and shape side seams for female contour.
2. **Pocket Construction:** Create slant or curved pockets, reinforced with facing and stay tape.
3. **Fly Front:** Draft overlapping fly extensions on the front pattern. Attach zipper neatly and topstitch for reinforcement.

4. **Waistband:** Cut with interfacing, attach to waistline ensuring alignment of seams.
5. **Seaming & Finishing:** Join in-seams and out-seams; hem the bottom.
6. **Pressing:** Use directional pressing for professional finish.  
Final trousers should ensure proper **ease, alignment, and comfort** for women's body shape.

#### 4. Write detailed notes on introduction to structured garments — defining construction layers, interfacing, interlining, and finishing techniques.

Structured garments rely on **multiple internal layers** to hold form and silhouette:

- **Interfacing:** Adds stiffness or stability to collars, cuffs, and plackets.
  - **Interlining:** A supportive inner layer between outer fabric and lining for warmth or shape.
  - **Canvas/Pad:** Provides shoulder and chest shaping in tailored jackets.
  - **Lining:** Conceals inner construction and enhances comfort.
- Finishing techniques** like edge pressing, under-stitching, and topstitching refine the final look.
- Structured garments demonstrate **engineering precision** through balanced pattern, controlled drape, and stable support systems.

#### 5. Discuss the role of seam types, interfacings, and pressing techniques in tailoring structured jackets.

**Seam Types:** Tailored jackets use plain seams, lapped seams, and open pressed seams for strength and flatness.

**Interfacing:** Applied to collars, lapels, and hems to maintain structure. Choice of fusible or sew-in depends on fabric type.

**Pressing Techniques:** Directional pressing after each seam and final shaping with steam mold the garment into body form.

Together, these elements ensure professional quality — **sharp lines, body contour fit, and lasting shape** — essential in women's structured tailoring.

#### 6. Write a comprehensive note on power shoulders in women's wear, including historical context, pattern engineering, and current fashion trends.

**Historical Context:** Power shoulders became iconic in the 1980s, symbolizing authority and confidence for working women. Designers like **Thierry Mugler and Claude Montana** popularized exaggerated shoulder silhouettes.

**Pattern Engineering:** Power shoulders are achieved through **extended shoulder lines, shoulder pads, and reinforced armholes**. The sleeve head is often eased in with interfacing or padding for lift.

**Current Trends:** Modern interpretations focus on **minimalist structure**, using softer padding or geometric tailoring.

They continue to represent empowerment and remain a **statement of strength in women's couture**.

**7. Discuss how the integration of pattern engineering, construction detailing, and draping contributes to couture-level garment craftsmanship.**

Couture-level craftsmanship merges **technical mastery with artistic intuition**.

- **Pattern Engineering:** Ensures perfect fit and proportion through precision cutting and grading.
  - **Construction Detailing:** Involves fine finishing — hand stitches, hidden seams, interlining — to achieve durability and refinement.
  - **Draping:** Adds fluidity, individuality, and sculptural character.
- When integrated, these processes produce garments that combine **fit, flow, and finesse** — hallmarks of haute couture. This integration transforms clothing into wearable art, reflecting innovation and craftsmanship excellence.