

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 odor 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 stenciling
  - d. all of the above
  - e. none of the above

- 18 What color 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 center 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:
- pickled
  - flayed
  - unhaired
  - dyed
  - all of the above
- 12 "Pickling" skin refers to the process of treating skins with water, salt and sulphuric acid in order to:
- stop bacteria from forming
  - keep skins dry
  - take the hair off
  - 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:
- chemically treated skins
  - pickled skins
  - chrome tanned skins
  - neutralized skins
- 17 The process of wringing out excess moisture from skins is called:
- neutralization
  - staking
  - setting out
  - defleshing
  - none of the above
- 18 A tannery sorts skins by their:
- color
  - fat content
  - physical qualities
  - all of the above
- 19 "Grain side" refers to the:
- suede side
  - split side
  - outside
  - none of the above
- 20 "Aniline skins" refer to skins that are:
- made into suede
  - soft, without sprayed on additives
  - glazed
  - none of the above
- 21 A "semi-aniline skin" refers to a:
- skin with a surface treatment, dye or film
  - naked skin
  - half tanned skin
  - none of the above
- 22 Staking is done to:
- stretch the skins
  - dye the skins
  - measure the skins
  - 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:
- distressing
  - embossing
  - metallic printing
  - lacing
  - none of the above

## CHAPTER 3:

## THE DESIGN PROCESS

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