Teacher Answer Key

Case Study

1. The reading explains that nearly every sewing error is committed at the cutting and marking stage, before any stitch exists, and those errors cannot be corrected afterward. A bad seam can be removed with a seam ripper in a few minutes, but fabric cut wrong or marked with a permanent pen is ruined, so spending the budget where mistakes are irreversible protects the most value.

2. Glass-head pins survive contact with a hot iron, while plastic heads melt onto the fabric, which matters because pressing happens constantly throughout a project. A press cloth is simply a piece of muslin or thin cotton laid between the iron and the garment to prevent shine and protect the surface, so an old cotton sheet performs the identical function at no cost.

Multiple Choice

1. C
2. A
3. B

Matching

1-B, 2-D, 3-E, 4-A, 5-C

Fill-in-the-Blank

1) paper, 2) mat, 3) perpendicular

Short Answer (Sample Responses)

Q1: Nearly every sewing error happens at the cutting and marking stage, before any stitching exists, and those errors are permanent because fabric cannot be un-cut. Stitching mistakes are recoverable with a seam ripper in a few minutes, so time spent up front prevents the expensive category of error and saves work later.

Q2: Pins leave a permanent hole in materials like leather, vinyl, and laminated cotton, because those surfaces do not close back up the way woven fabric does. Sewing clips grip the layers from the edge without piercing them, so they hold the seam together without damaging the material.

Q3: A seam that is pressed as soon as it is sewn lies flat and behaves predictably for every step that follows, while an unpressed seam fights each later operation and creates bulk. The reading gives the rule directly: never cross a seam with stitching until the seam underneath has been pressed.