





## ***TLE-HE 8***

**General Direction: This is a 60-item multiple-choice read each question carefully. TICK the LETTER of the correct answer.**

1. It is an ornamentation of textiles and other materials with needlework.  
A. Embroidery  
B. Recycling  
C. Gift Wrapping  
D. Crafting
2. Which tool is used to measure short distances?  
A. Gauge  
B. Ruler  
C. Tape Measure  
D. Thimbles
3. Which tool is used for easier threading, especially by those sewers with poor eyesight?  
A. Embroidery hoop  
B. Needle Threader  
C. Thimbles  
D. Embroidery Scissor
4. Which of the following embroidery needle used for most standard embroidery stitchery?  
A. Crewell  
B. Chenille  
C. Tapestry Needle  
D. Customized Needle
5. A type of fabric that is commonly used by beginners and ramie linen that supplies guidelines for cross stitch and smocking having an evenly spaced pattern like gingham cloth and polka dots.  
A. Even-weave  
B. Common-weave  
C. Basket-weave  
D. Cross-weave
6. Why should we properly and carefully care for our embroidery thread?  
A. To avoid dents  
B. To prevent Discoloring and fading  
C. To avoid Lint buildup  
D. All of the above
7. Below are examples of Principles of Design, except;  
A. Harmony  
B. Proportion  
C. Balance  
D. Color
8. Rae is creating embroidery art, which of the following tools should be used to cover her middle finger and moves the needle when doing her job on embroidery?  
A. Needle  
B. Thimble  
C. Thread  
D. Gloves
9. This stitch is traditionally used as a decorative edging for blankets. Also known as buttonhole stitch  
A. Blanket Stitch  
B. Bullion Stitch  
C. French Knot  
D. Running Stitch
10. A popular stitch among embroiderers that can create the eyes on an embroidered face or the center of a flower.  
A. Lazy Daisy Stitch  
B. French knot  
C. Satin Stitch  
D. Fishbone Stitch
11. This stitch is made by twisting a thread around a sewing needle several times before inserting the needle into the surface of the fabric  
A. Blanket Stitch  
B. Bullion Stitch  
C. French Knot  
D. Running Stitch
12. This is a versatile, rope like, looped stitch that can be worked either as an outline or as a filling stitch.  
A. Blanket Stitch  
B. Chain Stitch  
C. Cross Stitch  
D. Fern Stitch



13. This is useful for making a continuous line or scattered isolated stitches for a filling; fern stitch looks like a little "Y"
- A. Blanket Stitch  
B. Lazy Daisy Stitch  
C. Cross Stitch  
D. Fern Stitch
14. This is created by making simple, secured, loop stitches to form flower patterns.
- A. French Knot  
B. Bullion Stitch  
C. Lazy Daisy Stitch  
D. Running Stitch
15. This type of stitch creates a raised and padded effect on the fabric.
- A. Padded satin Stitch  
B. Running Stitch  
C. Seed Stitch  
D. Split stitch
16. This is a Versatile stitch for outlining the fine-featured elements of a design, such as faces, where delicacy is of the essence.
- A. Padded satin Stitch  
B. Running Stitch  
C. Seed Stitch  
D. Split stitch
17. This type is one of the most frequently used stitches, which is invaluable, not only for making flower stems but also for outlining curves.
- A. Stem Stitch  
B. Straight Stitch  
C. Feather Stitch  
D. Satin stitch
18. This filling is achieved with tiny random straight stitches,
- A. Seed Stitch  
B. Straight Stitch  
C. Feather Stitch  
D. Running stitch
19. This single, flat stitch forms the basis of many other stitches but can also be worked in its own right to give fine detail to a design
- A. Straight Stitch  
B. Running Stitch  
C. Seed Stitch  
D. Split stitch
20. This is used for filling small areas with a solid color.
- A. Stem Stitch  
B. Straight Stitch  
C. Feather Stitch  
D. Satin stitch
21. This is a kind of filling stitch which is ideal for making leaves or feathers
- A. Chain Stitch  
B. Seed Stitch  
C. Fish Stitch  
D. Stem stitch
22. A principle that infers repetition of line, form, shape and size.
- A. Harmony  
B. Rhythm  
C. Balance  
D. Color
23. Color in between three spaces in the color wheel.
- A. Complementary  
B. Triad  
C. Double Complementary  
D. Split Complementary
24. Three neighboring colors one of which is dominant.
- A. Monochromatic Harmony  
B. Double Complementary  
C. Analogous Harmony  
D. Split Complementary
25. Two neighboring colors and their opposite.
- A. Complementary  
B. Triad  
C. Double Complementary  
D. Split Complementary
26. Colors opposite each other in the color wheel.
- A. Complementary  
B. Triad  
C. Double Complementary  
D. Split Complementary
27. One color of a different shade.
- A. Monochromatic Harmony  
B. Double Complementary  
C. Analogous Harmony  
D. Split Complementary
28. This is referred to as the center of interest of a design.
- A. Harmony  
B. Proportion  
C. Emphasis  
D. Design



29. This is achieved in the craft when the design on **one side of the object is the same with the other side of that object.**  
 A. Harmony  
 B. Proportion  
 C. Balance  
 D. Design
30. This is the less important parts of the arrangement.  
 A. Harmony  
 B. emphasis  
 C. subordinations  
 D. Design
31. It refers to the surface appearance which is either rough or smooth, dull or glossy, thick or thin.  
 A. Line  
 B. Texture  
 C. Color  
 D. Rhythm
32. It type of fabric that is most tightly woven fabrics with a relatively smooth surface like linen, wool and cotton  
 A. Common weave  
 B. Even weave  
 C. Basket weave  
 D. Cross Weave
33. This is used for cutting fabric to size, to fit the embroidery frame.  
 A. Small Embroidery Scissors  
 B. Bent-handled Fabric Scissors  
 C. Embroidery Hoops  
 D. Scissors
34. This is used for unpicking seams or correcting mistakes.  
 A. Stitch ripper  
 B. Pounce  
 C. Pin Cushion  
 D. Needles
35. When is the beginning of needlecraft in the Philippines?  
 A. Pre-historic  
 B. Japanese Period  
 C. Spanish Period  
 D. American Period
36. It is fine powder used in transferring design by the pricking method  
 A. Pounce  
 B. Gauge  
 C. Thimble  
 D. Stitch Ripper
37. It is used to hold needles and pins  
 A. Stitch ripper  
 B. Pounce  
 C. Pin Cushion  
 D. Needles
38. It is used to hold the ground fabric in place, which keeps the grain of the fabric straight and the stitches regular.  
 A. Stitch ripper  
 B. Embroidery Hoops  
 C. Pin Cushion  
 D. Thimble
39. Where is Chain Stitch discovered?  
 A. China  
 B. Egypt  
 C. France  
 D. Spain
40. Who started the foundation of embroidery?  
 A. Primitive people  
 B. Chinese  
 C. Summerians  
 D. Egyptians
41. It is the key driver for change that contributes to the magnitude of business today.  
 A. Busines Environment  
 B. Population  
 C. Technology  
 D. Legal
42. It is the physical or virtual setup where transactions are initiated and consummated between the seller and the buyer.  
 A. Political  
 B. Market  
 C. Barter  
 D. Legal
43. This refers to the social norms, practices, attitudes, and behaviors of people in a society that influence the way business organizations are run or operated.  
 A. Monopoly  
 B. Sociocultural  
 C. Socioculture  
 D. Socio-legal
44. It is the discovery of new ways of doing things, efficiency, new products, and solutions to problems that benefit the business enterprise.  
 A. Busines Environment  
 B. Population  
 C. Technology  
 D. Legal



45. It is the environment of businesses that is integral to human's existence and continuity, operation, survival, and flourishing within its surroundings.
- A. Business Environment  
B. Population  
C. Technology  
D. Legal
46. It is used to measure flour, sugar, and powdered milk.
- A. measuring cup  
B. measuring teaspoon  
C. liquid measuring glass  
D. dietetic scale
47. It is used to measure milk, juices, water, and eggs
- A. liquid measuring cup  
B. measuring spoon  
C. measuring glass  
D. weighing scale
48. It is unit of measurement for volume.
- A. gram  
B. ounce  
C. liter  
D. meter
49. It is unit of measurement for weight.
- A. gram  
B. ounce  
C. liter  
D. meter
50. These are natural cleaning ingredients used in disinfecting cooking ware, oven, and even floor.
- A. calamansi juice  
B. baking soda  
C. wash soda  
D. vinegar
51. The tool used in net weaving for winding the twine.
- A. netting needle  
B. hanging rod  
C. handline  
D. fish capture
52. The process of raising fish.
- A. fish raising  
B. fish corral  
C. fish culture  
D. fish capture
53. The process of taking or seizing fish.
- A. netting needle  
B. hanging rod  
C. handline  
D. fish capture
54. The tool used to keep the braided net firm.
- A. netting needle  
B. hanging rod  
C. hoop net  
D. cast net
55. A fishing gear called *salambao* in Bicol.
- A. lift net  
B. gill net  
C. hoop net  
D. cast net
56. These are stainless steel implements used to trim dead skin around the nails.
- A. nippers  
B. nail cutter  
C. tweezers  
D. nail brush
57. This is designed to smoothen foot calluses.
- A. paddles  
B. nail buffers  
C. nail clipper  
D. nail brush
58. It is a clear polish that is applied to nails before using nail polish.
- A. base coat  
B. top coat  
C. nail polish  
D. nail creams
59. It is used for soaking the client's hands in warm water to soften the skin and cuticle.
- A. bowl  
B. paraffin bath machine  
C. finger bowl  
D. trash bin
60. It is a type of nail color that is developed for natural nails and is very quick to dry under UV or LED lamps.
- A. colored nail polish  
B. gel polish  
C. base coat  
D. top coat