

KONGUNADU ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE

(AUTONOMOUS)

[Re-accredited by NAAC with 'A' Grade 3.64 CGPA-(3rd Cycle)]

Coimbatore – 641 029



DEPARTMENT OF CDF

QUESTION BANKS

SUBJECTS

S.No	Name of the Subject
1.	Apparel Quality Inspection And Standards
2.	Fashion Designing And Fashion Psychology
3.	Fiber To Yarn
4.	Historic Costumes Of India
5.	Knitting
6.	Fundamentals Of Research And Statistics
7.	Textile Processing
8.	Visual Merchandising And Display

KASC-Costume Design and Fashion

KONGUNADU ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE

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COIMBATORE – 641 029



QUESTION BANK

SUBJECT CODE -16UCD6S2

**TITLE OF THE PAPER – APPAREL QUALITY INSPECTION AND
STANDARDS**

DEPARTMENT OF COSTUME DESIGN AND FASHION

APRIL 2019

Prepared by

Mrs.M.AMSAVENI, M.Sc., M.Phil,

Assistant Professor,

Department of Costume Design and Fashion,

Kongunadu Arts and Science College, Coimbatore.

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SECTION- A

Unit I

1. Giving a positive declaration on a product which obtains confidence for the outcome is _____.
a. Quality b. Quality control **c. Assurance** d. Testing
2. Focuses on identifying the defect is _____.
a. Quality **b. Quality control** c. Assurance d. Testing
3. Focuses on preventing the defect is _____.
a. Quality b. Quality control **c. Quality Assurance** d. Checking
4. To test or verify actual results by comparing it with the defined standards is _____.
a. **Control** b. Testing c. Checking d. Evaluation
5. According to this extended concept, quality must be _____ and not tested.
a. Checked **b. Planned** c. Controlled d. Evaluated
6. Customer needs is to be satisfied is _____.
a. Control **b. Quality** c. Assurance d. Quality management
7. The process or procedure to determine the quality of a product is _____.
a. Textile testing **b. Quality control** c. Assurance d. Quality management
- b. One of the objectives of Quality control is to _____.
a. Fulfill the customer's demand b. Increase the production cost
c. Increase the wastage d. Earn minimum profit
9. The Quality System Requirements are based on the principle of _____ cycle.
a. **PDCA** b. MDCA c. CADP d. PACD
10. The method of checking, analyzing, verification and controlling the desired or Expected quality parameters of the garments are said to be _____.
a. Quality Control b. Quality c. Assurance d. Quality management
11. Expand TQC _____.
a. Total Quality checking b. Total Quantity checking **c. Total quality control**
d. Total quality counting
12. The _____ gave eight dimensions of Quality.
a. Pasture **b. Garvin** c. Mathew d. Louis
13. Quality is also defined in terms of _____.
a. Standard b. Quantity **c. Fitness for use** d. Achievement

26. The 10 point system is published in _____ by Textile Distributors Institute and National Federation of Textiles.
- a. 1952 **b. 1955** c. 1958 d. 1960
27. In ten point system the penalty points upto 5-10 inches is _____
- a. 2 b. 3 c.4 **d. 5**
28. The _____ to be assigned for imperfection of warp and weft defects.
- a. Penalty** b. Fine c. Rejection d. Acceptance
29. The _____ is designed to apply to every imperfection according to size, regardless of type.
- a. Drafting **b. Grading** c. Marking d. spreading
30. In 10 point system no one yard should be penalized more than _____ points.
- a. 10** b. 8 c. 5 d. 2
31. If the total quality points do not exceed the total yardage of the piece then it is graded as _____.
- a. First quality** b. Second quality c. Third quality d. Rejected quality
32. If the total penalty points exceed the total yardage of the piece then it is rated as _____.
- a. First quality **b. Second quality** c. Third quality d. Rejected quality
33. The _____ got the biggest support for American Society for Quality Control.
- a. 10 point system b. 2 point system **c. 4 point system** d. None of these
34. The 4 point system was published in _____ by the National Association of Shirt Pajama Sportswear Manufacturers
- a. 1955 b. 1985 c. 1965 **d.1959**
35. The _____ was introduced in 1975 for the field of fabric grading.
- a. 10 point system b. 2 point system **c. Graniteville'78 System**
d. 4 point system
36. The 4-Point System assigns 1, 2, 3 and 4 penalty points according to the size and significance of the _____.
- a. Colour b. Yarn **c. Defect** d. Fabric
37. The _____ system was developed in 1970s specifically for knits.
- a. 10 point b. 4 point c. 2 point **d. Dallas**
38. The _____ system is bit complicated because points per length are different for warp and weft defects.
- a. 10 point** b. 4 point c. 2 point d. Dallas

39. Winding of _____ on packages should be uniform; otherwise, it may result in excessive thread breakages again causing lower efficiency.
- a. Winding **b. Sewing threads** c. Fabric d. Standards
40. The forming of a semi-permanent joint between two threads or two parts of the same rope by partly untwisting and then interweaving their strands is _____.
- a. Bowing **b. Splicing** c. Felting d. Merging

Unit III

41. Sewing clothes is easier and faster with _____.
- a. Buttons b. Facing **c. Interlinings** d. Fleecing
42. The colour of interlining can be chosen according to the colour of the _____.
- a. Fibre b. Raw material c. Fabric **d. Garment**
43. Interlinings are used to give a firm, thick base to an _____.
- a. Embroidered logo** b. Print c. Fabric d. Paper
44. Interlinings are classified into _____ categories.
- a. 2** b. 3 c. 4 d. 5
45. Interlining which uses a thermoplastic resin to attach the face fabric is known as _____ interlining.
- a. Non adhesive **b. Fusible** c. Stiff d. Non fusible
46. The _____ interlining should have excellent adaptability.
- a. Non adhesive **b. Fusible** c. Stiff d. Non fusible
47. They _____ should not deform under pressing and ironing.
- a. Interlinings **b. Zipper** c. Trims d. Fasteners
48. The _____ holes should be large, clean, and free from flash, so that it will not cut the thread.
- a. Buttons** b. Trims c. Zippers d. Interlings
49. Button thickness should be _____.
- a. Uneven **b. Uniform** c. Irregular d. Regular
50. Zipper should be azo-free, nickel free, non-magnetic and _____ painting.
- a. Non toxic** b. Adhesive c. Non irritant d. Absorbable
51. Button should be able to withstand _____.
- a. Inspection b. Quality **c. washing** d. Cutting

52. The _____ holes should be located properly.
a. Buttons b. Trims c. Zippers d. Interlings
53. All buttons used for the ready-made garments should be subjected to a _____ to ensure that they can be attached securely without coming off unexpectedly.
a. Thickness b. Drape **c. Pull test** d. Elongation
54. The process which starts after production is _____.
a. Inspection b. Quality c. Spreading d. Cutting
55. Regulatory standard is one of the type of _____.
a. Quality b. Management **c. Standards** d. Checking
56. Which one of the following is not the type of standards?
a. Company b. Government c. Industry **d. Checking**
57. The benefits of quality standard is _____.
a. Increase cost b. Decrease profit **c. Saves money** d. Increase the risk
58. Fitness for Standard, Use and market are the levels of _____.
a. Quality b. Quality Control **c. Quality standards**
d. Quality management
59. AATCC, BIS, ISO, ASTM are the _____ of standards.
a. Fineness **b. Sources** c. Fitness d. Levels
60. AATCC began developing and establishing testing procedures in _____.
a. 1921 b. 1891 c. 1821 d. 1985

Unit IV

61. The _____ association is internationally recognized for its standard methods of testing dyed and chemically treated fibers and fabrics.
a. BIS b. ISO **c. AATCC** d. ASTM
62. in AATCC D5034-9 refers to standard test method for _____.
a. Breaking strength b. Drape c. Thickness d. Fabric count
63. BS 5750 was published by BIS in _____.
a. 1885 **b. 1979** c. 1974 d. 1874
64. The _____ is the world's largest developer of standards.
a. ASTM **b. ISO** c. BIS d. AATCC
65. BS EN ISO xyz: year is the _____ version of the international standard.
a. British b. East Indian c. European d. Canadian

66. The _____ is a statutory body set up established in 1986.
- a. ISO b. BS c. **BIS** d. EN
67. JIN is mainly focuses on _____.
- a. Fabrication b. Fibre testing c. **Textile engineering**
d. Machine engineering
68. AS stands for _____.
- a. American Standard b. Association standard c. **Australian standard**
d. Asian standard
69. ISO 9000 gives guidelines for selection of _____.
- a. Quality b. Marketing c. **Standard** d. Management
70. The _____ is applicable to the organizations who design, develop, manufacture, supply and service product.
- a. ISO 9000 b. **ISO 9001 – 1994** c. ISO 9002- 1994
d. ISO 14000
71. ISO standards are the standards of system of _____.
- a. Preparation b. **Production** c. Profit d. Development
72. In ISO 9000 principle the _____ is the primary focus of a business.
- a. Manufacturer b. Supplier c. **Customer** d. Manager
73. ISO 14000 is a series of international standards on _____ management.
- a. Production b. **Environment** c. Textile d. Fibre
74. Who is known as the father of QCC?
- a. Pareto b. Deming c. **Juran** d. Ishikawa
75. Who developed seven QC tools?
- a. Juran b. Deming c. Ishikawa d. **Pareto**
76. If Q is quality, P is performance, E is expectation, then what do you understand by $Q > 1$.
- a. Performance is less than expectation b. **Performance is more than expectation**
c. Performance is at par d. None of these.
77. A defect is known as _____.
- a. Physical damage b. Aesthetic non conformance
c. Non conformance to parameter d. **All the above**
78. Process flow diagram is a tool to _____.
- a. Audit process b. Identify potential trouble spots
c. locate control activities d. **all the above**

79. Tally mark (HHH II) is equal to _____.
- a. 5 b. 6 **c. 7** d. 8
80. The tool used to show the movement of product is _____.
- a. Histogram b. Control chart **c. Process flowchart**
- d. Scatter diagram

Unit V

81. Skewness in the data is presented by _____.
- a. Process flowchart **b. Histogram** c. Pareto chart d. Cause and effect diagram
82. Which tool is also known as 80-20 rule?
- a. histogram **b. Pareto chart** c. cause and effect d. scatter diagram
83. Which tool is also known as Fishbone diagram?
- a. Pareto chart b. Scatter diagram **c. Ishikawa diagram**
- d. Histogram
84. If the value of $r = 0.92$, then the two variable have _____.
- a. High degree of positive correlation** b. low degree of positive correlation
- c. High degree of negative correlation d. low degree of negative correlation
85. For mean chart, UCL means _____.
- a. Mean + Std.Dev **b. Mean + 3 Std. Dev** c. Mean - Std.Dev
- d. Mean - 3Std.Dev
86. For range chart, UCL means _____.
- a. Mean + Std.Dev b. Range + Std.Dev **c. Range + 3Std.Dev**
- d. Mean + 3Std.Dev
87. Accuracy is _____.
- a. Closeness of individual data points b. Closeness of data points to target value
- c. Closeness of mean value to target value** d. None of the above
88. Precision is _____.
- a. Closeness of individual data points** b. Closeness of data points to target value
- c. Closeness of mean value to target value d. None of the above
89. A _____ is simply a tool that graphically shows the inputs, actions, and outputs of a given system.
- a. Check sheet **b. Flow chart** c. Histogram d. Pareto analysis

90. The _____ graphs used to study how a process changes over time.
 a. Check sheet b. Flow chart c. Histogram **d. Control chart**
91. A structured, prepared form for collecting and analyzing data is _____.
a. Check sheet b. Flow chart c. Histogram d. Control chart
92. The _____ identifies many possible causes for an effect or problem and sorts ideas into useful categories.
 a. Check sheet b. Flow chart **c. Cause and effect diagram**
 d. Control chart
93. Cause and effect diagram also known as _____ chart.
 a. Control chart **b. Ishikawa chart** c. Histogram d. Pareto analysis
94. The second major type of check sheet is called the _____.
 a. Control chart b. Ishikawa chart **c. Check list** d. Pareto analysis
95. The _____ check sheet is actually drawings, photographs, layout diagrams or maps which show where a particular problem occurs.
a. Defect location b. Stratified defects c. Defect d. Process check sheet
96. The _____ is a pictorial representation of a set of data.
 a. Check sheet b. Flow chart **c. Histogram** d. Control chart
97. _____ is a plot of one variable versus another.
 a. Check sheet **b. Scatter diagram** c. Control chart d. Histogram
98. A histogram is characterized by the number of data points that fall within a given bar or interval and it is commonly referred as _____.
 a. Gap b. Space **c. Frequency** d. Variable
99. In scatter diagram, if the value of $r = 0$ then there is a _____ between the variables.
 a. Strong Positive correlation b. Strong negative correlation
c. No correlation d. Slight positive correlation
100. The best tool to determine if the variation is common cause or special cause is _____.
 a. Check sheet b. Scatter diagram **c. control chart** d. Histogram

SECTION - B

Short Answer Type Questions

1. What is Quality?
2. What is Quality Control?
3. What is Quality Assurance?
4. What are the Quality Principles?
5. State the objectives of Textile testing.
6. What are the steps involved in implementing the quality control program?
7. What are the eight dimensions of quality?
8. What is the meaning of over-dimensioned Quality?
9. What is meant by under-dimensioned quality?
10. Why Quality is important?
11. Define Inspection.
12. State the Purpose of Fabric inspection.
13. Write shortly on the fabric inspection machines.
14. List the fabric inspection systems.
15. Give an account on Graniteville "78" system.
16. Briefly write on Dallas system.
17. List the general inspection procedures.
18. Write on the objectives of fabric inspection.
19. Write shortly on Inspection loop.
20. Briefly write on raw material inspection.
21. Define In-process inspection.
22. Write shortly on Inspection Vs Quality Control.
23. List the benefits of in-process inspection.
24. Give an account on spreading inspection.
25. What are the cutting defects in in- process inspection?
26. List the finishing defects in in-process inspection.
27. Write on the types of packing and folding in final inspection.
28. Briefly write on the quality control of sewing threads.
29. What are the features to be considered in sewing threads?
30. List the uses of interlinings.
31. Discuss the importance of fabric inspection before processing.

32. What are quality management standards?
33. Write on the purpose of quality management standards.
34. Give an account on the introduction to quality standards.
35. What are the benefits of quality standards?
36. Give an account on the levels of quality standards.
37. List the sources of quality standards.
38. Write short notes on AATCC.
39. Write shortly on numbering the British standards.
40. Compare the following standards: BIS and ISO.
41. What we can do for implementation of ISO?
42. List the importance of ISO 9000.
43. Write a note on ISO 14000.
44. List the ISO 14000 series.
45. List the tools of quality control.
46. Write short note on check sheet.
47. Give an account on Pareto analysis with a neat diagram.
48. Compare the following: i. Fishbone diagram and ii. Scatter diagram.
49. Write on the steps involved in constructing the cause and effect diagram.
50. Briefly write on defect location check sheet with a example.

SECTION- C

Long Answer Type Questions

1. Discuss the differences between Quality Control and Quality Assurance.
2. Write an essay on 'The need for quality management'.
3. How will you proceed to ensure that a product is as per the required specifications?
4. Explain the following a. Total Quality Control and b. Total Quality Management.
5. Give a clear idea of what is meant by quality and how does standardization help in quality management.
6. Describe in detail on the methods of controlling the quality.
7. Explain how quality control relates to quality assurance?
8. What are six mandatory Quality Procedures? Explain.
9. Elaborate on the reasons for Textile testing.
10. Explain Textile testing and write on its importance

11. Classify the fabric inspection system in detail.
12. Discuss in detail on the 10 point system.
13. Explain how the penalty points are assigned in 10 point system .
14. Describe in detail on 4 point system.
15. How will you calculate the penalty points in 4 point and 10 point system? Explain.
16. Why 4 point system was preferred for fabric inspection?
17. Explain the pattern and marker making defects.
18. Describe in detail on the sewing defects in in-process inspection.
19. Define and explain the final inspection.
20. Describe in detail on Fabric inspection.
21. Explain the factors considered in Zippers.
22. Elaborate on sewing thread inspection.
23. Detail on the basic parts of Zippers.
24. Explain the types of Zippers in detail.
25. Define interlining and explain its application.
26. Explain how to inspect the snap buttons.
27. Elaborate on the required properties of interlinings.
28. Discuss in detail on laying and cutting of fabric.
29. Describe in detail on the types of cutting tools.
30. What are the levels at which inspection is required for quality assurance in garment industry?
31. What are quality standards? Explain.
32. Explain in detail on the types of quality standards.
33. How the company achieve effective standardization? Explain.
34. Describe in detail on BIS.
35. Explain ISO and describe the same in detail.
36. Explain ISO 9000 series.
37. Explain the steps to be followed for ISO standards.
38. Explain the principles of ISO 9000.
39. Elaborate on ISO 14000.
40. Explain on the evaluation of Quality management.
41. What are the benefits of using ISO 14001: 2004.
42. Describe in detail on check sheets.
43. Define Histogram and write how to construct a histogram.

44. Elaborate on the characteristics of Histogram.
45. How to perform a Pareto Analysis? Explain.
46. Describe in detail on how to construct a Scatter diagram with an example.
47. Explain in detail on the steps in preparing the Flowcharts.
48. Elaborate in detail on Control chart.
49. What are the uses of Histogram? Explain.
50. Explain in detail on Cause and Effect diagram.

Key for Section A									
1. C	2. b	3. c	4. a	5. b	6. b	7. b	8. a	9. a	10. a
11. c	12. b	13. c	14. a	15. b	16. a	17. d	18. a	19. c	20. a
21. b	22. b	23. a	24. c	25. b	26. b	27. d	28. a	29. b	30. a
31. a	32. b	33. c	34. d	35. c	36. c	37. d	38. a	39. b	40. b
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71. b	72. c	73. b	74. c	75. d	76. b	77. d	78. d	79. c	80. c
81. b	82. b	83. c	84. a	85. b	86. c	87. c	88. a	89. b	90. d
91. a	92. c	93. b	94. c	95. a	96. c	97. b	98. c	99. c	100. c

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QUESTION BANK

SUBJECT CODE –18UCD203

TITLE OF THE PAPER

FASHION DESIGNING AND FASHION PSYCHOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF COSTUME DESIGN AND FASHION

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Prepared by
Mrs. R.UMA MAHESWARI
Associate Professor,
Ms. R.NISHA
Assistant Professor,
Department of Costume Design and Fashion,
Kongunadu Arts and Science College, Coimbatore.

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SECTION A

UNIT I

1. Any means of disguise, evasion and to make things blend with their surroundings is called _____.
a. **Camouflage** b. Mixing c. Background d. Evasion
2. An arrangement of lines, shape, colours and texture that create a visual image is defined as _____.
a. Form b. **Design** c. Figure d. Structure
3. The basic element of point is _____.
a. Line b. Comma c. **Dot** d. Scale
4. Type of thread work used to join two edges for decoration. _____
a. **Faggoting** b. Stitching c. Over lapping d. Binding
5. An ornamental bordering of threads left loose or formed into tassels.
a. Pompons b. Beads c. **Fringes** d. Drawn threads
6. Deception, delusion, the faulty perception of an object is called _____.
a. **Illusion** b. Imagination c. Assumption d. Creativity
7. _____ is an ornamental edging cut in fabric in imitation of the edge of a scallop shell.
a. Fashion edges b. Scoop edges c. Closed edges d. **Scalloped edges**
8. Describes the outer dimensions or contour of an object _____.
a. **Shapes** b. Colour c. Form d. Texture
9. A dark shadow or representation of the person's outline against a lighter background is called _____.
a. **Silhouette** b. Figure c. Illustration d. Fashion figure
10. Garment to make the wearer look taller or shorter _____.
a. Form b. Balance c. **Lines** d. Shapes
11. Line convey the meaning of femininity.
a. Straight line b. Diagonal lines c. slanting lines d. **Wavy lines**
12. Describes the outer dimensions or contour of an object _____.
a. Form b. Colour c. **Shape** d. Texture
13. Lines can be categorized by type, direction and _____.
a. **Length and Width** b. Curves c. Dots d. Width
14. Circles and _____ make spaces look larger than they really are.
a. Straight lines b. Cross lines c. **Curve lines** d. Vertical lines

15. Hairline strands that are made into yarns _____
 a. Yarn b. Thread c. Strings **d. Fibres**
16. Which of the following are different forms of lines _____
 a. Vertical b. Horizontal c. Zig –Zag **d. All of the above**
17. Use of _____ straight lines can give the feeling of stiffer and slimmer look.
 a. Less **b. More** c. more than less d. high
18. curves slightly emphasize curves of the body and give soft, gentle, feminine and graceful effects.
 a. Full curves **b. Restrained curve** c. curve d. half curve
19. Which type of line gives a feeling of jerky, busy, excited effect?
 a. Straight lines b. Vertical lines c. Horizontal lines **d. ZigZag lines**
20. Which of the following lines are strong and draw attention to where they are used?
 a. Vertical b. Horizontal **c. Diagonal** d. Cross

UNIT-2

21. Visually perceived objects and images that differ from reality is known as _____.
 a. Imagination **b. Illusion** c. Creativity d. design
22. The frame work or essential form of a garment formed by stitching pieces together, like collar, cuff, yoke, pleats, etc is called _____.
 a. Design b. Vertical Design **c. Structural Design** d. decorative design
23. Design created on the surface of fabric either by painting, printing, embroidery or any other technique is called _____.
 a. Design b. Vertical Design **c. Decorative Design** d. Structural design
24. how the surface of something looks and feels refers _____.
 a. Form b. Shape c. Line **d. Texture**
25. The feature does not changes as such but one aspect of the feature change in the next repeat is called _____.
 a. Repetition **b. Gradation** c. Radiation d. Transition
26. The process of changing from one style, such that it appears gliding gradually rather than jumping from one place to other is called _____.
 a. Repetition b. Gradation c. Radiation **d. Transition**
27. Informal balance is difficult to achieve than _____ balance.
a. Formal b. Continuous c. Informal d. balance
28. Unity is also called _____ in design.

- a. Rhythm b. Balance **c. Harmony** d. Emphasis
29. Unequal parts are more interesting than when all areas are exactly _____ in size.
a. Equal b. Unequal c. Larger d. Small
30. The elements act as _____ and principles as _____ as how to use the elements.
a. Guidelines, Tools **b. Tools, Guidelines** c. Tools ,Form d.guidelines
31. Details that form an integral part of the garments are called as _____
a. Decorative design b. Descriptive design **c. Structural Design** d.Designs
32. Harmony between shape and _____ is necessary for good design.
a. Feel b. Shape c. Colour **d. Form**
33. The agreement among functional, structural and _____ design level is essential in order to have _____ in the garment design.
a. Structural, Rhythm b. Decorative, Emphasis c. Structural, Balance **d. Decorative, Harmony**
34. Radial balance occurs when the major parts of the design radiate from a _____ point.
a. Bottom b. Top **c. Central** d. Side
35. Rhythm is an important principle of art created by _____ use of the design.
a. Usual b. Formal c. Informal **d. Repeated**
36. A dress with formal balance may emphasize body _____.
a. Abnormalities **b. Irregularities** c. Regularities d. Normal
37. The process of changing from one style, condition, position, etc. to another without any break point during modification is _____
a. Radiation b. Reputation c. Gradation **d. Transition**
38. Formal balance is also called as _____ balance.
a. Formal b. Asymmetrical c. Informal **d. Symmetrical**
39. Transition can also be achieved by using _____ in an outfit.
a. Scarves b. Shawls c. Ruffles **d.All of the above**
40. When design elements and principles work together successfully they _____.
a. Emphasis b. Balance c. Rhythm **d. Harmony**

UNIT-3:

41. The hues red ,yellow and orange are generally considered to be _____
a. Neutral colours b. complementary colors c.cool **d.warm**

42. When some colour A is mixed with a little of its complement, the result will be that _____

- a. the mixed colour is a tertiary color **b. The mixture's chroma is lowered**
c. the mixed color is a true neutral d. the mixture's value is higher

43. night vision depends primarily upon _____

- a. rods** b. cones c. the fovea d. peripheral vision

44. When many focal points are created in a dress, a jumbled, _____ results.

- a. Confusing designs** b. Formal designs c. Informal designs d. structural design

45. a stained glass window alters the colour of incident (incoming) light primarily by _____

- a. refraction b. reflection **c. absorption** d. transmission

46. standing inside Notre Dame Cathedral in Paris, you see the red, blue and gold stained glass. the colors that you see are _____

- a. colors created by refraction b. colors created by reflection

c. light that has been transmitted d. light that has been absorbed

47. Rhythm by radiation creates a feeling of movement in _____ directions.

- a. No Direction b. Same **c. Different** d. Circular Direction

48. the phenomena of color afterimage is also known as _____

- a. successive contrast** b. simultaneous contrast c. color constancy d. color blindness

49. the name of a color is called _____

- a. hue** b. intensity c. tint d. tone

50. the tertiary colors include _____

- a. yellow, red, blue b. orange, violet, green c. russet, citrine, olive

d. yellow-orange, red-orange, blue-green, red-violet, blue-violet, yellow-green

51. pms is a color system for _____ colours

- a. RGB** b. spot c. CMYK d. process

52. in the subtractive color model the cyan color absorbs what the color _____

- a. blue** b. red c. green d. magenta

53. the lightness or darkness of a color is termed as _____

- a. intensity** b. value c. hue d. tint

54. in monochromatic color harmony _____ colors are used

- a. 1** b. 2 c. 3 d. 4

55. green is a _____ color

- a. primary **b. secondary** c. intermediary d. tertiary

56. prang color system consists of _____ colours

- a. 12** b. 13 c. 17 d. 18

57. red is a color _____ in prang color wheel
a. **primary** b. secondary c. tertiary d. intermediatory

58. a interediatory color is obtained by mixing _____
a. **one primary and one secondary** b. two primary colors
c. two secondary colors d. one tertiary color

59. colors absorbs that _____
a. **black** b. white c. pink d. blue

60. when white color is added to any color the color becomes _____
a. light b. dark c. **neutal** d. shade

UNIT-4

61. A dark image outlined against a lighter background is _____.
a. **Silhouette** b. Drawing c. Illustration d. sketching

62. A continuing process of change in the styles of dress that are accepted and followed by a large segment of the public at any particular time is called _____.
a. Style b. Trend c. **Fashion** d. creativity

63. The direction in which fashion is moving is called _____.
a. Style b. **Trend** c. Fashion d. creativity

64. The _____ term means elaborately decorated, adorned in excess.
a. Hi fashion b. **Ornate** c. Style d. fashion

65. Alluring, exciting beauty or charm, Physical attractiveness achieved by dressing and make up is known as _____.
a. Style b. Fashion c. **Glamorous** d. Trend

66. Defined as lacking in variety, tedious through sameness, without variation in tone or shade _____.
a. **Monotonous** b. Analogous c. shape d. form

67. The principles of fashion are _____.
a. Tangible b. Precise c. **style** d. elements

68. The trickle across theory was proposed by _____ in 1963.
a. Charles Willson b. Babbage c. Charles d. **Charles W King**

69. Oldest theory of fashion adoption is _____.
a. Trickle across b. **Trickle down** c. Trickle up d. Trickle

70. Line refers to the _____ of a garment.

- a. Look b. Margin **c. Outline** d. Shape
71. The stout person should avoid the _____ in dress.
- a. Dots **b. Extremes** c. Fewer d. darts
72. People with long necks should prefer Collars with _____ roll.
- a. Top or Bottom b. Low or High **c. High or Medium** d. high
73. The term that describes an object or art form that has certain distinguishing characters is _____.
- a. Fashion **b. Style** c. Pattern d. Fad
74. A short lived fashion is _____.
- a. Fashion b. Style c. Pattern **d. Fad**
75. Smooth and flat texture makes the people look _____.
- a. Taller b. Wider c. Larger **d. Smaller**
76. Which of the following texture is not a good choice for people who do not want to reveal their body?
- a. Soft and Clingy** b. Shiny c. Smooth d. Stiff
77. A dark image outlined against a lighter background is called _____.
- a. Fashion **b. Silhouette** c. Shape d. Trend
78. People who establish fashions by accepting or rejecting the styles presented to them are _____.
- a. Producers b. Sellers **c. Consumers** d. Buyers
79. The professionals who create hundreds of new styles each season for consumers are _____.
- a. Tailors **b. Designers** c. Masters d. Managers
80. Fashions are not always based on _____.
- a. Price** b. Machine c. Fabric d. Buttons

UNIT-5:

81. Lines are made by _____.
- a. Tucks b. Pleats c. Cording **d. Darts**
82. The Thin figures should choose materials which do not _____ to figure.
- a. Cling** b. Roll c. Twist d. plain
83. Line refers to the _____ of a garment.

- a.Shoulder b. Back view **c. Outline** d. front view
- 84.The stout person should avoid the _____ in dress.
- a.Mild b. Neat **c. Extremes** d. dark
- 85.People with long necks should prefer Collars with _____ roll.
- a. High b. Low **c. Medium** d.high &low
86. For stout person a long _____neck shaped is always desirable.
- a. Round neck b. Square c. Sweet heart **d. Oval**
- 87.Avoid lustrous fabrics, taffetas and other stiffy heavy, bulky and plaid fabrics for _____ type of figures.
- a. Thin figure **b. Stout figure** c. Short figure d. Tall figure
- 88.For thin figure the material was selected based on _____.
- a. Shiny b. Lustrous **c. shiny &lustrous** d. Thin
- 89.Choosing shiny and lustrous material will tend to _____ the appearance of the size.
- a. Decrease b. Normal **c. Increase** d.High
- 90.Light in colour will make _____ in appearance.
- a. Stouter** b. Thin c. small d.Big
- 91.Woman with rectangular Shaped bodied are all_____.
- a. rulers b. Bananas **c.ruler& bananas** d. Ruler
- 92.. Woman who has the inverted triangle Silhouette tend to have _____ .
- a. **Broad shoulders and narrow hips** b. thin and thin c. thick d. broad shoulder
93. The golden mean equation used to produce garments that may be divided visually are _____.
- a. 3:5, 5:8** b. 1:3, 3:4 c. 2:3, 4:6 d. 1:2, 2:3
94. Contrast of _____ and texture will also create emphasis.
- a. Colour** b. Line c. Shape d.style
95. The placement of decoration on a plain, contrasting background permits the decoration to be _____.
- a. Suppressed **b. Dominated** c. Culminated d. highlight
96. When many focal points are created in a dress, a jumbled, _____ results.
- a. Confusing designs** b. Formal designs c. Informal designs d. decorative design
97. The structural seams incorporated by means of _____ to create graceful rhythms in a garment.
- a. Darts b. Gathers c. Pleats **d. All the above**
98. Smooth and flat texture makes the people look _____.
- a. Taller b. Wider c. Larger **d. Smaller**

99. Which of the following texture is not a good choice for people who do not want to reveal their body?

- a. **Soft and Clingy** b. Shiny c. Smooth d. Stiff

100. Large, bold patterns emphasize the area where they are used and _____ the apparent size of the wearer.

- a. Reduce **b. Increase** c. decrease d. high

SECTION B

UNIT-1

81. What is a line? Explain about various types of lines with diagrams.
82. Write short notes on shape and its importance in dress designing.
83. Discuss the use of design lines in dresses.
84. How do dots be used on garments.
85. Write on the meaning conveyed by any two types of lines.
86. Give a short account on straight line.
87. Define shape and form.
88. Write short notes on visual effects of shapes.
89. Shortly give an account on different effects of lines in dress.
90. Give a short notes different elements of design.

UNIT-2

91. How are lines in garments categorized.
92. What are the various types of illusion created by line in dress.
93. Write about the application of line in garments.
94. According to direction, what are the various types of Lines.
95. Differentiate between form and shape.
96. Define line. How is it useful as an element of design.
97. What are the determinants of texture.
98. How does texture effect colour.
99. Write about effect of texture on physical proportion.
100. What are the principles of design

UNIT-3

101. write on emphasis using colour.
102. Give a short notes on colour.
103. write the neutral colours.
104. define tint and shade of a colour.
105. give a short notes on secondary colours.
106. what on intermediary colours.
107. give a short notes on primary colours.
108. write on territory colours.
109. write a short notes on prang colour.
110. what are the warm colours.

UNIT-4

111. Explain fashion theories in detail.
112. What are the factors to be considered in dress designing for women and children.
113. Write short notes on Structural lines in Fashion Designing.
114. Write about the sequence in which fashion cycle follows.
115. Describe the various stages of fashion cycle.
116. What does the length of cycles indicate.
117. When does fashion decline in popularity.
8. Write about theories of fashion adoption.
9. Difference between bottom-up theory and Mass Dissemination theory.
10. Describe on rejection in a style or obsolescence in fashion.

UNIT-5:

1. List and draw the proportions of a figure.
2. List out the different types of unusual figures.
3. Write shortly on the classification of unusual figures.
4. Give an account on thin figure.
5. Describe on the becoming of stout figure.
6. How will you design a garment for large and broad faces.
7. Illustrate pattern alteration for i. Flat chest and ii. Full bust.
8. List out the types of figures in which pattern can be altered.
9. What is the pattern alteration for sloping shoulders.
10. Give the pattern alteration for round shoulders.

SECTION C

UNIT.1

- 1.What are elements of design? Explain with illustrations.
2. Write short notes on color and its use in dress designing
3. Describe on classification of lines.
4. Define form and shape with illustration.
5. Differentiate between shape and form.
- 6.Describe on the determinants on texture.
7. Briefly explain on the effect on texture on physical proportions.
8. Illustrate on different types of line in garment.
9. How will you incorporate shapes in dress? Explain.
- 10.How will you apply the structural and decorative lines in a garment.

UNIT-2

1. What are the various elements of design that help in dress design.
2. What is texture? What are the different textures used in creating illusion in dress design.
3. What are different types of lines used in dresses? How do they effect in dress designing.
4. What are the visual effects of shapes in a dress.
5. Briefly describe the importance of elements in dress.
6. Explain different methods to create rhythm in design. Support with suitable illustrations.
7. What are the different types of balance used in clothing.
8. How is rhythm created in dresses? Give examples for each variety.
9. What is the use of emphasis and how is it created in clothing designs.
- 10.Where emphasis should be placed in garments.

UNIT:3

- 1.write on the neutral and primary colours of prang colour chart.
- 2.explain in detail the secondary and colours of prang colour chart.
- 3.what does different colour mean.
- 4.write in detail on the warm and colours.
- 5.in detail explain prang colour system.
- 6.in detail explain the munsell colour system.
- 7.What are the characteristics of colour.

8. Write short notes on color and its use in dress designing.
9. Define colour and write its expressions.
10. What are the physical effects of colour harmony.

UNIT-4:

1. What are figure types? Explain about various figure types and their features.
2. What are the various fabrics available in market for Fashion Designing.
3. Explain in detail on the Psychological and social factors influencing the fashion changes.
4. Describe about fashion changes occurred due to influence of political and technology.
5. Elaborate on how emotional and season influence the fashion changes.
6. Differentiate between Fashion motivators and fashion followers.
7. Write in detail on the theories of fashion adoption.
8. Elaborate on trickle-down theory.
9. Detail on fashion cycle.
10. Describe in detail on fashion victims.

UNIT.5

1. Explain the correct proportions of the figure.
2. Draw and explain the different types of unusual figures.
3. Write in detail on becoming and unbecoming of narrow and broad shoulders.
4. Explain in detail on designing a garment for sharp angular features.
5. How are principle applied in designing dresses to minimize figure irregularities.
6. The difference in proportion make designs looks different from one another. Explain with illustration.
7. Describe in detail on selecting fabric materials for figure irregularities.
8. Explain pattern alteration for figure irregularities.
9. Write in detail on suggestions for becoming necklines for different types of faces.
10. How will you analyse figure types? Explain.

KEY WORDS FOR ONE MARK

1. (a)	2. (b)	3. (c)	4.(a)	5. (c)	6.(a)	7. (d)	8.(a)	9.(a)	10.(c)
11.(d)	12.(c)	13.(a)	14.(c)	15.(d)	16.(d)	17.(b)	18.(b)	19.(d)	20.(c)
21.(b)	22.(c)	23.(c)	24.(d)	25.(b)	26.(d)	27.(a)	28.(c)	29.(a)	30.(b)
31.(c)	32.(d)	33.(d)	34.(c)	35.(d)	36.(b)	37.(d)	38.(d)	39.(d)	40.(d)
41.(d)	42.(b)	43.(a)	44.(a)	45.(c)	46.(c)	47.(c)	48.(a)	49.(a)	50.(d)
51.(a)	52.(a)	53.(a)	54.(a)	55.(b)	56.(a)	57.(a)	58.(a)	59.(a)	60.(c)
61.(a)	62.(c)	63.(b)	64.(b)	65.(c)	66.(a)	67.(c)	68.(d)	69.(b)	70.(c)
71. (b)	72. (c)	73. (b)	74. (d)	75. (d)	76. (a)	77. (a)	78.(c)	79. (b)	80. (a)
81.(d)	82.(a)	83.(c)	84.(c)	85.(c)	86.(d)	87.(b)	88.(c)	89.(c)	90. (a)
91.(c)	92.(a)	93.(a)	94.(a)	95.(b)	96.(a)	97.(d)	98.(d)	99.(a)	100.(b)

KONGUNADU ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE
(AUTONOMOUS)
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QUESTION BANK

SUBJECT CODE - 18UCD202

TITLE OF THE PAPER - FIBER TO YARN

DEPARTMENT OF COSTUME DESIGN AND FASHION

APRIL 2019

Prepared by

Ms.L.KAMATCHI

Assistant Professor,

Department of Costume Design and Fashion,
Kongunadu Arts and Science College, Coimbatore.

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SECTION A

UNIT I

1. A textile is a flexible woven material consisting of a network of natural or artificial fibers often referred to as_____

- a) **Thread** b) Yarn c) Fiber d) Fabric

2. Which one is refers to textile that is, any material which can be made into apparel of any kind.

- a) **Fabrics** b) Yarn c) Fibre d) Garment

3. Farmers wear protective clothing to spray their crops with_____

- a) Insecticides b) Fungicides c) Herbicides **d) Pesticides**

4. Which fiber is generally cheaper than natural fiber?

- a) **Man made fiber** b) Stem fiber c) Non cellulosic fiber d) Metallic fiber

5. Which is not a disadvantage of man made fiber?

- a) Prone to damage by hot washing b) Allergic to some persons
c) Easy to wash and dry up quickly d) Uncomfortable for long wearing

6. Fibers are substance that are very small in_____

- a) Length **b) Diameter** c) Size d) Shape

7. Textile fiber is classified into_____

- a) 5 b) 4 **c) 2** d) 3

8. Man made fiber is also known as_____

- a) Protein fiber b) Cellulosic fiber c) Mineral fiber **d) Manufactured fiber**

9. Textiles are used as life saving devices in the_____ industry.

- a) **Health care** b) Food c) Chemical d) Manufacturing

10. Which one of the following is not a miscellaneous textile products?

- a) Tooth brushes b) Candle wicks **c) Natural flowers** d) Book bindings

11. Sutures for wounds are now made of a dissolvable_____ fiber.

- a) **Textile fiber** b) Natural fiber c) Man made fiber d) Cellulosic fiber

12. Textile fiber is classified as _____ and _____

a) Cellulosic and non cellulosic **b) Natural and man made** c) Protein and metallic d) Cellulosic and modified

13. Fibers which are produced by plants, animals and geological process is called as _____

a) Man made fiber b) Metallic fiber **c) Natural fiber** d) Textile fiber

14. Man made fibers are more stronger than _____

a) Metallic fiber b) Protein fiber c) Textile fiber **d) Natural fiber**

15. Which fiber do not depend upon agricultural crop or animal farming?

a) Man made b) Natural fiber c) Cellulosic fiber d) Non cellulosic fiber

16. Artificial arteries are made of _____

a) Polyester **b) Knitted polyester** c) Acetate d) Triacetate

17. Coffee filter and tea bags are made of a..... Textile material.

a) **Non woven** b) Woven c) knitting d) Braiding

18. Merine and crossbred fibers are classified from _____

a) Silk b) Cotton c) Jute **d) Wool**

19. Which wear suits made of Nomex ,Aramid that protect them from the elements of space.

a) **Astronauts** b) Bullet proof c) medical d) Home textiles

20. The invention of disposable clothing helps prevent the spread of _____

a) **Bacteria** b) Mildew c) Moth d) Fungi

UNIT II

21. Which of the following is not a type of silk?

a) Mulberry silk b) Tussa silk c) Duoppioni silk **d) Moth silk**

22. Silk fiber is obtained from _____

a) fleece of sheep b) Cotton ball **c) Cocoon** d) Shiny jute stalk

23. Wool fiber cannot be obtained from which of the following?

a) Goat b) Llama c) Alpaca **d) Moth**

24. The term sericulture is used for _____
- a) Culture of bacteria **b) Rearing of silkworm** c) Making silk fabric from silk yarn
d) production of sarees
25. Silk worms secrete fiber made of _____
- a) Fat b) cellulose **c) protein** d) Nylon
26. Wool fiber hasmoisture regain
- a) High** b) Medium c) Low d) Small
27. Wool fiber hasmoisture regain
- a) 14 %** b) 12% c) 32 % d) 18%
28. Cotton is _____ and _____
- a) Soft & fine b) Excelled & Elastic **c) soft & fluffy** d) Elastic& soft
29. Cotton fibre length range from _____ and _____
- a) Half inch Two inch** b) Two inch & Three inch c) One & Three inch d) one & Two
30. Jute plant grows up to a height of..... Meters
- a) 2 m** (b) 4m (c) 3m (d) 1m
31. Abaca fiber length is generally _____
- a) 1-5m** b) 2-6m c) 1-4m d) 2-5m
32. Sisal fiber is one of the most widely used _____
- a) Man made fiber **b) Natural fiber** c) Stem fiber d) Leaf fiber
33. White fibers are generally extracted from _____ coconuts.
- a) Mature b) Tender **c) Immature** d) Fruit
34. Coir is also called as _____
- a) Diamond fiber **b) Golden fiber** c) Silver fiber d) Platinum
35. Coir pith can be utilized as _____
- a) Fertilizers** b) Pesticides c) Insecticides d) Fungicides
36. Which fiber provides excellent insulation against temperature and sound?
- a) Abaca b) Alpaca c) Agave **d) Coir**
37. The most popular fiber provided by agave the fiber is _____
- a) Abaca **b) Sisal** c) Coir d) Alpaca

38. The most popular fiber provided by the agave fiber is _____
a) 75 years b) 80 years **c) 70 years** d) 60 years

39. Formal wears in Philippines are made from _____
a) Pine fiber b) Agave fiber c) Abaca fiber d) Sisal

40. Pineapple fibers are generally _____
a) Stronger **b) Light weight** c) More weight d) Medium weight

UNIT III

41. Nylon was discovered in the year of _____
a) 1938 b) 1948 c) 1936 d) 1947

42. Which is one of the most elastic fiber _____
a) Polyester **b) Nylon** c) Poly acrylic d) Spandex

43. Polyester is a _____ fiber.
a) Synthetic b) Metallic c) Protein d) Mineral

44. Elasticity of polyester fiber is _____
a) High degree b) Low degree c) Medium degree d) Maximum degree

45. Absorbency property of polyester fiber is _____
a) Least b) High c) Medium d) Maximum

46. Polymer obtained by the polymerization of only one type of monomer molecule is _____
a) Homo polymer b) Copolymer **c) Hetero polymer** d) Addition polymer

47. Polymer used as corrosion control paint is _____
a) PMMA b) Bakelite **c) Teflon** d) Olefin

48. Polyester fibre are formed a polymerization reaction between _____
a) Acipic acid and hexamethylene diamene **b) Dimethyl terephthlate and ethylene glycol**
c) Ethylene with hypochlorus acid d) Acetylene with hydrocyanic acid

49. Commercial name of kevlar is _____
a) Glass fiber b) Carbon fibers **c) Aramid fibers** d) Cermels

50. These polymers cannot be recycled_____
- a)Thermoplasts **b)Thermosets** c)Gastopolymer d)All polymers
51. Viscose process is discovered in the year_____
- a)1891 **b)1892** c)1893 d)1894
52. How much percentage is reduced from viscose rayon when wet_____
- a)60-70 b)20-30 **c)40-70** d)70-80
53. Viscose rayon has greater elasticity than_____
- a)Cotton** b)Silk c)Jute d)Wool
54. Which fiber have a soft and warm feel like wool?
- a) Nylon **b) Acrylic** c) polyester d) rayon
55. polyester is a synthetic fiber invented in_____
- a)1942 b)1943 **c)1941** d)1940
56. The ground work for development of polyester fiber is done by_____
- a)W.H.Carothers** b)Robert Hook c)George Audemars d)Hilaire de chardonnet
57. Which is more resistant to the effect of light than cotton or any rayon _____.
- a)Acetone **b)Acetate** c)Acetic acid d)Acrylic acid
58. Which one of the following is not the properties of polyester_____
- a)It resists wrinkling b)It is easy to launder c)It dries quickly **d)It is not quick absorbant**
59. "Father of Rayon" is _____
- a)Hilaire de chardonnet** b)George Audemars c)Ebenezer Buttery d)Robert Hook
60. Rayon when produced given this name which means_____
- a)Reflecting the rays of sun** b)Deflecting the rays of sun c)Reflecting the rays of moon
d)Deflecting the rays of sun

UNIT IV

61. Spining is the process of drawing out and twisting of a group or bundles of fiber into continuous_____
- a)Yarn** b)Fiber c)Fabric d)Yarn twisting

62. Which is the process of removing cotton fiber from its seed?
a) Beating b) Hackling c) **Ginning** d) Spinning
63. Drawing is carried out in a machine called as _____
a) Ring frame b) **Draw frame** c) Mule frame
64. Which is the output of opening process?
a) Sliver b) **Lap** c) Roving d) Drawing
65. In which process lap is converted into sliver?
a) **Carding** b) Combing c) Drawing d) Roving
66. Which one of the process of combining various slivers to form a single sliver?
a) Combing b) **Doubling** c) Roving d) Carding
67. The process of straightening fibers in order to upgrade the raw material is called _____
a) Carding b) Mixing c) **Combing** d) Roving
68. The action of drawing, twisting and winding is continuous and its called _____
a) **Ring spinning** b) Hand spinning c) Machine spinning d) Chemical spinning
69. The process of drawing, twisting is stopped while the twisted thread is wound up and known as _____
a) Ring spinning b) **Melt spinning** c) Hand spinning d) Machine spinning
70. Spinning method is classified into _____
a) 5 b) 3 c) **2** d) 4
71. Which one of the following are generally used to make man-made filament fiber to yarns _____
a) Ring spinning b) **Chemical spinning** c) Hand spinning d) Machine spinning
72. Chips obtained from reacted chemical combinations are melted and pumped into an air chamber is _____
a) Cellulosic fiber b) Fiber c) **Polyester** d) Cotton
73. Which one of the following refers to a multistep procedure in which machine physically manipulate and spin fiber to yarns _____
a) **Mechanical spinning** b) Conventional spinning c) Melt spinning d) Dry spinning

74. which one of the following is less expensive _____
a) Dry spinning **b) Direct spinning** c) Melt spinning d) Mechanical spinning
75. Which is the process of creating yarn?
a) Weaving **b) Spinning** c) Ginning d) Bailing
76. Which spinning is the suitable method of spinning for polyester?
a) Melt b) Dry c) Wet d) Air jet
77. Which spinning is the variation of open-end spinning?
a) Friction b) Vortex c) Air jet d) Electrostatic
78. Two different types of same polymer is produced using _____ spinning process.
a) Bicomponent b) Bicostituent c) Airjet d) Friction
79. Drawing is otherwise known as _____
a) Doubling **b) Drafting** c) smoothing d) Combing
80. In drafting the sliver is elongated by _____ set of rollers.
a) 2 **b) 3** c) 4 d) 5

UNIT V

81. Yarns are classified based on _____
a) Width b) Strength **c) Length** d) Elasticity
82. spun yarns are made from the _____
a) Filament fiber **b) Staple fiber** c) Lengthy fiber d) Cellulosic fiber
83. Yarns are classified into _____ types
a) 8 b) 6 c) 4 **d) 2**
84. Napping twist is also called as _____
a) High twist **b) Low twist** c) Staple fiber d) Filament fiber
85. In hard twist, how many yarns are given to make hard yarns _____
a) 80-100 b) 20-60 **c) 30-40** d) 80-90
86. ply yarns are also called as _____
a) Multiple strand yarn b) Cord yarn c) Simple yarn d) Single yarn

87. Flock yarns are called as _____

- a) Staple yarns **b) Flake yarns** c) Filament yarns d) Continuous yarns

88. Which yarns are produced by twisting two or more single yarns?

- a) Cord yarns b) Tweed yarns c) Double yarns **d) Ply yarns**

89. Which one of the following is found in drapery and upholstery _____

- a) Flock yarn **b) Slubbyarn** c) Thick yarn d) Boucle yarn

90. The amount of twist that gives warp yarns has _____

- a) Minimum **b) Maximum** c) Large d) Medium

91. Which one of the following yarns have soft, untwisted areas at frequent intervals throughout their length.

- a) Slub** b) Loop c) Knot d) Boucle

92. Loop yarns consist of _____ at intervals round a coarse foundation.

- a) Slub **b) Loop** c) Knot d) Boucle

93. Spots by an additional turn round the base yarn is called _____ yarn.

- a) Flake b) Loop **c) Knot** d) Boucle

94. _____ yarns are variations of _____ yarns.

- a) Flake** b) Loop c) Spot d) Boucle

95. Yarns made by twisting together two plies that differ in size or in twist is _____ yarn.

- a) Flake **b) Corkscrew** c) Spot d) Boucle

96. Sewing threads are mostly made of _____.

- a) Cotton** b) Linen c) Silk d) Polyester

97. All sewing threads are made of _____ yarns.

- a) Ply** b) Cord c) Single d) Double

98. The size of sewing threads are identified by _____ number.

- a) Tex ticket** b) Denier c) Tex d) Tex denier

99. Yarns made of number of tiny filaments twisted together are _____ yarns.

- a) Monofilament **b) Multifilament** c) Corded d) Ply

100. Yarns composed of a single solid strand are _____ yarn.

- a) Monofilament** b) Multifilament c) Corded d) Double

SECTION B

UNIT I

1. Define the following terms (i) Fiber length (ii) Elasticity.
2. Write the short notes on fibers.
3. What is staple fiber with diagram
4. Give short notes on filament fiber with diagram
5. Write about classification of Natural fiber.
6. Write the following terms (i) Physical shape (ii) Specific gravity
7. Write about the classification of Manmade fiber?
8. What is fiber fineness?
9. What are the secondary properties of fiber?
10. Give short notes on medical textiles.

UNIT II

11. What are the properties of cotton fiber?
12. Write the properties of jute fiber?
13. Brief short notes on of sisal fiber?
14. What are the properties and uses of Hemp fiber?
15. Write short notes on cotton fiber.
16. What are the properties of hair fiber?
17. Write the uses of Abaca and pineapple fiber.
18. Write the use of coir fiber.
19. Brief short notes on types of silk.
20. List out the properties of silk fiber.

UNIT III

21. Write a short notes on polyester fiber.
22. List out the properties of Acetate rayon.
23. What are the properties of Rayon.
24. List out the properties of Viscose rayon.
25. Write about uses of Acetate and Viscose rayon
26. List the chemical properties of Nylon.
27. Brief the short note on uses of polyester fiber.
28. Brief short notes on Acrylic
29. Write short history of rayon.
30. What are the uses of Nylon fiber

UNIT IV

31. Brief short notes on Vortex spinning
32. Write short notes on Biocomponent spinning
33. What is Carding.
34. Give short notes on opening and cleaning in spinning sequence.
35. Write in detail on wet and dry spinning with neat diagram.
36. What is Friction spinning.
37. Write on the Spinning sequence.
38. Give short notes on Roving.
39. What is Combing and Drawing.
40. Write short notes on open end spinning.

UNIT V

41. Give short notes on definition of yarn?
42. Explain uses of Simple yarn.
43. Give short notes on Fancy yarns.

44. Explain Slub yarn
45. Write short notes on Flake yarns
46. What is Spiral yarn?
47. Write the short notes on Textured yarn?
48. Write short notes on Single yarn?
49. What is doubled yarn?
50. What are the differences between simple and fancy yarn?

KASC-Costume Design and Fashion

SECTION C

UNIT I

1. Detail explanation about the Introduction to Textiles
2. Explain about classification of fibers in detail.
3. What are the primary characteristics of fiber?
4. Elaborate the secondary characteristics of fiber?
5. Discuss about the importance of textile – Food industry, building industry, transportation?
6. Enumerate the health industry, protective material and recreation products related to textile.
7. Detail note on spinning quality or cohesiveness and uniformity.
8. Elaborate on moisture regain and moisture absorption.
9. Explain about elasticity and resiliency.
10. Explain about some additional properties of fiber.

UNIT II

11. Give a detail explanation about manufacture process of silk.
12. Explain the manufacture process –wool.
13. Write the step by step cotton manufacture process.
14. Enumerate about properties and uses of wool, & cotton.
15. Elaborate about the Jute fiber.
16. Give a detail note on specialty hair fiber.
17. Explain the manufacture process of wool fiber with diagram.
18. Write short notes on step by step processing of Jute .
19. Explain the properties and uses of silk and jute.
20. Elaborate the notes on Non conventional fibers.

UNIT III

21. Explain the sequence of production of Acetate Rayon.
22. Elaborate the manufacturing process of Viscose rayon.
23. Write a note on history of Viscose rayon.
24. Explain the manufacture of Nylon6 in detail
25. Draw a flow diagram for the manufacture of Nylon 66.
26. Write down the sequence of production of polyester.
27. Explain the properties and uses of polyester and acrylic.
28. Elaborate the chemical properties of polyester.
29. Enumerate the manufacturing process of Acrylic.
30. Give an account on properties and uses of Acetate rayon and Nylon

UNIT IV

31. Elaborate the difference between dry spinning and melt spinning in detail.
32. Explain in detail wet and dry spinning with neat diagram.
33. Explain in detail about open end spinning.
34. Elaborate on Spinning sequence.
35. Write in detail on Bicomponent spinning.
36. Elaborate on Friction spinning & Integrated spinning.
37. Write brief notes on Vortex spinning & Air jet spinning.
38. Explain in detail about any two advance spinning method.
39. Elaborate on electrostatic spinning with neat diagram.
40. Give an account on biconstituent spinning & air jet spinning.

UNIT V

41. What are the classifications of yarn?
42. Elaborate on yarn twist and yarn count.
43. Elaborate on fancy yarns.

44. What are the classification on simple yarns.
45. How will you classify fancy yarns.
46. Enumerate the differences between simple and fancy yarns?
47. Explain the differences between single and ply yarn?
48. Detailed account on spiral and slub yarn with suitable diagram.
49. Elaborate about knot and boucle with diagram.
50. Write detailed notes on Flake and Cockscrew.

KEY WORDS FOR ONE MARK

1. (a)	2. (a)	3. (d)	4.(a)	5. (c)	6.(b)	7. (c)	8.(d)	9.(a)	10.(c)
11.(a)	12.(b)	13.(c)	14.(d)	15.(a)	16.(d)	17.(a)	18.(d)	19.(a)	20.(a)
21.(d)	22.(c)	23.(d)	24.(b)	25.(c)	26.(a)	27.(a)	28.(c)	29.(a)	30.(a)
31.(a)	32.(b)	33.(c)	34.(b)	35.(a)	36.(d)	37.(b)	38.(c)	39.(a)	40.(b)
41.(a)	42.(b)	43.(a)	44.(a)	45.(a)	46.(c)	47.(c)	48.(b)	49.(c)	50.(b)
51.(b)	52.(c)	53.(a)	54.(b)	55.(c)	56.(a)	57.(b)	58.(d)	59.(a)	60.(a)
61.(a)	62.(c)	63.(b)	64.(b)	65.(a)	66.(b)	67.(c)	68.(a)	69.(b)	70.(c)
71. (b)	72. (c)	73. (a)	74. (b)	75. (b)	76. (a)	77. (a)	78.(a)	79. (b)	80. (b)
81.(c)	82.(b)	83.(d)	84.(b)	85.(c)	86.(a)	87.(b)	88.(d)	89.(b)	90. (b)
91.(a)	92.(b)	93.(c)	94.(a)	95.(b)	96.(a)	97.(a)	98.(a)	99.(b)	100.(a)

KONGUNADU ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE
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QUESTION BANK

SUBJECT CODE – 16UCD6E2

TITLE OF THE PAPER

HISTORIC COSTUMES OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COSTUME DESIGN AND FASHION

APRIL 2019

Prepared by
Mrs. C.SHEEBA
Ms. P. AJITHA RUBANI
Assistant Professor,
Department of Costume Design and Fashion,
Kongunadu Arts and Science College, Coimbatore.

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SECTION A

UNIT I

1 MARK

1. Phulkari literally meaning_____.

- a) Painting work b) Printing Work c) **Flower craft work** d) Cutting Work

2. The average size of Phulkari and Bagh is about_____.

- a) 100x120cm b) **230x138cm** c) 50x75cm d) 20x30

3. In Bawan bagh the field are divided into_____

- a) 100 Squares b) 75 Squares c) **52 Squares** d) 150 Squares

4. The word Kantha means_____.

- a) Painting work b) **Patched work** c) Cuing work d) Lace work

5. The traditional double sided kantha embroidery is known as_____.

- a) **Dorukha** b) Murgi c) Gavanthi d) Negi

6. Chikankari is famous in_____

- a) Mirror work b) Prining work c) Paining work d) **Shadow work**

7. The word Chikan is derived from_____.

- a) **Persian** b) Indian c) Italian d) Sanskrit

8. The simple running stitch to make the outline design of the chikankari is_____.

- a) Ghas patti b) Pechani c) **Taipachi** d) Thrus

9. Hool is the simple style of_____.

- a) Chain stitch b) **Button hole** c) Satin d) French knot

10. Which kind of threads are used in kasuti embroidery.

- a) Woolen threads b) **Drawn threads** c) Cotton threads d) Silk threads

11. Menthi refers_____.

- a) Double running stitch b) Darning stitch c) **Cross stitch** d) Chain Stitch

12. Abhla bhart refers to the_____ Embroidery.

- a) Bead work b) **Mirror work** c) Patch work d) Print work

13. Sindhi Taropa refers to the _____ Embroidery.

- a) Chain Stitch b) Cross Stitch c) Satin Stitch **d) Interlacing Stitch**

14. Rumal was mainly made out _____.

- a) **Mulmul cloth** b) Silk cloth c) Wool cloth d) Muslin cloth

15. Zardosi embroidery is famous in _____.

- a) **Lucknow** b) Rajasthan c) Gujarat d) Punjab

16. Sachacha refers to _____.

- a) Copper plated wire work b) Lurex wire work c) **Real gold zari work** d) Polychromatic wire work

17. In Rajasthan, the tie and dye techniques of bandhini is known as _____.

- a) Bandha **b) Bandhej** c) Bandhana d) Bandhavun

18. What kind of dyes are used in bandhini .

- a) Vegetable dyes b) Ice color c) **Synthetic hot and cold** d) Direct dyes

19. Patola work is famous in _____.

- a) Punjab b) Orissa c) **Gujarat** d) Maharashtra

20. The base material of ikat is _____.

- a) Cotton **b) Silk** c) Mulmul d) Wool

UNIT-II

21. How many various types of woven textiles in India _____.

- a) 3 b) 4 **c) 5** d) 6

22. The Vedic literature has mentioned the period of _____.

- a) 8 to 18** b) 7 to 16 c) 10 to 11 d) 6 to 16

23. The design known as naksha is drawn on paper and is hung at a short distance from the weaver is known as _____.

- a) Vedic b) Paithani **c) Karigar** d) Literature

24. The art of paithani is around 2000 years old and was developed in the splendid city of_____.

- a) Gujarat **b) Pratisthan** c) Maharastra d) Bengal

25. The tradition of baluchari weaving dates back to ?

- a) 6th century **b) 7th century** c) 16th century d) 8th century

26. Kanchipuram has been popular for weaving silk saris for the past year_____.

- a) 150** b) 45 c) 90 d) 100

27. Which of these colours are available in kanjeevaram saris_____.

- a) Red** b) Pink c) White d) Yellow

28. The jamdani is a kind of very fine textured muslin the motifs of_____.

- a) Humans b) Animals **c) Floral and geometric** d) Kalamkari

29. The kalamkari art evolved around in the year_____.

- a) 2000 b) 1000 c) 4000 **d) 3000**

30. Which dyes are used in kalamkari_____.

- a) Vegetable dye** b) Mineral dye c) Natural dye d) Chemical dye

31. The machilipatnam style uses procedures of_____.

- a) Hand printing **b) Block printing** c) Vegetable printing d) Handblock printing

32. Madhubani printing is originated in the country_____.

- a) Bengal b) Rajasthan **c) Bihar** d) Maharastra

33. Madhubani paintings are also referred to as_____.

- a) Mithila art** b) Chitra art c) Mandalas art d) Stencil art

34. Sanganeri printing are the most important cottage industries in the state of_____.

- a) Rajasthan** b) Bengal c) Maharastra d) Gujarat

35. Sanganeri printing reached great heights during the_____.

- a) 16th b) 17th c) 18th **d) 16th and 17th**

36. The printers in Sanganer use dyes of_____.

- a) Chemical b) Vegetable c) Mineral **d) Vegetable and Mineral**

37. Which of these are included in bagru handblock printing_____.

- a) **Water** b) Sand c) Tree d) Mountain

38. The various dyed textiles of india are_____.

- a) Ajrakh b) Brocades of banaras c) **Bandhini and Patola** d) Sanganeri

39. The finished product of bandhini is generally known as_____.

- a) Chundali b) **Chunari** c) Bandha d) Bandhana

40. Where the bandhini technique of tie and dye has been referred to as _____.

- a) **Bandhyamana** b) Bandha c) Chunarii d) Bandhyana

UNIT-III

41. The working people put on shoulder a small piece of cloth called

- a) **Gamucha** b) long piece cloth c) Shawl d) White cloth.

42. Odissi is the traditional dance of _____.

- a) Bihar b) Mizoram c) Kerala d) **Orissa**

43. The hot favourite costume of mizoram woman in _____.

- a) Lepchas b) **Puan** c) Puan with headdress d) pagri

44. Mizoram people are traditionally bright in colour with _____.

- a) Floral pattern b) **Checked pattern** c) Circle pattern d) Geometric pattern

45. Children covers themselves in a _____.

- a) Long piece of cloth b) **loin garment** c) drousers and Shirt d) Woven fabric

46. In Tripura the younger generation of girls prioritize blouses over _____.

- a) **Risa** b) Mandantory c) Headdress d) Lion garment

47. A sleeveless top called _____.

- a) Mekhla b) Petticoat c) Neikhro d) **Vatchi**

48. The working dress of an adult male is a_____.

- a) **Rituku Gamucha** b) Kubai c) Turban d) Gamacha

49. The silk and cotton sarees are very much popular in _____,

- a) Nagaland b) **West bengal** c) Orissa d) Bihar

50. West Bengal capital is _____.

- a) Bengal **b) Kolkata** c) Punjab d) Orissa

51. In West Bengal, dhotis are commonly worn by _____.

- a) Muslims **b) Hindus** c) Christians d) Buddhist

52. Nagpur hand made dhotis were famous for their _____.

- a) Colour b) Texture **c) Durability** d) Fabric

53. The pre formed turban known as _____.

- a) Pagadi** b) Bandi c) Patka d) Pheta

54. The pheran is the most commonly worn garment among _____.

- a) Men** b) Women c) Children d) Men and women

55. Navaratri is the most famous and the most liked festival in _____.

- a) Gujarat** b) Haryana c) West Bengal d) Kashmir

56. During the dance of Navaratri traditionally men wear keddia and women wear _____.

- a) Saree b) Half saree **c) Ghaghra Cholee** d) Skirt

57. In Gujarat the dhoti was called _____.

- a) Kabba b) Kaccha **c) Pheran** d) Pagri

58. In Madhya Pradesh white and black jacket called _____.

- a) Mirzai** b) Safa c) Pheta d) Rumal

59. Turban used by Madhya Pradesh men called _____.

- a) Pheta b) Rumal **c) Safa** d) Pheran

60. In Maharashtra men wear dhoti and shirt with a headdress known as the _____.

- a) Pheta** b) Pagadi c) Patka d) Rumal

UNIT IV

61. In Tamil Nadu length of sari varies from _____.

- a) 3 to 4m b) 4 to 6m **c) 6 to 9m** d) 3 to 9m

62. In Tamil Nadu sari is known as _____.

- a) Mundu **b) Pudavai** c) Vesti d) Thorthundu

63. The people from gods own country both men & women are mostly seen dressed in_____.

a) Red color attires b) Yellow color attires c) Golden color attires **d) Half white & White attires**

64. The women wear sari in kerala and he length is _____.

a) 6-7m **b) 5to6m** c) 6to9m d) 4 to 6m

65. The silk hub of the country is _____.

a) Karnataka b) Madhya Pradesh c) Uttarpradesh d) Andrapradesh

66. In andrapradesh, the hindus & Christian men usually wear_____.

a) a) Pant & shirt b) Dothi & kurtha
c) Dothi & shirt d) Dothi & angavasthra

67. The short dothi is about_____.

a) 3m b) 2m **c) 4.5m** d) 2.5m

68. In andrapradesh the male people wearing the dothi is known as_____.

a) Panchakathu b) Kuchchela c) Gochipancha d) Dhotara

69. The Karnataka men use a dhote is called_____.

a) Kuchchela b) Mundu c) Veshti **d) Kuppasa**

70. The turbans of rajasthan is known as_____.

a) phEta **b) Pagari** c) Safa d) Skull scarf

71. How many pagari are their in rajasthan_____

a) 500 b) 100 **c) 1000** d) 1500

72. which kind of garmens are worn by royal & upper class families?

a) Pheran b) Safa c) Rumal **d) Patka**

73. The width and the number of pleats in the ghaghra symbolizes_____.

a) Wealth b) Happy c) Sprit d) Goodness

74. The long colored piece of cloth decorated with shiny lace is called_____.

a) Pila b) Ghaggri **c) Chunder** d) Pallav

75. Haryana people ornaments are usually made of_____.

a)Braas b)Glod c)Silver **d)gold&silver**

76.The head scarf of himachal Pradesh is_____.

a)Rahide b)Lahu c)Rumal d)Ghaghri

77.The loose fitting woolen is known as_____.

a)Kari b)Lahu **c)Pheran** d)Bunji

78.The pahani suis also referred _____.

a)Khan dress b)Gurgabis c) Pheran d) Kangri

79.The traditional costumes of Sikkim male is known as_____.

a)Khin b) Bhutia c)Honju **d) Bakhu**

80.Pashmina wool is was always imported from_____.

a)Tibet b)China **c)Kashmir** d) Sikkim

UNIT-5

81.In mauryan period simple bangles made of _____.

a) Platinum **b) shell** c) steel d) Diamond

82. Which Gemstone is for moon_____.

a) Pearl b) Diamond c) sapphire d) Emerald

83. Jat community in Haryana called necklace as _____.

a) Bunji **b) Kanthla** c) Kari d) Chur

84. Gold was called in mauryan period is _____.

a) Tamra **b) Suvarana** c) Kundala d) Saka

85. In which jeweler in india become more stylized and stereotypical_____.

a) Pallava b) Chola **c) Gupta** d) Mughal

86. Which gems is called King of gems_____.

a) Sapphire b) Diamond c) Ruby d) Emerald

87. The Pathani suit also called as_____.

a) Khan-dress b) Kangri c) Kurthi d) Ghagra

88. Mughal Period turban ornament made of _____.

a) Silver and Gemstone **b) Gold and Gemstone**

SECTION-B
UNIT-I

5 MARK

1. Write short notes on phulkari and Bagh
2. What are the materials and motifs used in kantha Embroidery?
3. List out the stitches were used in chikankari embroidery.
4. What are the materials used in Kasuti embroidery?
5. Write notes on different Stitches used in Heer Bharth, Abhla Bharat and Moti Bharat.
6. Write short notes on materials and motif used in Chamba Rumal.
7. What are the techniques used in zardosi embroidery?
8. Write short notes on Bandhini.
9. What are the motifs used in Pattola
10. Give short notes on Single Ikat and Double Ikat

UNIT-II

11. Explain about the dyed textile of india ?
12. Explain kanjeevaram saris of kanchipuram?
13. What are the printed and painted textiles of india ?
14. Explain the origin of kalam kari ?
15. What are the process involved in jamdani of Bengal ?
16. Give short notes about paithani ? and its origin?
17. What are the various types of woven textiles of india?
18. Explain brocades of banaras and write short notes about its origin ?
19. What are the motifs used in baluchari of Bengal?
20. Explain about the origin of sanganeri printing

UNIT-III

21. Write short notes on traditional costumes of Orissa?
22. Give short note on traditional costumes of bihar.
23. Write short notes on traditional costumes for Khakloo tribes?
24. Discuss about the Gujarat costumes?

25. Write about the traditional costumes of Mizo women?
26. Jewellerys used in the Mizoram : Explain.
27. Write the ornaments used in Bihari women?
28. Give short note on mens costumes in west Bengal?
29. Which costumes used in Madhya Pradesh.
30. Write short note on Kancheepuram saree making method?

UNIT-IV

31. Write short notes on men's costumes of India?
32. Write short notes on women's costumes of Kerala?
33. Give short account on traditional costumes of Andrapradesh?
34. Discuss about the jewellerys used in Karnataka.
35. Give short notes on festival costumes' of Rajesthan?
36. Write short account on attires for women in Haryana?
37. What are the jewellerys are used in Kashmir?
38. Write notes on traditional costumes of Assam?
39. Give an account on costumes of Utarpradesh?
40. Write short account on jewellerys of Sikkim?

UNIT-V

41. Explain the jewellerys used in mauryan period?
42. Give short note on pallava period Jewellery?
43. Write short note on Gemstones?
44. Short note on Indian jeweler?
45. Write any five types of Gemstones?
46. Give short note on Chola period jeweler?
47. What are different types of jewellery designs with picture?
48. Write about the different between mughal and gupta period jeweler?
49. Give short note on precious stones?
50. Write on the stpnes used in ancient period

SECTION-C
UNIT-I

8 MARK

1. Elaborate on Phulkari embroidery of Punjab and its types.
2. Detail Write on kantha embroidery and its types.
3. Elaborate on manufacturing process of Chikankari embroidery of Uttar Pradesh.
4. Write in detail notes kasuthi embroidery of karnaaka..
5. Explain in detail writes on Kathiawar embroidery of Gujarat.
6. Write in detail notes on process involved in Chamba Rumal of Himachal Pradesh.
7. Detaile writes on the motifs, tools and process in Zardosi
8. Elaborate on dyed textiles of Bandhini of Gujarat and its process.
9. Give detailed notes on the fabric and motifs used in pattola of Gujarat.
10. Elaborate the manufacturing Process of Pattola.

UNIT-II

11. Explain briefly about the various types of woven textile of india?
12. Give briefly about the various types of painted textile of india?
13. Explain about kalam kari ? mention its origin and process and also material used?
14. Write detail note on various dyed textiles of india ?
15. Explain briefly about bandhini of Gujarat ?
16. Give an account baluchari of Bengal and its origin, colors' used , and process involved ?
17. Explain jamdani of Bengal ?with suitable diagram ?
18. Explain briefly about the bagru printing of rajasthan ?
19. What are the process involved in brocades of banaras ?
20. Write account on paithani of maharashtra ?and its origin ?

UNIT-III

21. Write detail note on traditional costumes of orissa?
22. Explain briefly about the traditional costumes of Nagaland.
23. Give an account on Jewelleries used in Tripura?
24. Explain briefly about mens costumes in Mizoram?
25. Write briefly the attires of mens and womens costumes in west Bengal?
26. Explain the traditional costumes of India?
27. Detailed note on womens costumes in Nagaland.
28. Write the costumes of different tribes in Mizoram?
29. Write briefly about the classification used in Madhya Pradesh?
30. Give an account on Jewelleries used in the Bihari women?

UNIT-IV

31. Give detail account on traditional costumes of south and north of India?
32. Elaborate on traditional costumes of men's and women's in Tamilnadu?
33. Write detail notes on costumes of men's and women's in Kerala?
34. Detail notes on costumes of Karnataka?
35. Explain briefly about men's and women's costumes in Andrapradesh?
36. Detail writes on the costumes of Rajasthan?
37. Details notes on festival costumes of Haryana?
38. Elaborate on the Jewelleries of Himachalpradesh?
39. Write in detail notes on men's and women's attire in Assam?
40. Wirte in detail notes on Jewelleries of Jammu and Kashmi.

UNIT-V

41. Elaborate jewelleries used in gupta period?
42. Explain about the chola period jewellery?
43. Describe briefly about the tribal jewelery?
44. Explain briefly about the treatments applied to the gemstone?
45. Write a short note on mauryan period jewelery?
46. Explain in detail about Indian jewellery?

- 47.Explain the gupta period jeweler with figure?
- 48.Give briefly about pallava period jeweler?
- 49.Distinguish between gems and precious stones?
- 50.Write a detail note on tribal jewelery in ancient period

KEYWORDS FOR ONEMARK

1.c	2.b	3.c	4.b	5.a	6.d	7.a	8.c	9.b	10.b
11.c	12.b	13.d	14.a	15.a	16.c	17.b	18.c	19.c	20.b
21.c	22.a	23.c	24.b	25.b	26.a	27.a	28.c	29.d	30.a
31b	32.c	33.a	34.a	35.d	36.d	37.a	38.c	39.b	40.a
41.a	42.d	43.b	44.b	45.b	46.a	47.d	48.a	49.b	50.b
51.b	52.c	53.a	54.a	55.a	56.c	57.c	58.a	59.d	60.a
61.c	62.b	63.d	64.b	65.a	66.c	67.c	68.a	69.a	70.b
71.c	72.d	73.a	74.c	75.b	76.a	77.c	78.a	79.d	80.c
81.b	82.a	83.b	84.b	85.c	86.a	87.a	88.b	89.c	90.c
91.a	92.a	93.a	94.b	95.a	96.b	97.a	98.a	99.a	100.b

KONGUNADU ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE

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DEPARTMENT OF COSTUME DESIGN AND FASHION

APRIL 2019

Prepared by

Mrs.M.AMSAVENI,

Assistant Professor,

Department of Costume Design and Fashion,
Kongunadu Arts and Science College, Coimbatore.

KASC-Costume Design and Fashion

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SECTION - A

Multiple choice type questions

UNIT I

- Intermeshing of loop of yarns into fabric is called _____.
a. Weaving b. Bonding **c. Knitting** d. Lacing
- The origin of knitting is from _____ at the end of the first millennium AD.
a. **Egypt** b. China c. Russia d. America
- This of the following fabric type is not the knitted one.
a. Interlock b. Rib **c. Denim** d. Jersey
- The main and important property of knitted fabric is _____.
a. Light **b. Stretchable** c. Easy wash d. none
- Hand Knitting is done by using _____.
a. Yarns b. Fabrics c. Machine **d. Needles**
- Warp knitting can only be done by a _____.
a. Yarns b. Fabrics **c. Machine** d. Needles
- _____ method of creating fabric out of a single yarn has traditionally been employed in hand made fabrics.
a. Warp **b. Weft** c. Weaving d. None
- Knitted fabrics have insulated air pockets that provide _____ to the person.
a. Cool b. Uncomfortable **c. Warmth** d. Irritant
- _____ fabrics are lightweight and absorbent.
a. Woven b. Non woven **c. Knitted** d. Braided
- Knitted fabrics are _____.
a. **Wrinkle resistant** b. Water proof c. None
- TPI of yarn in knitting is comparatively _____ than woven fabric.
a. High b. Equal c. Medium **d. Low**
- In weft knitting loops are formed by needles knitting the yarn across the _____ of the fabric.
a. Length **b. Width** c. Cross d. None
- Each weft thread is fed at _____ angles to the direction of fabric formation.
a. **Right** b. 108 degree c. 45 degree d. None
- In warp knitting loops are formed by needles knitting a series of warp yarns fed _____ to the direction of fabric formation.
a. Perpendicular b. Crosswise **c. Parallel** d. None
- The row of loops or stitches running across the width of a fabric is _____.
a. a. Warp b. Wales **c. Course** d. Weft

17. In knit fabrics, a column of loops running lengthwise the fabric is _____.
- a. a. Warp **b. Wales** c. Course d. Weft
18. The number of courses in a knit fabric per unit length measure is called _____.
- a. TPI b. Knit count **c. Course count** d. Wales count
19. The number of wales in a knit fabric per unit length is called _____.
- a. TPI b. Knit count c. Course count **d. Wales count**
20. A stitch in a fabric where the yarn is formed into a loop shape by the knitting elements is termed as _____.
- a. Face loop b. Back loop c. Tuck loop **d. Knit loop**
21. A knitted loop formed on the cylinder needles on a knitted machine.
- a. Face loop** b. Back loop c. Tuck loop d. Knit loop

UNIT II

22. A _____ is a predominantly horizontal row of needle loops produced by adjacent needles during the same knitting cycle.
- a. wale **b. course** c. loop d. sinker
23. In weft knitted fabrics a course of loops is composed of a single length of yarn termed a _____.
- a. sinker length **b. course length** c. stitch length d. stitch density
24. The _____ refers to the total number of loops in a measured area of fabric and not to the length of yarn in a loop.
- a. sinker length b. course length c. stitch length **d. stitch density**
25. The series of loops that intermeshes vertically are known as _____.
- a. wale** b. course c. loop d. sinker
26. The upper part of the loop produced by the needle drawing the yarn is _____.
- a. cam b. needle **c. needle loop** d. sinker
27. The lower part of the knitted loop is technically referred as _____.
- a. needle loop **b. sinker loop** c. open loop d. closed loop
28. The loop forming yarns do not cross at the bottom of the loop is _____.
- a. needle loop b. sinker loop **c. open loop** d. closed loop
29. The legs cross at the bottom, so that the loop closing takes place is _____.

- a. needle loop b. sinker loop c. open loop **d. closed loop**
30. The side of the fabric which contains all face loops or weft knit loops is known as _____.
- a. face loop **b. technical face** c. back loop d. technical back
31. When the new loop passes from the face side to the back of the previous loop then it is termed as _____.
- a. face loop b. technical face **c. back loop** d. technical back
32. The _____ are used to express the knitted fabric structure and design.
- a. loops b. cams c. knits **d. Notations**
33. The _____ is the second primary knitting element.
- a. Cam **b. Sinker** c. Knit d. Dial
34. The _____ receives the latch blade.
- a. Stem b. rivet c. Butt **d. Slot**
35. The _____ carries the loops in the clearing or rest position.
- a. Stem** b. rivet c. Butt d. Slot
36. The _____ is an extension below the butt giving additional support to the needle and keeping the needle in its trick.
- a. Stem b. rivet c. Butt **d. tail**
37. The third primary knitting elements which convert the rotary machine drive into a suitable reciprocating action to the needles or other elements is _____.
- a. Stem **b. cam** c. Butt d. tail
38. In rib circular knitting machine _____ number of needle beds was used.
- a. **Two** b. Three c. Five d. Seven
39. In spring bearded needle the stem is turned into a _____ to draw the new loop through the old loop.
- a. Hook** b. Butt c. eye d. stem
40. The length of yarn required to produce a complete knitted course is known as _____.
- a. sinker b. hook c. stitch density **d. course length**
41. Needle moves up and down in the trick of a _____.
- a. needle carrier** b. needle loop c. cam d. dial

UNIT III

42. In _____ method of fabric formation the loops are formed in a horizontal way from a single yarn.
- a. Warp knitting **b. Weft knitting** c. Knitting d. None
43. Classification of weft knitting machine is _____.
- a. Flat knitting machine b. Circular knitting machine **c. Both**
d. None

44. Flat bed machine can manufacture _____ type of fabrics.
 a. Rib b. Full cardigan c. Milano **d. All the above**
45. Circular knitting machine _____ - type of fabrics.
 a. Jersey fabric b. Interlock c. Socks **d. All the above**
46. In single jersey fabric the side on which the straight part of the stitches appear in _____ is called as the face side.
 a. **'V' formation** b. 'C' formation c. Both d. None
47. In _____ type of fabric the reverse side has twin rows of opposed semi circles.
 a. Interlock b. Rib c. Purl **d. Single jersey**
48. Which of the following is the variation of single jersey?
 a. Fleece b. Intarsia c. Jacquard knits **d. All the above**
49. The _____ type of fabric has similar appearance of the reverse side of the single jersey fabric.
 a. Interlock b. Rib **c. Purl** d. Fleece
50. _____ Stitch is most suitable for children's garments, blankets shawl and scarf.
 a. Single jersey b. Fleece c. Tricot **d. Purl**
51. Purl fabric does not _____ at the edges.
 a. **Curl** b. Torn c. Ravel d. None
52. Rib fabric is also called as _____.
 a. Reversible fabric b. Fitting fabric **c. Both** d. None
53. Rib fabric has the property of _____.
 a. Light weight **b. Thick and heavy** c. Both d. None
54. Rib fabric give _____ appearance in each side.
 a. **Cord** b. 'V' Formation 'C' formation d. None
55. End uses of rib knits are _____.
 a. Collar b. Necklines c. Bottom edges of sweaters **d. All the above**
56. _____ is a double face rib based structure containing two rib fabrics interlocked together.
 a. Jersey **b. Interlock** c. Rib d. None
57. In _____ type of fabric both sides of the fabric have an appearance like face side of the single jersey fabric.
 a. Jersey **b. Interlock** c. Rib d. None
58. In preparing interlock fabric the production rate is _____.
 a. High b. Medium **c. Low** d. Normal

59. In interlock stitch the fabric thickness is twice than that of _____ fabric.
- a. **Single Jersey** b. Interlock c. Rib d. None
60. Generally in single jersey circular knitting machine _____ type of needle is used.
- a. **Latch needle** b. Compound Needle c. Bearded needle d. All the above
61. Generally in rib circular knitting machine _____ number of gauge is used.
- a. 16 b. 17 **c. 18** d. 25

UNIT IV

62. In knitting, a _____ is the loop geometry of a particular pattern repeat.
- a. **Stitch** b. Loop c. Tuck d. Float
63. A knitted stitch when a needle receives a new yarn without losing its old loop.
- a. a. Face loop b. Back loop **c. Tuck loop** d. Knit loop
64. A knitted stitch when a needle holds its old loop and does not receive a new yarn is called _____.
- a. **Float loop** b. Knit Loop c. Purl loop d. None
65. Float loop is also called as _____.
- a. Tuck loop **b. Miss loop** c. Interlock loop d. None
66. The number of needles per inch in the circumference of the cylinder or dial of a knitting machine is termed as _____.
- a. **Gauge** b. Tuck c. Stitch d. None
67. _____ is the spacing of the needles in the dial and the cylinder in relation to each other on rib and interlock machines.
- a. **Gaiting** b. Floating c. Cutting d. None
68. In rib knitting, the needles of the cylinder are between the needles of the _____.
- a. CAM b. Cylinder **c. Dial** d. Sinker
69. In interlock gaiting, the needles of the cylinder are directly _____ to the needles in the dial.
- a. Straight b. Narrow **c. Oppose** d. None
70. _____ Knitting is also called as "Knitting in round".
- a. Hand knitting b. Flat knitting **c. Circular knitting** d. None
71. 38. Which of the following are the weft knitting stitches?
- a. Rib b. Single jersey c. Purl and interlock **d. All the above**
72. _____ is a simple knit and it can be produced either in circular or flat machines.

- a. Rib **b. Single jersey** c. Purl and interlock d. All the above
73. _____ is a tiny hooked elements used for loop formation.
a. String b. Dial **c. Needle** d. Cylinder
74. _____ helps to produce knit, tuck and miss loops.
a. CAM b. Dial c. Cylinder d. Sinker
75. _____ is a upper steel needle bed used in double knit machine.
a. CAM **b. Dial** c. Cylinder d. Sinker
76. _____ is used to hold the cone holder.
a. Cylinder b. Sinker c. String **d. Creel**
77. To identify the breakage of yarns _____ is used.
a. Light b. Camera **c. Sensor** d. None
78. Fully fashioning is a method of _____ knitted structure by increasing or decreasing the number of Wales or needles.
a. Moulding **b. Shaping** c. Opening d. None
79. _____ Process is used to winding and coning the yarns by using winder. A. **a.Winding** b. Rolling c. threading
d. None
80. _____ is the distortion caused by faulty take-up mechanism on the knitting machine.
a. Skewness **b. Bowing** c. Stop mark d. Barrie effect
81. _____ effect is seen as a line or design running at a slight angle across the cloth.
a. **Skewing** b. Bowing c. Stop mark d. Barrie effect
- UNIT V**
82. Which of the following are the defects caused in knitted fabrics?
a. Tucking b. Float c. Hole **d. All the above**
83. _____ caused by a miss stitch which is the result of failure of one or more needles to have been raised to catch the yarn.
a. Tucking **b. Floating** c. Hole d. All the above
84. Appearance on the fabric surface in the form of big loops of yarn getting twisted due to the high twist in the yarn is called _____.
a. Imperfection b. Contamination **c. Snarls** d. Spirality
85. _____ appears in the form of a twisted garment after washing.
a. Imperfection b. Contamination c. Snarls **d. Spirality**
85. A _____ is an old loop that the needle has retained.
a. Held loop b. loop c. sinker loop d. cam loop
86. Weft knitting produce in which form?
a. Flat **b. circular** c. open d. length
87. In which/loop, shanks are above and heads are below?
a. sinker loop b. held loop **c. face loop** d. back loop

88. What is the principal element of knitting m/c?
 a. cam b. stitch c. loop **d. needle**
89. Which is the only movable cam in the cam box?
 a. dial b. cylinder c. needle **d. stitch cam**
90. A fault that spoils the material is _____.
a. defect b. stain c. rejected d. none of these
91. The loop that joins two adjacent needle loop is _____.
a. sinker loop b. held loop c. face loop d. back loop
92. Where the interlock fabrics are used?
 a. clothing b. fabrics **c. under garments** d. material
93. In which knitting the fabric is produced by single yarn?
 a. knitting b. warp knitting **c. weft knitting** d. weaving
94. What is the first type of needle?
 a. Hand needle b. latch needle **c. bearded needle**
 d. compound needle
95. Needle individually works in which knitting?
 a. knitting b. warp knitting **c. weft knitting** d. weaving
96. To identify the breakage of yarns _____ is used.
 a. Light b. Camera **c. Sensor** d. None
97. The one which is used to hold the cone holder is _____.
 a. Cylinder b. Sinker c. String **d. Creel**
98. The main and important property of knitted fabric is _____.
 a. Light above **b. Stretchable** c. Easy wash d. none of the above
99. The one which helps to produce knit, tuck and miss loops is _____.
a. CAM b. Dial c. Cylinder d. Sinker
100. A simple knit and it can be produced either in circular or flat machines is _____.
 a. Rib **b. Single jersey** c. Purl and interlock d. Tricot

SECTION -B

Short Answer Type Questions

1. What is knitting?
2. Write shortly on history of Knitting.
3. Define warp and weft knitting.
4. List the properties of weft knitted fabrics.
5. Describe shortly on types of warp knitting
6. List the types of weft knitting.
7. Write short notes on characteristics of knitted fabrics.

8. How does knitting machine works?
9. What are the different knitting machine types?
10. Write short note on the wales and courses.
11. What is course length?
12. Write on stitch density.
13. Define technical face and technical back.
14. Briefly write on the parts of a loop.
15. Define the following terms: a. face loop and b. technical face.
16. Give an account on types of hand knitting needles.
17. Write about single pointed needles.
18. Draw and mark the parts of latch needle.
19. Shortly give an account on knock over loop forming sequence of bearded needle.
20. Illustrate the loop forming sequence of compound needle.
21. Define Weft knitting and list its properties.
22. Give a short account on plain knit stitch with diagram.
23. What are the advantages of weft knitted fabrics?
24. Compare and contrast weft knitting to warp knitting.
25. List the features of flat knitting machine.
26. Write shortly on the classification of circular knitting machine.
27. Write a note on fabrication of interlock fabrics.
28. What is double knit fabric?
29. Write the functions of sinker in single jersey machine.
30. Explain the yarn quality requirements for weft knitting.
31. Compare rib and interlock knit structures.
32. Define warp knitting.
33. Give an account on the fibres and yarns for warp knitting.
34. Write notes on uses of warp knitted fabrics.
35. List the classification of warp knitting.
36. Discuss on the properties of warp knitting.
37. Give an account on principle of warp knitting.
38. Briefly write on Milanese knit.
39. List the variations of Raschel knit.
40. Discuss shortly on the features of Tricot warp knitting machine.
41. Write on the different categories of knitted defects.
42. List the yarn related defects occurred in knitted fabric.
43. Define the terms i. fully fashioned knitwear and ii. Cut and sewn knitwear.
44. List different categories of defects in knitted fabrics.
45. Differentiate between fully fashioned and cut and sewn knitwear garments.
46. List the different types of bands and streaks occurs in the knitted fabrics.

47. Define the following terms a. Surface hairing & Pilling b. Snagging c. Bowing and d. Spirality.
48. What are the remedial steps carried out to reduce surface hairiness and pilling?
49. What are the steps taken to prevent poor colour fastness?
50. List the Defects in weft knitting and state definition and Causes for any two defects.

SECTION _ C

Long Answer Type Questions

1. Explain the classification of knitting by flowchart?
2. Differentiate between weaving and knitting.
3. Differentiate between warp and weft knitting.
4. Explain Tuck and Float stitch with illustrations.
5. Describe in detail on Flat hand knitting.
6. Explain on Circular hand knitting in detail.
7. Differentiate between hand and machine knitting.
8. Explain the following terms: a. Knit, b. Tuck and c. Float
9. Write in detail on circular needles
10. Define hand knitting and explain on types of needles used for hand knitting.
11. Explain the following terms: a. Stitch density b. needle bed c. needle gauge.
12. Describe the features of knitting machine.
13. Describe on the types of Knitting needles.
14. Explain in detail on knitting notations.
15. Explain the following terms with their structure in weft knitting i) Course ii) Wale iii) Course Length iv) Machine gauge
16. List and elaborate on any two types of machine knitting needles.
17. Detail on the loop forming sequence of latch needle with illustration.
18. Differentiate between latch needle and compound needle.
19. Describe in detail on advantages and disadvantages of latch needle.
20. Explain in detail on different types of sinker and its function.
21. Enlist the operational cycles of singles jersey and draw operational cycles diagram.
22. Draw and describe the knitting cycles of flat bed knitting machine.
23. Draw symbolic Notation for following structure, i) 1 X 1 Rib fabric ii) Single jersey iii) 2 X 2 Purl iv) 3 X 2 Rib
24. Draw operational cycles of Rib machine and label its parts.

25. Enlist the four types of Notation used in weft knitting and draw diagrammatic Notation for interlock, Rib , Single jersey and purl fabric.
26. List out principle stitches in weft knitting and state its effect on fabric (Write any two effects)
27. Write two important characteristics features of following structures.
 1. Single jersey
 2. Rib
 3. Purl
 4. Interlock
28. Describe constructional features of interlock machine and show cylinder and dial arrangement for interlock.
29. What are the different kinds of stitches in weft knitting and how are they formed?
30. State the following term in detail with their structure. i) Knit stitch ii) Purl stitch
31. Explain on the steps involved in formation of warp knitted fabrics.
32. Discuss in detail on the advantages of warp knit fabrics.
33. Describe in detail on the disadvantages of warp knit fabrics.
34. Explain in detail on knitting action of Tricot warp knitting machine.
35. Write in detail on the features of Raschel warp knitting machine.
36. Explain in detail the following defects: i. Tonal variation ii. Colour fading and iii. Dull shade.
37. Define and explain in detail on the causes and remedies of machine related defects in knitted fabric.
38. Describe in detail on the cause and remedies of the following i. Dyeing patches ii. Softener marks and iii. Shade variation.
39. Explain the types of Cams.
40. Elaborate on the classification of warp knitting with neat diagram.
41. With a neat diagram explain the circular knitting machine.
42. Define Surface hairiness, Pilling and curling and explain the causes and remedies for the same.
43. Elaborate on the knitting cycle of a Compound needle.
44. Describe in detail on fully fashioned knitwear garments.
45. List and explain various kinds of stitch defects caused in knitted fabrics.
46. Define drop stitch and explain the causes and remedies for the same.
47. List and explain any two defects related to finishing in knitted garments.
48. Elaborate in detail on the defects caused due to machine settings.
49. Detail on the following terms: a. Fabric press off, b. Drop stitch and c. Broken ends.
50. Explain the causes and remedies taken for the following defects: a. Snagging and b. GSM Variation.

KEYS TO SECTION A

1. c	2. a	3. c	4. b	5. d	6. c	7. b	8. c	9. c	10. a
11. d	12. b	13. a	14. c	15. c	16. b	17. c	18. d	19. d	20. a
21. b	22. b	23. d	24. a	25. c	26. b	27. c	28. d	29. b	30. c
31. d	32. b	33. d	34. a	35. d	36. b	37. a	38. a	39. d	40. a
41. b	42. c	43. d	44. d	45. a	46. d	47. d	48. c	49. d	50. a
51. c	52. b	53. a	54. d	55. b	56. b	57. c	58. a	59. a	60. c
61. a	62. c	63. a	64. b	65. a	66. a	67. c	68. c	69. c	70. d
71. b	72. c	73. a	74. b	75. d	76. c	77. b	78. a	79. b	80. a
81. a	82. b	83. c	84. d	85. a	86. b	87. c	88. d	89. d	90. a
91. a	92. c	93. c	94. c	95. c	96. c	97. d	98. b	99. a	100. b

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QUESTION BANK

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TITLE OF THE PAPER

FUNDAMENTALS OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

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Prepared by

Ms. P. AJITHA RUBANI
MS. S.SELVI SELIN PRABHA

Assistant Professor,
Department of Costume Design and Fashion,
Kongunadu Arts and Science College, Coimbatore.

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SECTION A

UNIT-I

1. A systematic investivate to find answer to the problem is _____.

- a) **Research** b)Knowledge c)Design d)Technique

2. Who defines research as a systematic investivate to find answer to the problem_____.

- a)Griinnel further **b)Burns** c)George d)Micheal

3. The procedure by which research go about work of describing and explaining are called_____.

- a)Design b)Sampling c)Knowledge **d)Research methodology**

4. Research can be design as search for_____.

- a)Design b)Sample c)Topic **d)Knowledge**

5. Procedure used in the research should be_____.

- a)mentioned b)Explain c)Good **d)adequately described**

6. Discriptive type survey and _____ kind

- a)Explain **b)Fact finding** c)Describe d)Search

7. Applied type of research is finding remedy to _____.

- a)Immediate** b)late c)Past d)Future

8. Fault in the research procedure should be reported by the_____.

- a)Researcher** b)Reporter c)Manager d)Officer

9. Which type of research refers to meaning , concept, symbols and character_____.

- a)Quontitative **b) Qualitative** c)Basic d)Applied

10. Research problem is a _____.

a) **Question** b) Answer c) Analyzing d) Information

11. In selecting the problem narrow or vague problem should be _____.

a) Selected **b) Avoided** c) Chosed d) Mentioned

12. Few factors to be considered or important of the subject _____.

a) Research b) Past time **c) Past involves** d) Timeline

13. Primary survey is the _____ step in technique include in designing a problem.

a) Far **b) Basic** c) Final d) Particular

14. In technique include in defining a problem developing the idea through _____.

a) People b) Technician c) Members d) Researcher

15. The master plan specific the methods is _____.

a) Research methodology **b) Research design**

c) Sampling d) Information

16. The frame work of conducting research is known as _____.

a) Sampling b) Knowledge **c) Research design** d) Project

17. Features of a good research is _____ and _____.

a) Data collected and research **b) Data collected and aspects**

c) Research and knowledge d) Adequate and aspects

18. Before conducting any research the research person should develop a _____.

a) Design **b) Research plan** c) Sampling d) Research design

19. The research plan include the overall purpose of the _____.

a) Research b) Design c) Sample d) Plan

20. Technique involve in defining a problem in general away is _____ and _____ survey.

- a) Primary & secondary **b) Primary & secondary** c) Primary & pilot
d) Primary & pilot

UNIT-II

21. The process of drawing a sample from a population is known as _____.

- a) **Sampling** b) Census c) Survey d) Research

22. Sample is subset of _____.

- a) Data b) Group **c) Population** d) Individual

23. Non probability form of sampling is _____.

- a) Random sampling b) Non random sampling c) Probability sampling
d) Quota sampling

24. Sampling in which a sampling unit can be repeated more than once is called _____.

- a) Sampling replacement b) Simple Sampling
c) Sampling with replacement d) Stratified sampling

25. People who are available volunteer and easily recruited are used in _____.

- a) Simple random sampling b) Cluster sampling
c) Systematic sampling **d) Convenience sampling**

26. Which of the following is the most efficient random sampling technique _____.

- a) Simple random sampling **b) Proportional stratified sampling**

- c) Cluster random sampling d) Systematic sampling

27. Standard deviation of sampling distribution of and statistic is called _____.

- a) Standard error** b) Type-I error

- a) Official documents **b) Personal documents**
- c) Archived research data d) Methodological data
46. Open-ended questions provide primarily_____.
- a) Confirmatory data **b) qualitative data**
- c) Predicative data d) Archived research data
47. Qualitative observation is usually done for _____.
- a) Exploratory Purposes** b) Structured c) Complete d) Probed
48. Qualitative is also called _____.
- a) Structured **b) Naturalistic** c) Complete d) Probability
49. Which one of the following is not a major method of data collection
- a) Questionnaires** b) Focus groups c) Complete d) Survey
50. Data collection method can be classified into _____.
- a) 2 b) 3 **c) 4** d) 5
51. A specific characteristics of sample is called _____.
- a) Variable **b) Statistic** c) Parameter d) Constant
52. Listing of the data in order of numerical magnitude is called _____.
- a) Raw data b) Discredit data **c) Arrayed data** d) Continuous data
53. Data that are collected by anybody for same specific purpose of use are called _____.
- a) Qualitative **b) Primary** c) Secondary d) Continuous
54. The data which have undergone any treatment previously is called _____.
- a) Primary **b) secondary** c) Symmetric d) Skewed

55. Methods of data collection can be classified into _____.

- a) 2 **b)3** c)4 d)5

56. Collection of data is _____.

- a) Research **b) Statistics** c) Fundamental d) Descriptive

57. The data collection method should be based on _____.

- a) Design** b) Sample c) Research Questions d) Research problem

58. The data collection is also important in _____.

- a) Deciding** b) Already available data c) Affecting d) Data based

59. Data collection method is _____.

- a) Identify issues** b) collected data c) No issue d) Detected issues

60. Appropriate data collection is based on _____.

- a) Primary data **b) Secondary data**
c) Collection of method d) Research Methodology

UNIT IV

61. Classification is the process of arranging data in _____.

- a) columns b) rows c) columns and rows
d) Groups according to the common characteristics

62. Classifying data on the basis of time is _____.

- a) geographical **b) Chronological** c) serial d) spatial

63. Classification according to class intervals leads to _____.

- a) probability distribution **b) Frequency distribution**
c) normal distribution d) binomial distribution

64. Diagrams and graphs are tools of _____.

- a) collection of data b) analysis **c) Presentation** d) none

65. If the cost of a component is Rs.500 and the total cost is Rs.2500, the

percentage representing this in a percentage bar diagram is _____.

- a)20 b)25 c)50 d)none

66.The shape of pie diagram is _____.

- a)square b)conical c)rectangle **d)circular**

67.To represent two or more interrelated data, we use _____.

- a) **bar diagram** b)pie diagram m c)histogram d)multiple bar

68.Histograms are _____.

- a)one dimensional **b)two dimensional** c)three dimensional d)none

69.The other name of cumulative frequency curve is _____.

- a)histogram b)historigram **c) give** d)pie diagram

70.The most important two dimensional diagram is _____.

- a)pie diagram** b)rectangular diagram c)square diagram d)bar diagram

71.Bar diagrams are _____ dimensional diagrams

- a)one** b)two c)three d)none

72.The suitable diagram for representing a frequency distribution is _____.

- a)historigram **b)histogram** c)ogive d)none

73.The point of intersection of the two ogives is _____.

- a)mean b)mode **c)median** d)none

74. A variant in geometrical shape is _____.

- a)diagrams** b)graphs c)both d)none

75.A grouping of related facts into classes is _____.

- a)classification** b)tabulation c)both d)none

76. The process of arranging data in rows and colums is _____.

- a)classification **b)tabulation** c)both d)none

77. The collection of data regarding births, marriages and deaths are called _____.
- a) health statistics b) medical statistics c) vital statistics **d) statistics**
78. Statistics can be considered as _____
- a) an art b) a science **c) art and a science** d) neither an art nor a science
79. Statistics deals with _____ data.
- a) Qualitative **b) Quantitative** c) both (a) and (b) d) none
80. The data which are collected by postal method are called _____
- a) primary data** b) secondary data c) raw data d) grouped data

UNIT V

81. Median is the _____
- a) Middle Most value** b) Most frequent value
c) Least value d) Greatest value
82. Range =
- a) L-S** b) L+S c) S-L d) none
83. Coefficient of Q.D =
- a) $\frac{Q_3 - Q_1}{Q_3 + Q_1}$ b) $\frac{Q_3 + Q_1}{Q_3 - Q_1}$ c) $\frac{Q_3 - Q_1}{2}$ d) none
84. Mode is _____
- a) Middle most value** b) Most frequent value
c) Least value d) Greatest value
85. Mean of 6, 7 and 8 is _____.
- a) 6 **b) 7** c) 8 d) none
86. The formula to measure Q.D is _____.

a) $\frac{Q_1 - Q_2}{2}$ b) $\frac{Q_1 + Q_2}{2}$ c) $\frac{Q_3 - Q_1}{2}$ d) $\frac{Q_4 - Q_2}{2}$

87. Empirical mode is equal to _____.

- a) **3median-2mean** b) 2median-3mean
c) 3(median-mean) d) 3(mean-median)

88. The value in a series which occurs most frequently is called _____.

- a) **mean** b) median c) mode d) none

89. The geometric mean of 2 and 8 is _____.

- a) 5 **b) 4** c) 3.2 d) none

90. Second quartile is nothing but _____.

- a) mode b) mean **c) median** d) geometric mean

91. The mean of 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45 and 5 is _____.

- a) 20 **b) 25** c) 30 d) none

92. The median of 15, 20, 5, 10, 30, 35, 15 is _____.

- a) 10 **b) 15** c) 130/7 d) none

93. Which one of the following is not a measure of dispersion _____.

- a) Range b) S.D c) Q.D **d) G.M**

94. The S.D of 2, 2, 2, 2, 2 and 2 is _____.

- a) 0** b) 1 c) 2 d) none

95. Range of 8, 12, 5, 15 and 10 is _____.

- a) 2 b) 5 **c) 10** d) none

96. If $Q_1=40$ and $Q_3=60$, $Q.D=$

- a) 20 **b) 10** c) 0 d) none

97. Coefficient of variation is _____.

- a) $\frac{\sigma}{X} \times 100$ b) $\frac{X}{X} \times 100$ c) $\frac{\sigma}{X}$ d) none

98. The sum of the deviations of the individual observations is zero when the deviations

are from _____.

- a) mode b) geometric mean c) median **d) arithmetic mean**

99. When mean = 40 and s.d. = 4 the coefficient of variation =

- a) 10** b) 40 c) 100 d) none

100. Range for the values 10, 4, 5, 2, 16 is

- a) 14** b) 6 c) 10 d) none

SECTION B

UNIT-I

5 MARK

1. Define research plan?
2. Define research design?
3. Define research problem?
4. How to selecting the problem .
5. Write short note on technique involve in defining a problem?
6. Give short note on Criteria of good research?
7. Write note on Characteristic of research?
8. How research can be define.
9. Give short note on Griinnel further adds and burns about research.
10. Give short note on any 5 types of research.

UNIT-II

11. What is sampling and define its types.
12. Define sampling design and uses?
13. Give short note on Steps involve in simple random sampling?

14. What is survey sampling.
15. Write short note on sampling design.
16. What are sampling techniques?
17. Give short note on probability sampling?
18. Write note on Non- probability sampling?
19. Define sampling design.
20. Give short note on Criteria of a good sample design.

UNIT-III

21. Give short note on data collection?
22. What is primary data?
23. Write short note on Observation and interview method of data?
24. Give short note on secondary data?
25. Differentiate between primary and secondary data?
26. What is questionnaire method and schedule method?
27. Write short note on data collection schedule method?
28. List out the case study method of data collection?
29. Define Guide lines?
30. Give short note on selection of appropriate method?

UNIT IV

31. Write any five characteristics of statistics.
32. Population in India in 5 census years is given. Represent this by simple bar diagram

year	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991
population(Crores)	36	44	55	68	84

33. Explain about classification data and its types.

34. Draw a histogram.

Weekly wage in Rs.(mid	310	330	350	370	390
------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

value):					
No. of labourers:	25	50	75	60	15

35. Construct a simple bar diagram showing the strength of students in four courses in a college.

Class :BA BBA BSc BCom

Number of students :600 400 500 300

36. Distinguish between classification and tabulation.

37. What are the limitations of statistics.

38. The following data show the seasonal fluctuations in production of wheat during 1986. Draw (i) Horizontal bar diagram and (ii) vertical bar diagram

month : sep oct nov dec

production in tones :150 300 500 400

39. Draw a percentage bar diagram for the following.

Food Rs.200

Education Rs.32

Miscellaneous Rs.80

Clothing Rs.48

Rent Rs.40

40. Country A B C D E

Population male 11.2 12 20 34 15

(in millions) female 8.9 10 19 38 20

Draw a component bar diagram for the above data.

UNIT V

41. Calculate the arithmetic mean

Marks	:40	50	54	60	68	80	Total
No. of students	:10	18	20	39	15	8	110

42. The marks scored by the students of a class are given below. Find median mark

Mark	:3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
No. of students	:1	5	6	7	10	15	10	5	59

43. Calculate the mode from the following.

Size	:10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Frequency	:10	12	15	19	20	8	4	3	2

44. Calculate Geometric mean for the following.

X	:10	15	25	40	50
F	:4	6	10	7	3

45. Find the correlation coefficient for

Aptitude score	productivity:	57	58	59	60	61	62	64
Index	:	67	68	65	72	72	69	71

46. Find the range and its coefficient from the following

8	10	5	9	12	11
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47. Weekly wages of a labourer are given below. Calculate Q.D. and Coefficient of Q.D.

Weekly Wages (Rs)	:100	200	400	500	600	Total
No. of Weeks	:5	8	21	12	6	52

48. Calculate the standard deviation of the following

X	:6	9	12	15	18
F	:7	12	13	10	8

49. Calculate the coefficient of variation

40 41 45 49 50 51 55 59 60
60

50. Calculate the Rank correlation

X	52	63	45	36	72	65	47	25
Y	62	53	51	25	79	43	60	33

SECTION C

UNIT-I

8 MARK

1. Give short notes on Types of research?
2. Define research and research about burns & griinnel.
3. Give short note on Characteristic of research and criteria of good research.
4. Write short note on Research problem and selecting the problem?
5. List out the Technique involves in defining a problem.
6. Define Research design?
7. Write note on Features of good research and research plan.
8. Give short note on characteristic of research.
9. Difference between research design and research problem.
10. Give short note on Research design and features of a good design?

UNIT-II

11. Give brief note on steps in sampling process ?
12. Explain in detail about method of sampling?
13. Describe the different between Probability and Non – probability?
14. Explain about Probability and its types?
15. Write detail note on Non probability and its types?
16. Advantages and Disadvantages of sampling design and its uses?
17. Write an account on importance of probability sampling?
18. Explain briefly about steps involve in sampling design?
19. Give detail note on sampling design in research?
20. Explain in detail about criteria of a good sample design?

UNIT- III

21. Explain briefly about data collection method?
22. Elaborate the collection of primary data and its types?
23. Detail account on secondary data?
24. Give an account on case study method of data collection?
25. Describe observation method and interview method and collection method?
26. Explain questionnaire and schedule for collection of data?
27. Distinguish between primary and secondary data?
28. Elaborate the steps involved in data collection?
29. Give detail note on methods of data collection?
30. Give a detail note on data collection and sampling method?

UNIT IV

31. Draw a histogram and frequency polygon.

C.I:	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80
F:	3	5	12	8	4

32. The frequency distribution of marks in mathematics obtained by 100 students in a class

is given below.

Marks:	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80-89	90-99
No. of students :	7	11	24	32	9	14	2	1

Draw the less than and more than ogives for this distributions.

33. Draw less than and more than frequency curves for the following and find median from

it.

Marks: 0-10 10-20 20-30 30-40 40-50 50-60

F : 3 9 15 30 18 5

34. Distinguish between graphs and diagrams.
35. What is bar diagram? State its various types.

36. Draw Ogives for the following frequency distribution.

Marks	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41-45
F	7	10	16	32	24	18	10	5	1

37. Draw a histogram and frequency polygon on the basis of the following data

mid value	: 18	25	32	39	46	53	60
f	: 10	15	32	42	26	12	9

38. Age (in years) : 10-20 20-30 30-40 40-50 50-60 60-70 70-80

No. of persons:	5		12	19	21	18	10	4
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Draw a frequency polygon and frequency curve for the above data.

39. Draw a pie diagram for the following.

Item of expenditure	percentage
1. Interest	26
2. Defence	13
3. Subsidies	6
4. Other non plan expenditure	10
5. States share of taxes and duties	15
6. Non plan assistance to state and UT govt.	6
7. State and UT plan assistance	10
8. Central plan	14
Total	100

40. Draw a pie diagram for the following data of sixth five year plan public sector outlays.

Agriculture and rural development	12.9%
Irrigation, etc	12.5%
Energy	27.2%

Industries and minerals	15.4%
Transport, communication etc	15.9%
Social services and others	16.1%
Total	100%

UNIT V

41. Calculate mean and median for the following

X:	50-100	100-150	150-200	200-250	250-300	300-350	350-400	400-450	450-500
F:	10	30	40	70	60	15	10	10	5

42. Calculate mean and mode

x:	0-20	20-40	40-60	60-80	80-100
f:	8	12	30	20	10

43. Calculate correlation coefficient for

Ht of father in inches :	65	66	67	67	68	69	71	73
Ht of son in inches :	67	68	64	68	72	70	69	70

44. For the data given here, give the quartile deviation and its coefficient

X :	351-500	501-650	651-800	801-950	951-1100
F :	48	189	88	47	28

45. Calculate standard deviation

Class interval :	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50
Frequency :	2	5	9	3	1

46. Marks in Economics and statistics for 10 students are given below. Calculate the rank correlation coefficient for them

Economics	30	50	25	30	60	70	80	65	75	85
Statistics	50	60	30	40	70	50	90	60	40	80

47. Find the coefficient of variation

C.I : 0-10 10-20 20-30 30-40 40-50

F : 7 12 24 10 7

48. Explain Scatter diagram.

49. Calculate standard deviation

life span (years): 4-6 6-8 8-10 10-12 12-14

no. of neon lights : 10 17 32 21 20

50. Calculate the Geometric mean

marks : 30-40 40-50 50-60 60-70 70-80 80-90 90-100

f : 15 13 8 6 15 7 6

KEYWORDS FOR ONEMARK

1.a	2.b	3.d	4.d	5.d	6.b	7.a	8.a	9.b	10.a
11.b	12.c	13.b	14.a	15.b	16.c	17.b	18.b	19.a	20.b
21.a	22.c	23.d	24.c	25.d	26.b	27.a	28.a	29.b	30.a
31.b	32.b	33.b	34.a	35.b	36.b	37.a	38.a	39.c	40.b
41.a	42.b	43.c	44.d	45.b	46.b	47.a	48.b	49.a	50.c
51.b	52.c	53.b	54.b	55.b	56.b	57.a	58.a	59.b	60.b
61.d	62.b	63.b	64.c	65.a	66.a	67.a	68.b	69.c	70.a
71.a	72.b	73.c	74.a	75.a	76.b	77.d	78.c	79.b	80.a
81.a	82.a	83.a	84.a	85.b	86.b	87.a	88.a	89.b	90.c
91.b	92.b	93.a	94.a	95.c	96.b	97.c	98.d	99.a	100.a

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(AUTONOMOUS)
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TITLE OF THE PAPER

TEXTILE PROCESSING

DEPARTMENT OF COSTUME DESIGN AND FASHION

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Prepared by
Mrs. C.SHEEBA
Assistant Professor,
Department of Costume Design and Fashion,
Kongunadu Arts and Science College, Coimbatore.

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SECTION B

1 MARK

UNIT 1

1. The only finish given to warp yarns before weaving is _____.

- a) Desizing **(b) Slashing** (c) Bio polishing (d) Singeing

2. How many methods are there for the application of finishes

- a) 2 **b) 3** c) 4 d) 5

3. The process that removes sizes and other substances applied to the yarns before weaving is

- a) Bleaching b) Decatizing c) Delusturing **d) Desizing**

4. The process where the fabric passes between two cylinders which exert pressure to apply the finish is _____.

- a) Cireing b) Schreinerizing **c) Calendaring** d) Glazing

5. The luster finish that is generally given to thermoplastic fibres are

- a) Embossing b) Lustering c) Moireing **d) Cireing**

6. The process done after shearing to remove the fibre ends from the surface is

- a) Brushing** b) Shearing c) Embossing d) Glazing

7. A mechanical finish that produces a three dimensional raised design or pattern which can be seen or felt on both sides is

- a) Weighting **b) Embossing** c) Shearing d) Brushing

8. The compound that is applied to reduce the static build up on fabrics in anti static finishes is

- a) Potassium b) Aluminium **c) Ammonium** d) Sulphur

9. Which one of the following is called as universal bleaching agents.

- a) Hydrogen peroxide** b) Phenol c) sodium chloride d) sodium hydroxide

10. The range of size of micro encapsulated finish

- a) 50- 100 microns b) 100 – 150 microns c) 0 – 5 microns **d) 5- 50 microns**

11. The binder that is used to bound microencapsulated finishes with the woven fabric is

- a) Blue vitriol b) Ethylene **c) Polyvinyl alcohol** d) Glycerol

12. In garment, the optical brightening agents are _____.

- a) Red, yellow, green b) Red, Blue, Violet c) **Red, Blue, green** d) Green, Blue, Violet
13. A chemical Compound that is used to add weight and body to the fabric is
 a) Nitric chloride b) **Stannic chloride** c) Chlorine Compound d) Nitrogen Compound
14. How many types are there in tented machines?
 a) **2** b) 3 c) 4 d) 5
15. In delustering, the chemical that is added in the spinning solution before extrusion is
 a) Sulphur dioxide b) Hydrogen peroxide c) Hydroxide d) **Titanium dioxide**
16. The process of burning of fibre ends projecting from the fabric by using one or more gas flames
 a) Burning b) **Singeing** c) Polishing d) Carbonizing
17. The process of removing surface fuzz due to the spun yarns is
 a) Scouring b) Mercerizing c) Bleaching d) **Bio polishing**
18. In slack mercerization, the cellulose fabric is dipped in
 a) Sulphur dioxide b) Hydroxide c) **weak acetic solution** d) Nitric chloride
19. Enzymes are _____.
 a) Carbohydrate b) RNA c) **Proteins** d) Fats
20. The Ph for enzyme desizing is _____
 a) **5.5 to 7.5** b) 1.1 to 1.2 c) 9.8 to 10.5 d) 1.2 to 3.5

UNIT II

21. The first synthetic dyes belonged to the class of _____.
 a) **Basic dye** b) Reactive dye c) Disperse d) Vat
22. Azic dye is also called as _____.
 a) Solid colours b) Liquid colours c) **Ice colours** d) Paste form.
23. Which dye is the largest and most commercially used _____
 a) Disperse dye b) Vat dye c) Reactive dye d) **Direct dye**
24. The disperse dyes are widely used on _____ fibers.
 a) Cotton b) Jute c) Nylon d) **Polyester**

25. Water sulphur dye are _____.

- a) soluble **b) Insoluble** c) Absorb d) Partial

26. Vat dye are mostly used for _____

- a) Scouring b) Moireing c) Dyeing **d) Printing**

27. Indigo ferra gives _____.

- a) Black shade b) White shade **c) Blue shade** d) Red shade

29. Which dye is non allergic?

- a) Basic dye **b) Natural dye** c) acid dye d) Azoic dye

29. Acid dyes on nylon held by _____.

- a) Electro static attraction** b) H₂ bonding c) Vander waals d) Magnetic attraction

30. Vat dyes are classified into _____.

- a) 2 b) 3 **c) 4** d) 8

31. This type of Dye suitable for sublimation transfer printing are _____

- a) Acid dye **b) Disperse dye** c) Direct dye d) Azoic dye

32. Jet dyeing machine is commonly used for dyeing of _____.

- a) Wool b) Cotton **c) Polyester** d) Viscose

33. Perspiration of direct dye is

- a) Poor b) Good c) Fair **d) High**

34. Which one is not complete bright shades of Azoic _____.

- a) White** b) Yellow c) Red d) Black

35. Direct dye fading is _____.

- a) Low **b) High** c) Poor d) Black

36. Reactive dye produce bright shades on _____.

- a) Cotton** b) Wool c) Denim d) Jute

37. Acid dyes are usually combined with _____

- a) Reactive dye **b) Basic dye** c) Disperse dye d) Direct dye

38. Batch dyeing is known as _____.

- a) Jet dyeing b) Paddle dyeing c) **Exhaust dyeing** d) Beck dyeing
39. Harda dye is prepared by _____.
- a) **Fruit** (b) Stem c) Leaf d) Wood
40. Which is one of the following is ancient dye _____.
- a) Madder b) Walnut c) Lac **d) Indigo blue**

UNIT 3

41. The outlook, comfort, ability and fashion of the garments is called _____.
- a) **Garment washing** b) Garment manufacturing c) Garment machine d) Apparel garment
42. The garment washing machine rated voltage
- a) 5 **b) 380** c) 260 d) 360.
43. The Newer method of stock dyeing is also called _____.
- a) **Bale dyeing** b) Package dyeing c) Piece dyeing d) Yarn dyeing
44. Yarn dyeing is also used for _____.
- a) Multi coloured **b) Solid colour fabric** c) Checks d) Plaids
45. Piece dyeing can be classified into
- a) 2 b) 3 **c) 4** d) 5
46. Batch dyeing is also called as _____.
- a) **Exhaust dyeing** b) Circulated dyeing c) Pinch dyeing d) Jet dyeing
47. Jig dyeing produces _____ colours.
- a) Lighter **b) Darker** c) Lighter to Darker d) Lighter to multi colours.
48. Pad dyeing accomplished with machine is called _____.
- a) Beam dye b) Jig dye **c) Dye pad** d) Dye bath of pad
49. Beam dyeing is used for _____.
- a) **Yarn** b) Dye bath c) Garment dyeing d) Fabric dyeing
50. Dyed garments can be classified into _____.

- a) **4** b) 6 c) 8 d) 10

51. In garment dyeing, how many bags are placed in dye bath _____.

- a) 10 – 20 **b) 10 – 50** c) 60 – 110 d) 90 – 150

52. Garment dyeing machine is appropriately called as _____.

- a) Package dryer **b) Rotary drum** c) Bale dryer d) Garment dryer

53. The motor is driven by paddle in _____.

- a) Dye bath b) paddle wheel **c) Dye tub** d) Perforated tub

54. In Beam dyeing, the entire warp beam is wound in a _____.

- a) Dye bath b) Perforated plate **c) Perforated cylinder** d) Paddle wheel

55. In package dyeing yarn is wound on a _____.

- a) Perforated spool** b) Perforated plate c) Perforated cylinder (d) Perforated rod

56. When dyeing is done after the fiber has been spun into yarn, it is called _____.

- a) Yarn dyeing** b) Piece Dyeing c) Stock dyeing d) Fabric dyeing

57. Yarns may be dyed in different forms _____.

- a) Beams** b) Padding c) Stock d) Top

58. The typical yarn dyed fabrics are _____.

- a) Jet dyeing **b) Gingham** c) Multi coloured fabrics d) Light coloured fabrics

59. When dyeing is done after the yarn has been woven into fabric, it is called _____.

- a) Yarn dyeing **b) Piece Dyeing** c) Stock dyeing d) Package dyeing

60. Skein dyeing is mostly used in _____.

- a) Dye bath method b) Fabric Dyeing method c) Wetting method **d) Yarn dye method**

UNIT 4

61. The word printing is derived from the Latin word is _____.

- a) Ironing **b) Pressing** c) Rubbing d) Blocking

62. Textile printing is one kind of _____.

- a) Localized dyeing** b) De localized dyeing c) Chemical dyeing d) Synthetic dyeing

63. Applying coloured patterns and decorate a fabric is called _____.

- a) **Printing** b) Pressing c) Ironing d) Rubbing
64. Viscose liquid is used to hold the pigment is called _____.
- a) Paste b) Printing c) **Print paste** d) Curing
65. While apply steaming the fixation is done in _____.
- a) a) Paste b) Printing c) Print paste d) **Curing**
66. How many special types of printing is used _____.
- a) 3 b) **4** c) 5 d) 6
67. Preparation of fabric stages can be classified into _____.
- a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) **4**
68. Fabric preparation is also known as _____.
- a) **Pre-treatment** b) Printing c) Printing technology d) Binder
69. The following chemical used for garment washing is _____.
- a) **Caustic soda** b) Sodium sulphate c) Acidic d) Sulphuric acid
70. How many gram of starch is applied in cotton fabric preparation _____.
- a) 46 b) 26 c) **16** d) 36
71. Cotton fabric dyeing preparation can be done in _____.
- a) Direct dye b) Vat dye c) Disperse dye d) **Reactive dye**
72. The derivative of thickening agents are _____.
- a) Gum b) **Albumen** c) Tamarind d) Starch
73. Wool and silk can be bleached with _____.
- a) Sodium hydrosulphate b) Sodium perborate c) **Hydrogen peroxide** d) Sodium hypochlorite
74. Starch paste is made from _____.
- a) Wheat flour b) **Wheat starch** c) Cold starch d) Carboxy methylated
75. The agent of thickening and fixing is _____.
- a) **Albumen** b) British gum c) Tamarind d) Snegal
76. Chemical which is used for printing paste preparation is _____.

a) Carboxyl b) Carboxyl oxide c) **Carboxymethylated** d) Methyl alcohol

77. The pigment which is used for cotton printing is _____.

a) Sodium b) **Sodium polyacrylates** c) Polyacrylates d) Sodium monochloro benzene

78. Straining is usually done by _____.

a) Scouring b) Bleaching c) Desizing d) **Squeezing**

79. The dyes which play an important role in silk printing is _____.

a) **Acid dye** b) Reactive dye c) Vat dye d) Sulphur dye

80. The one which helps to bond the pigment to the fiber is _____.

a) Thinner b) Thickner c) **Catalysts** d) Retardant

UNIT 5

81. Screen printing utilizes to control the location of the ink is _____.

a) Layer b) **Mask** c) Point d) Spot

82. Stencil printing method utilized commonly in _____.

a) Copper screen printing b) Zinc screen printing c) **Silk screen printing** d) Linen screen printing

83. Ink is forced through the squeegee and it is utilized with _____.

a) Pin b) **Stencil** c) Point d) Impression

84. Printing occurs by a heat that appropriately scans in _____.

a) **Print head** b) Thermal head c) Pressure head d) Density head

85. Discharge printing is also called as _____.

a) Linen screen printing b) Stencil printing c) Copper screen printing d) **Extract printing**

86. The method which is used for destroying the colouring agent is _____.

a) Chloride b) Sodium hydroxide c) **Chlorine** d) Hydroperoxide

87. Batik printing is a technique of _____.

a) **Wax resist** b) Natural dye c) Wax dye d) Direct dye

88. The term Batik is an _____.

a) Indonesian b) Egyptian c) **Indonesian Malay** d) Italian

89. In Batik, the resist with spouted tool is called a _____.

- a) **Tjanting** b) Wax resistance c) Drawing dots d) Resistance of Batik printing

90. In Batik printing the resist with a copper stamp is called _____.

- a) **Jjap** b) Wax c) Drawing dots d) Wax Resistance

91. Wood block printing is originate from _____.

- a) India **b) China** c) Asia d) America

92. The carved designs which is done by hand, it is approximately _____.

- a) 10 – 25 cm b) 18 – 23 cm **c) 18 – 25 cm** d) 16 – 40 cm

93. Screen printing can be classified into _____.

- a) 3 **b) 4** c) 8 d) 10

94. Silk Screen Printing is otherwise called as _____.

- a) **Serigraphy** b) Graph Printing c) Macro photo printing d) Photo emulsion

95. The oxidizing and reducing agents are used in _____ printing.

- a) Batik b) Stencil printing c) Screen printing **d) Discharge**

96. The earliest known form of printing is applied in paper is _____.

- a) Batik printing b) Stencil printing **c) Wood block printing** d) Discharge printing

97. Tie and Dye is a set of _____.

- a) Wax resist b) Resist **c) Resist dyeing** d) Dyeing

98. The dyes which is used for Tie and Dye process _____.

- a) Fiber reactive** b) disperse c) direct dye d) sulphur dye

99. Tie and Dyes are dyed with _____.

- a) Reactive dyes** b) Vat dyes c) Natural dyes d) Direct dyes

100. The dyes react with fibers at _____.

- a) Alkine **b) Alkaline** c) Sodium d) Acid

SECTION B

5 Marks

UNIT I

1. What are the textiles finishing?
2. What are the applications of finishes?
3. How would you classify, the types, process and durability of finishes?
4. How do you compare Basic, Aesthetic and functional finishes?
5. How do you compare Sizing and Desizing?
6. Write an account on Moireing and Scherinerizing process.
7. What are the chemical used for water repellent finish?
8. What is the main purpose of Functional finish?
9. Give short notes Anti-moth finish.
10. Write short notes on Enzymes finishes.

UNIT II

11. Write short notes on dyes and its importance.
12. Write short account on Pigments
13. Discuss about Acid dyes
14. Write short notes on Ice Color.
15. Give short notes on Direct.
16. Write Short notes on Disperses dyes.
17. Write short notes on Reactive Dyes and its types.
18. Discuss about Vat Dyes.
19. Write short notes on vegetable dyes.
20. Give short account on significance of Vegetable dyes.

UNIT III

21. What is the purpose of Dyeing?
22. Write short notes on Fiber stage dyeing its methods

23. Discuss on Top dyeing.
24. Write short notes on Solution Pigmentation.
25. What are major difference between Skein dyeing and Space dyeing?
26. How would you compare Union Dyeing and Cross dyeing?
27. Write short notes on Foam dyeing and solvent dyeing.
28. Write short account on Batch dyeing.
29. Write short notes on Package dyeing.
30. Give short notes on Combination dyeing.

UNIT IV

31. Write short notes on printing.
32. List the methods and styles of printing.
33. Give an account on history of printing.
34. Explain the styles of printing process.
35. Write short notes on preparation process of printing for cotton fabric.
36. Give a short account on preparation process of linen fabric for printing.
37. Write short notes the preparation process of wool fabric for printing
38. Discuss the role of thickeners in preparation of printing paste.
39. Give a short account on preparation of printing paste.
40. Write short notes on final treatment of printing process.

UNIT V

41. Discuss about the types of printing.
42. Write short notes on equipments used for screen printing.
43. Give short account on rotary screen printing.
44. Write notes Flat bed screen printing.
45. Give short account on types of resist printing.
46. Write short notes on discharge printing.
47. Write about the types of tie and die techniques.
48. Write about the equipments and tools of batik printing.
49. Discuss about the tools used for stencil printing
50. Write short notes on block printing.

SECTION C

8 Marks

UNIT I

1. Describe about textile processing
2. Write about need for textile processing
3. Explain the application of fabric finishes
4. Explain in detailed on the Classification of textile Finishing.
5. Detail notes on Basic Finishes process.
6. Elaborate notes on Aesthetic Finishes.
7. Details notes on Comfort related finishes.
8. Explain the classification fabric finishes
9. Elaborate on Enzymes and its application of textile processing
10. Give detailed notes on Advantages and limitation of Enzymes Finishes.

UNIT II

11. Write in Detail notes on Dyes and Pigments.
12. Detail writes on Synthetic and natural dyes.
13. How would you compare Dyeing and Printing?
14. Write in Detail notes on properties of Acid and Azoic dyes.
15. Detail Writes on properties of basic and Direct Dyes.
16. Explain the Detail writes on properties of Reactive dyes.
17. Elaborate on properties of Disperse and vat dyes.
18. Elaborate on application of vegetable dyes in textiles and its properties.
19. Give detailed notes on different types of vegetable dyes.
20. Elaborate on Advantages and limitation of Vegetable dyeing

UNIT III

21. Explain in detail on Stages of Dyeing.
22. Write in detail on Stock dyeing process.

23. Detail writes on Piece dyeing and its types.
24. Elaborate the types of Yarn dyeing process.
25. Detail notes on Winch dyeing process.
26. Detail writes on Jig Dyeing machine with neat sketch.
27. Elaborate on Pad Dyeing with neat diagram.
28. Elaborate on Jet Dyeing with neat sketch
29. Give detailed writes on garment dyeing with neat diagram.
30. Elaborate Write in detail on Methods of Dyeing.

UNIT IV

31. Differentiate printing and dyeing and printing in briefly.
32. Explain in detail writes on methods of printing.
33. Elaborate the preparation process of printing for cotton fabric.
34. Detail notes on the preparation process of printing for linen fabric.
35. Elaborate on the preparation process of polyester fabric for printing.
36. Detail notes on the preparation of silk fabric for printing.
37. Give an detail account on preparation process of wool fabric for printing.
38. List out the essential components used for preparation of printing paste.
39. Elaborate the preparation of printing paste.
40. Write in detail about the selection of thickeners.

UNIT V

41. Explain in detail notes on screen printing and its types.
42. Discuss about roller printing with a neat sketch.
43. Elaborate on the process involved in discharge printing.
44. Detail writes on the process of screen printing.
45. Write in detail notes on the process of resist printing.
46. Elaborate on batik printing and its techniques.

47. Elaborate the process involved in the tie and dye techniques.
48. Explain in detail writes on direct printing.
49. Write in detail notes on block printing.
50. Elaborate the process involved in stencil printing.

KEYWORDS

1.b	2.b	3.d	4.c	5.d	6.a	7.b	8.c	9.a	10.d
11.c	12.c	13.b	14.a	15.d	16.b	17.d	18.c	19.c	20.a
21.a	22.c	23.d	24.d	25.b	26.d	27.c	28.b	29.a	30.c
31.b	32.c	33.d	34.a	35.b	36.a	37.b	38.c	39.a	40.d
41.a	42.b	43.a	44.b	45.c	46.a	47.b	48.c	49.a	50.a
51.b	52.b	53.c	54.c	55.a	56.a	57.a	58.b	59.b	60.d
61.b	62.a	63.a	64.c	65.d	66.b	67.d	68.a	69.a	70.c
71.d	72.b	73.c	74.b	75.a	76.c	77.b	78.d	79.a	80.c
81.b	82.c	83.b	84.a	85.d	86.c	87.a	88.c	89.a	90.a
91.b	92.c	93.b	94.a	95.d	96.c	97.c	98.a	99.a	100.b

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**TITLE OF THE PAPER –VISUAL MERCHANDISING AND
DISPLAY**

DEPARTMENT OF COSTUME DESIGN AND FASHION

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Prepared by

Mrs.R.UMAMAHESWARI

Associate Professor and Head

Department of Costume Design and Fashion,

Kongunadu Arts and Science College, Coimbatore.

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SECTION A

Unit – I

- The critical element of retailing is _____ Merchandising
a) Visual b) Garment c) Fashion d) accessories
- Selling a product is incomplete without _____ its image
a) Communicating b) Advertising c) Promoting d) marketing
- _____ is very much need To build long term brand royalty in addition to the quality of product
a) Image b) Display c) Store d) Advertisement
- Visual merchandising is otherwise known as the _____
a) Silent salesman b) Visual professionals c) salesman d) Manager
- Lines are of _____ types
a) 3 b) 2 c) 4 d) 6
- _____ lines represent strength, pride, majesty and dignity.
a) Vertical b) Horizontal c) Curved d) Vertical
- _____ lines suggest an easy going restful quality.
a) Horizontal b) Vertical c) Diagonal d) Zigzag
- In a display, mirror image of other side is an example of _____.
a) Formal b) Informal c) Radial d) Asymmetrical
- Red, Orange, Yellow, Pink, Rust, Brown and Peach are _____ colour.
a) Cool b) Neutral c) Warm d) pastel
- _____ shows grace, charm and femininity
a) Vertical lines b) Horizontal lines c) Curved lines d) zigzag
- Diagonal lines is a line of _____
a) Action b) Rest c) Charm d) Excellent
- Earth tones are referred to as _____
a) Earth colours b) Eco activities c) Earth d) Environmental
- _____ is one that shows only one type of merchandise
a) Line of goods b) One item c) related d) Assortment
- In _____ kind display of items that go together are displayed
a) Assortment b) Related merchandise c) Variety d) One item display
- In _____ kind of display items go together and reinforce each other.
a) Related merchandise b) assortment) Variety d) One item

Unit – II

16. Which sign on the outside of the building, makes the first impression on the shopper.
- a) Shopping b) store c) Banners d) Lighting
17. _____ is a permanent awning for protection from the element and integral part of building façade.
- a) Marquees b) Store c) Sign board d) Banners
18. The use of hundreds and hundreds of light on building _____ & _____ can most effective for store event.
- a) Corner & store b) Facades and canopies c) roof & floor d) Opening and front
19. Outdoor fabric _____ are inexpensive and Expendable.
- a) Lighting b) Decoration c) Banners d) Dummies
20. Red geraniums could call attention to _____ display
- a) Country – casual b) Season c) Country – formal d) Country – variation
21. Some display person use the awning as device to cut down _____ & _____
- a) Shine and Glare b) shine and reflection c) Reflection and shade d) Glare and reflection
22. Which windows run parallel to the Street
- a) Straight front b) Straight Back c) Angled front d) Angled back
23. Which is the exclamation point in the design
- a) Marquees b) Banners c) Focal Point d) Store sign
24. _____ is a featured display space viewable from all sides
- a) Marquees b) Inland display c) Focal Point d) Banners
25. The runway become the _____ element inside the store
- a) Island display b) Focal display c) Awning d) Planters
26. _____ terms comes from theater where there is usually a bridge goes across the stage.
- a) Runway b) awning c) Catwalk d) display
27. Which is a Major area for Merchandize presentation
- a) Counter b) Display c) Walk away d) Runway
28. Museum Care is primarily display case that can on occasion serve as _____ area.
- a) Runway b) Counter c) Walk away d) Awning
29. In demonstration vibes the low cubes _____ or _____ inches tall
- a) 12 or 13 b) 15 or 16 c) 17 or 18 d) 20 or 21
30. _____ Boxes are miniature display windows or elevated display cases
- a) Ledges b) Shadow c) Reflection d) Glare

Unit – III

31. _____ is one of the stores most valuable asset
a) Mannequin b) Furniture c) Display board d) Lighting
32. Rest period given to the mannequin is called as _____
a) Rest hours b) Tune off c) Off time d) Working
33. Missy size mannequin are most _____ mannequins
a) Male b) Female c) Boys d) Girls
34. The _____ mannequin is of size 5
a) Junior b) Junior petite c) Petite d) full figured
35. The _____ mannequin is designed to wear the young girl's dress of size 8 to 10.
a) Petite b) Full figured c) Preteen d) Male
36. A _____ petite mannequin is the smaller woman's mannequin
a) Junior b) Full figured c) Preteen d) Male
37. _____ mannequins range from tiny lots to the preteens
a) Young man b) preteen c) Child d) Petite
38. There are _____ major types of wigs used for mannequin
a) Two b) Three c) Four d) Six
39. A _____ wig is highly lacquered or plasticized
a) Soft b) Hard c) hair d) None of the above
40. _____ wigs usually features coarser hair
a) Soft b) Hard c) plasticised d) lacquered
41. _____ wig is better suited to the semi realistic mannequin
a) Hard b) Soft c) Plastic d) Threaded
42. _____ wigs emulate the softness of natural hair
a) Plastic b) Threaded c) Soft d) Hard
43. _____ wigs can be combed and brushed
a) Hard b) Soft c) plasticised d) lacquered
44. _____ wig can never be restyled
a) Soft b) Plastic c) Threaded d) lacquered
45. In _____ mannequin makeup is neither natural or realistic
a) Semi abstract b) Realistic c) Abstract d) Semi realistic

Unit -IV

46. _____ is a change of proportion, an abnormal size relationship is an attention -getter.
a) Contrast b) Scale c) Repetition d) Humour
47. _____ accomplishes with light and colour what a change of scale or proportion accomplishes with line an form.
a) Humour b) Mirror c) Contrast d) Scale
48. This is helps to add a depth, width and height to a display _____
a) Scale b) Nostalgia c) Motion d) Mirror
49. _____ props and scenes of the “Good old days” can be used to lend their charm and acceptability to unknown and untested merchandise.
a) Nostalgia b) Motion c) Shock d) Props
50. The _____ is intended to draw and attract the curious over to the window for a better view of the merchandiser.
a) Motion b) Surprise c) Shock d) Contrast
51. _____ can be delightful and ingratiating, capable of charming and amusing their audiences.
a) Surprises b) Shock c) Props d) Nostalgia
52. There is a whole industry that does nothing but produce _____ to enhance merchandise presentation
a) motion b) mirror c) props d) contrast
53. A _____ window should always say..... “They lived happily ever after”
a) anniversaries b) bridal c) Christmas d) back to school
54. Symbols of _____ also include owls, foxes and squirrels storing up knowledge and black board, chalkboard ,and mortarboards for the graduates.
a) bridal b) career fashion c) anniversaries d) back-to-school and college
55. _____ can appear to an architect ’s, doctor’s or the conference fable for the board.
a) career fashion b) back to school and college c) bridal d) anniversaries d) Nostalgia
56. The _____ is a selling tool.
a) signage b) drawings c) lifestyle graphic d) career fashion
57. _____ is one of the oldest and most dependable stencil reproduction techniques for making signs and posters.
a) silk-screening b) tusche c) bleeding d) squeegee

58. _____ is refers to the use of oversized photographs, blow ups, light box, art, artwork, sketches and enlarged prints.

- a)graphic b)signage c)drawings d) lifestyles

59.A store that uses a dozen or more of the copy card or price card would do better with a _____

- a)proof press b)hand-lettering c)calligraphy d)sign machines

60.A standard measures of half sheet is _____

- a)14 "by 22 " b)22 " by 28" c)11" by 14 " d)7" by 11"

UNIT-V

61.Point of purchase used to be synonymous with _____

- a)pulse shopping b)impulse shopping c)pulse trading d)impulse trading

62. _____ units can be permanent, semi permanent, temporary or promotion

- a)point of purchase b)designing c) production d)R&D

63.Point of purchase advertising institute _____

- a) POPOI b) PAPOI c) POPAI d) PAPAI

64.Which are the display and showing of special materials.

- a)exhibit b)point of purchase c)sale d)store

65. _____ is usually presentation of an item or items that are on loan for limited time.

- a)permanent exhibit b)temporary exhibit c)travelling exhibit d)outdoor exhibit

66. _____ are commercial venture wherein a manufacturer or distributor will show line of merchandise.

- a)trade show b)fashion show c)exhibit d)point of purchase

67.Which exhibit is broad, all inclusive term for movable or portable display.

- a)permanent exhibit b)temporary exhibit c)travelling exhibit d)outdoor exhibit

68. _____ exhibit must have flexibility so that it can expand or contract as space permit.

- a)travelling b)outdoor c)permanent d)temporary

69. A successful exhibit often will carry to it's theme by means of an identifying and well-publicized _____.

- a) logo or trade mark b)lettering c)photo mutual d)blowups

70.In some ways, a _____ is like a window display as part of a promotion.

- a)advertising b) visual merchandising c)merchandising d)fashion show

71. _____ are the major attributes of a visual merchandisers
 a) sincerity and honesty b) creativity and imagination c) dedication and hard work d) decision making
72. POP stands for _____
 a) purchase of point b) pin of point c) point of purchase d) pure of purchase
73. _____ is another relatively new and very big marketing with job for visual merchandisers
 a) party design b) special events c) malls d) mannequins
74. _____ represents a collection of an individual's best and most creative work
 a) fashion show b) window display c) project d) portfolio
75. NADI stands for _____
 a) national association of display industries b) national administration of display industries
 c) national admission of display industries d) national admire on display industries

SECTION B

Unit – I

1. Write briefly about the store image
2. Write short notes on Visual Merchandising
3. Define Line and explain its types.
4. Briefly write on vertical lines
5. Differentiate formal and informal balance
6. How is dominance used in composition?
7. Explain Repetition.
8. Give some examples for displays based on lines
9. How elements of design are useful in displays?
10. Give short notes on colour.
11. Briefly write on the importance of color in visual merchandising.
12. Briefly write on colour families.
13. Briefly write on item and life of goods display
14. Give short notes on 'Line-of-goods' display.
15. Give short notes on semi realistic setting.

UNIT II

16. Describe how store exterior convey a store's character and image?
17. Deliberate about marquees.

18. Write briefly about outdoors lighting.
19. Define banners.
20. Summarize windows in front design.
21. Explain Awnings.
22. Give short notes on corner window.
23. What are planters.
24. Describe focal point.
25. Write briefly about Island display.
26. Explain risers or platform.
27. Deliberate the runway.
28. What is demonstration?
29. How should display in 100% traffic area be handled?
30. Explain about T-walls.

Unit – III

31. Give short notes on mannequins.
32. What are the aspects to be considered in mannequin selection
33. Mannequin is a silent sales person. Comment
34. Explain the term “time off”
35. Why mannequins should be given “time off”
36. Write briefly on the importance of time off given to mannequins.
37. Explain the term “time off” and bring out its importance.
38. Briefly explain the Realistic mannequins.
39. Bring out the features of realistic mannequins
40. Briefly explain the points to remember while selecting mannequins
41. Briefly explain the Junior petite mannequin.
42. Give short notes on child mannequins
43. Briefly explain the types of wigs used for mannequin
44. Bring out the features of hard wigs
45. Explain the features of soft wigs in brief.

Unit – IV

46. Explain the following term.
a)contrast b)humor c)nostalgia
47. Explain the importance of attention-getting device in the creation of visual presentation.
48. Describe about motion.
49. Write short note on surprise or shock.
50. Discuss about the following terms
a)anniversaries b)back to school and college c)bridal
51. Explain about career fashion and in which places it appear?
52. Write short notes on graphics.
53. Explain how graphics might be used to enhance a display of womens formal wear.
54. How do the store's signs impact store image.
55. Describe the silk-screening process. When is silk screening the most appropriate method for sign making?
56. Explain the types of signs and cards.
57. What are the two major criteria on which a sign is judged?
58. Explain the importance of contrast in the window display.
59. Briefly write on clearance sales.
60. Explain the following terms
a)repetition b)mirror c)motion

UNIT V

61. Explain point of purchase?
62. Uses of point of purchase?
63. Describe designing a pop unit?
64. List the type of exhibit and define exhibit?
65. Difference between permanent and temporary exhibit?
66. Differentiate Travelling and outdoor exhibit?
67. Write briefly about planning the exhibit?
68. Explain trade show?
69. Write Problems overcome in the outdoor exhibit?
70. Write the difference between fashion show and display.

71. Explain about Malls?
72. write on the techniques used for interior display
73. Deliberate home fashion and food presentation.
74. Give short notes on trade show and exhibit design.
75. Explain styling

SECTION C

Unit – I

1. Write in detail about the visual merchandising
2. Explain in detail about the concept of store image
3. Explain in detail about the importance of Visual Merchandising
4. In detail explain about the relationship of store image and Visual Merchandising
5. Explain about the customer's attraction to the shop through visual marketing with suitable examples.
6. How visual merchandising does helps in retailing? Explain in detail.
7. Write in detail about the tools used in visual merchandising
8. In detail explain about the Visual Merchandising in display
9. Give the importance of lines in display.
10. Explain Vertical lines and horizontal lines and their application in visual merchandising.
11. How does lighting draw shoppers towards a particular store and particular area with in the store?
12. List out the suggestions for using light effectively.
13. What is texture? How can textures be suggestive of merchandise and settings?
14. With suitable example explain in detail the promotional display
15. List the types of display settings and explain realistic setting with suitable example

Unit – II

16. Difference between awnings and marquees.
17. List the four major types of exterior store window and explain it?
18. What is marquees and how can it used in Visual Merchandizing.
19. Explain about outdoor lighting and Banners.
20. Elaborate planters and sign.
21. Explain how store exterior convey about awning and windows in store front design.
22. What is ledge? What types of displays are but suited for ledges?
23. What is facia? Explain how is used?
24. Elaborate on counters and display casers

- 25 .Explain in detail the runway and catwalk
- 26 .Write on the advantages of enclosed interior display boxes
- 27 .Explain in detail focal point and island display
- 28 .Discuss on riser or platform and runway
- 29 .Write on museum cases and demonstration boxes
- 30 .Explain in detail about shadow boxes

Unit – III

- 31 .Detail the criteria used to select a mannequin for a store
- 32.Discuss the average fashion life expectancy of a mannequin
- 33.Explain how a mannequin can be a store's silent sales person
- 34.What is the relationship between mannequin and store image
- 35.Describe the types of mannequins and explain headless mannequins in detail.
- 36.How should wigs be selected for store mannequin
- 37.Make a list of types of realistic mannequin and explain the petite mannequin in detail.
- 38.Mannequin acts as silent sales person in a store. Discuss.
- 39.Give an detailed account on types of wigs available for mannequins.
- 40.In detail explain the measurements and sizes required for each type of realistic mannequin.
- 41.In detail explain semi abstract and semi realistic mannequin
- 42.Explain the types of realistic mannequins in detail
- 43.Explain Abstract and headless mannequin in detail
- 44.In detail explain the accessories for realistic mannequin
- 45.Bring out the situations in which headless mannequin would be appropriate.

UNIT IV

- 46.Elaborate the techniques for preparing signage .
47. List three household items that could be creatively used as props in a jewellery display.
Explain how you would utilise these items to support your display theme.
- 48.Explain in detail about props with an example.
- 49Elaborate the term surprise shock.
50. Elaborate the importance of festive occasions window display with an suitable example.
- 51.Where can a visual merchandiser acquire display props that are both interesting and cost effective?
Briefly explain about it?
- 52 .What are the key functions of graphics?

53. Elaborate the difference between punch board machine and the proof press?
54. Discuss about the sizes for signs and cards.
55. Summarise about the graphics in retail store.
56. Discuss about the signage.
57. Summarize about familiar symbols
58. How are graphics used in retail store and graphics life style.
59. How scale and contrast are essential for window display
60. Elaborate a term motion and write on importance of motion in window display

UNIT V

61. Elaborate about Exhibits? And it's types?
62. What is Exhibit system? What criteria should be used in the selection of exhibit systems?
63. Distinguish among permanent exhibits, temperate exhibits, and travelling exhibits?
64. What is the major different between a fashion show and a display?
65. Elaborate the correlation between a fashion show setting and the background of a display window.
66. Determine the theme for a showing women's fashion for Diwali. The show is to be held in a retailer's own women's wear department, so space is limited. How would you set the scene?
67. What type of props, lighting and music would you use for Christmas
68. What are the two basic tools get a job in the visual merchandizing? Describe each thoroughly.
69. What item should be included in a visual merchandizing portfolio?
70. Elaborate the importance of visual merchandising.
71. Discuss about the good criteria of fashion show?
72. Elaborate the different between fashion show and window display.
73. Discusses a importance of window display for sales growth.
74. For each of the following career areas, explain how visual merchandizing stills could prove to be beneficial
 - a) Trade show and exhibit design
 - b) Home fashion field
 - c) Styling
 - d) Party design
 - e) Special events
 - f) Fixture design
75. Summarize about visual merchandizing and its importance
76. Summarize about the importance of the fashion show in a fashion industries.

KEY FOR SECTION A

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
a	b	d	a	d	a	a	a	c	c
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
a	a	b	b	a	b	a	b	c	a
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
d	a	c	b	b	c	a	b	c	b
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
a	c	b	b	c	a	c	a	b	b
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
a	a	b	b	d	b	c	d	a	a
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
a	c	b	d	a	c	a	b	a	a
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
b	a	c	a	b	a	c	a	a	d
71	72	73	74	75					
b	a	a	d	a					