Name Date Class



Using a Sewing Machine

Lesson 4 Study Guide

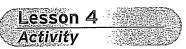
	ctions: As you read the lesson, answer the following questions. Later you can use this study guide to review he Handbook test for Part 2.
1.	Why is a ballpoint needle especially good for knits?
2.	How is a leather needle designed for its purpose?
3.	Which size needle is finer, a 9 or a 14? How do you know this?
4.	Why must the take-up lever move up and down as you sew?
5.	What is the function of the tension discs?
6.	What do the numbers on the stitch-length control indicate?

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7. How do a basting stitch and a reinforc	ement stitch compare in length	? What is the reason for this difference?
8. How does a properly balanced stitch a	ppear?	
9. Why is correct pressure between the p	resser foot and feed dogs impo	-
10. Identify three possible causes for skipp		
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11. Why is the zipper foot useful for attac	hing zippers?	
12. How would you remove lint from a se		
13. Why might you choose a computerize	d machine? Why might you no	pt?

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Parts of a Sewing Machine



Directions: Read the functions of the sewing machine components described below. In the space provided, write the name of the correct part. No part will be used more than once. Some parts will not be used.

Bobbin	Needle	Stitch-pattern control			
Bobbin case	Needle clamp	Stitch-width control			
Bobbin winder	Presser foot	Take-up lever			
Feed dog	Reverse button	Tension control			
Foot or knee control	Spool pins	Thread guides			
Hand wheel	Stitch-length control	Throat or needle plate			
	one stitch at a time. 4. Holds the bottom thread. 5. Hold spools of thread. 6. Holds the fabric against the feed 7. Regulates the tension of the tens 8. Control that allows you to stitch	as you stitch. ion discs on the needle thread. backwards.			
	9. Regulates the starting, running, and stopping of the machine.				
	10. Controls the amount of thread pulled from the top spool for each stitch; moves up and down as you stitch.				
	 Regulates the width of zigzag stirstraight stitching. 	tching and positions the needle for			
	12. Regulates the length of the stitch	ı.			
	 Located directly under the needl tain straight stitching. 	e; usually has guidelines to help main-			
	14. Pierces the fabric with the upper	thread to form stitches.			
	15. Regulates the selection of differe	nt stitches.			

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Identifying Sewing Equipment

Lesson 6 Study Guide

Directions: As you read the lesson, answer the following questions. Later you can use this study guide to review for the Handbook test for Part 2. 1. What are the six basic purposes of sewing equipment? 2. What is a sewing gauge used for? 3. For what tasks is a transparent ruler especially useful? 4. Describe three uses for pins in sewing. 5. What kind of pin is best for working with a knitted fabric? 6. Why do shears have bent handles? 7. What is the purpose of pinking shears? Would you use them if you are using a serger for your project? Why or why not?

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Lesson: 6 Study Guide (continued) List four tools used to mark fabric			
10. How are glue sticks and basting tape sin	nilar?		
12. What pieces of equipment are specially		eas of a garment?	15
13. Give three tips for organizing a sewing	box		
14. What may result from ironing over pine	s?		