

The following multiple-choice, fill in the blank and true/false quick answer questions are based on the text and arranged by chapter. A separate answer key is available.

CHAPTER 1:

LEATHER

- 1 In which country are the most leather garments made today:
 - a. Italy
 - b. Spain
 - c. China
 - d. none of the above
- 2 Prehistoric man living about 50,000 years ago learned how to make crude articles of clothing using animal skins by:
 - a. drying them
 - b. boiling them in tree bark
 - c. rubbing them with animal fat
 - d. all of the above
 - e. none of the above
- 3 Neanderthal and Cro-Magnon man wore animal skins because:
 - a. they were a symbol of wealth
 - b. they needed protection in colder climates
 - c. for religious reasons
 - d. none of the above
- 4 True or false? Cro-Magnon man wore garments laced or sewn together with string made from animal hides and bone needles.
- 5 The oak bark tanning process has been credited to the:
 - a. Egyptians
 - b. Hebrews
 - c. Italians
 - d. Spanish
- 6 List three items the ancient Chinese worked in leather.
- 7 The _____ handed down their leather-working skills to the Romans.
- 8 True or false? The softly tanned dyed goatskin produced by the Moors in eighth century Spain is called Sevillian leather.
- 9 In seventeenth century France some leather tanning processes left a disagreeable odour on the skins which was remedied by:
 - a. bathing the skins in perfume
 - b. using chromium salts
 - c. tanning twice
 - d. using oak bark tannins
 - e. none of the above
- 10 The American Indians are credited with the:
 - a. chromium salt process
 - b. willow bark process
 - c. oil tanning process
 - d. all of the above
- 11 In the nineteenth century, Augustus Schultz invented a newer and faster method of tanning using _____.
- 12 In which year was a machine invented which could split leather to any desired thickness:
 - a. 1920
 - b. 1809
 - c. 1883
 - d. none of the above
- 13 True or false? During the 1930s, with the advent of the open automobile, men wore long leather motoring coats.
- 14 List the two major developments in leather fashion in the 1940s and 1950s.
- 15 The leather jacket made popular by World War II was the:
 - a. reefer jacket
 - b. baseball jacket
 - c. aviator jacket
 - d. none of the above
- 16 The designer in the 1960s who was known for his/her leather/fabric clothing was:
 - a. Norman Norell
 - b. Yves St. Laurent
 - c. Norma Kamali
 - d. Bonnie Cashin
 - e. none of the above
- 17 The 1960s "hippie movement" was synonymous with which type of styling details:
 - a. fringing and beading
 - b. patchwork and embroidery
 - c. lacing and stencilling
 - d. all of the above
 - e. none of the above

- 18 What colour leather was repositioned from “rebel” to “must have” status in the 1970s:
- green
 - red
 - black
 - none of the above
- 19 Which of the following new treatments to leather were NOT popularized in the 1980s:
- printing
 - embossing
 - distressing
 - painting
- 20 List 3 well-known designers or design houses who used leather in their collections in the 1990s.
- 21 “Shearling” is:
- the skin of a young deer
 - the skin of a young sheep
 - the skin of a young goat
 - none of the above
- 22 List 3 new techniques used by leather designers at the turn of the new millennium.
- 23 True or false?
Distressed leather made a comeback in 2001.
- 24 Which designer sought out traditional uses of leather to create an over-the-top Native American-inspired ensemble in 2002:
- Alexander McQueen
 - Roberto Cavalli
 - Julian McDonald
 - John Galliano
 - none of the above
- 25 _____ and _____
took centre stage in leather design in 2004.
- 26 Which of the following designers was one of the first to use stretch leather in his collection in 2008:
- Karl Lagerfeld
 - Jean Claude Jitrois
 - Marc Jacobs
 - none of the above
- 27 The leather cycle is said to peak every _____ years.

CHAPTER 2:**THE TANNING PROCESS**

- Outline the 2 key things tanning does to an animal skin.
- An abattoir is another name for a:
 - leather library
 - tannery
 - slaughterhouse
 - leather warehouse
 - none of the above
- List the 3 stages of the leather purchasing process.
- Which of the following animal skins CANNOT be split into two skins:
 - cowskin
 - lambskin
 - pigskin
 - kidskin
- “English Domestic” refers to a:
 - lamb
 - deer
 - calf
 - pig
 - none of the above
- In which season will young animal skins be purchased:
 - winter
 - summer
 - spring
 - fall/autumn
- “Cockles” refer to:
 - a small crocodile
 - bruise mark vein lines on skins
 - a measurement
 - a type of calfskin
- Flaying is the removing of _____ from an animal carcass by hand and/or machine.
- Refrigeration, drying and chemical treatments are 3 main methods of:
 - pickling skins
 - curing skins
 - setting out skins
 - none of the above

- 10 True or false?
Bating is the preferred method of preserving skins.
- 11 Abattoirs ship skins to tanneries once they are:
a. pickled
b. flayed
c. unhaired
d. dyed
e. all of the above
- 12 "Pickling" skin refers to the process of treating skins with water, salt and sulphuric acid in order to:
a. stop bacteria from forming
b. keep skins dry
c. take the hair off
d. none of the above
- 13 True or false?
Pickled skins can be stored for several months.
- 14 A _____ is a dried raw skin.
- 15 True or false?
Tanning can make a poor quality skin into an excellent quality skin.
- 16 "Wet blues" refers to:
a. chemically treated skins
b. pickled skins
c. chrome tanned skins
d. neutralized skins
- 17 The process of wringing out excess moisture from skins is called:
a. neutralization
b. staking
c. setting out
d. defleshing
e. none of the above
- 18 A tannery sorts skins by their:
a. colour
b. fat content
c. physical qualities
d. all of the above
- 19 "Grain side" refers to the:
a. suede side
b. split side
c. outside
d. none of the above
- 20 "Aniline skins" refer to skins that are:
a. made into suede
b. soft, without sprayed on additives
c. glazed
d. none of the above
- 21 A "semi-aniline skin" refers to a:
a. skin with a surface treatment, dye or film
b. naked skin
c. half tanned skin
d. none of the above
- 22 Staking is done to:
a. stretch the skins
b. dye the skins
c. measure the skins
d. glaze the skins
- 23 Outline the 2 main ways to stake leather.
- 24 True or false?
The glazing process results in a totally uniform, naturally shiny leather product, without the somewhat artificial, sprayed-on shininess resulting from the semi-aniline process.
- 25 What is the most popular decorative technique for embellishing leather skins:
a. distressing
b. embossing
c. metallic printing
d. lacing
e. none of the above

CHAPTER 3:**THE DESIGN PROCESS**

- 1 The most important steps in planning a leather collection are:
a. museum and library research for inspiration
b. attend trade, trend and forecast shows
c. read trade publications and magazines
d. shop the stores
e. all of the above
- 2 Designers often create mood or theme boards to:
a. create a visual presentation to communicate design ideas
b. identify the target market
c. help to merchandise the collection
d. all of the above

- 3 List 5 things a style board should depict.
- 4 A theme and style board might be combined for:
 - a. large collections
 - b. smaller style groups
 - c. overseas manufacturers
 - d. all of the above
 - e. none of the above
- 5 A sample maker does which of the following:
 - a. makes the pattern
 - b. sews a canvas or muslin prototype
 - c. fits the final sample and makes adjustments
 - d. cuts and sews the garment using production skins
 - e. all of the above
- 6 For manufacture overseas, what does a designer need to supply:
 - a. a design/spec sheet
 - b. a muslin prototype
 - c. a style board
 - d. all of the above
 - e. none of the above

CHAPTER 4:

PLANNING

- 1 The overall feel of a skin, its stiffness or softness, is known as its _____.
- 2 The thickness of leather is usually referred to in:
 - a. square feet
 - b. millimetres
 - c. yards
 - d. none of the above
- 3 True or false?
Skin applies to the pelt of a larger animal.
- 4 "Half hides" are known as:
 - a. cuts
 - b. skins
 - c. side leather
 - d. bundles
 - e. none of the above
- 5 The standard system of measurement for skins is:
 - a. square feet
 - b. inches
 - c. yards
 - d. none of the above
- 6 The additional footage allowance for blemishes on low-quality skins is:
 - a. 5 %
 - b. 10%
 - c. 25%
 - d. none of the above
- 7 Which of the following is NOT the name of a different part of a leather skin:
 - a. hind
 - b. head
 - c. shoulder
 - d. belly
 - e. bend
 - f. side
 - g. back
 - h. foot
- 8 A _____ is defined as a 12-skin unit.
- 9 True or false?
A pack of skins refers to approximately 3,000 sq ft (278 sq m) of leather.
- 10 The white handkerchief test is used to:
 - a. wipe any surface treatments from a garment
 - b. confirm the stability of a garment's colour
 - c. test for scuffs and scrapes
 - d. none of the above
- 11 Hard patterns which provide better cutting stability are known as _____.

CHAPTER 6:

SORTING, SHADING & CUTTING

- 1 Leather garment manufacturers cut leathers using a:
 - a. long knife
 - b. short knife with non-replaceable blade
 - c. short knife with replaceable blade
 - d. none of the above
- 2 Unused leather or suede should NOT be stored:
 - a. folded
 - b. flat
 - c. draped over a padded surface
 - d. where there is heat
 - e. loosely rolled

CHAPTER 8:

LININGS & REINFORCEMENTS

- 1 True or false?
Fusible interfacing is the most preferred interfacing.
- 2 Cold tape can be used to:
 - a. join seams permanently together
 - b. reinforce seams
 - c. prevent stretching
 - d. as a garment lining
 - e. none of the above

CHAPTER 9:

SEAM FINISHES

- 1 List the three most common types of seams.

CHAPTER 13:

LEATHER DEFECTS

- 1 List the quality control factors which need to be considered when sourcing leather.
- 2 “Crocking” is the:
 - a. fat content of the skin coming to the surface
 - b. dyeing process
 - c. physical transfer of colour through a rubbing action
 - d. name for a large crocodile skin
 - e. none of the above
- 3 The most common cause of low tear strength is _____.
- 4 “Blocking” is the:
 - a. spotting of leather by oil or water
 - b. masking out of areas of colour
 - c. adhesion of a leather finish to itself
 - d. none of the above
- 5 True or false? “Spew” is a white hazy deposit on the surface of a leather skin.

- 6 “Double-hiding” refers to:
 - a. a large animal skin that has been skived
 - b. two skins that are tanned together
 - c. a condition where the grain layer of skin separates from the inner layer of skin
 - d. all of the above
 - e. none of the above

CHAPTER 14:

FAUX LEATHER

- 1 The name _____ is applied to any artificial leather product.
- 2 PVC stands for:
 - a. Polyvinyl chloride
 - b. Polyurethane coated
 - c. plastic varnish coating
 - d. none of the above
- 3 List 3 advantages of Ultrasuede over genuine suede.