

MAHATMA GANDHI UNIVERSITY, KOTTAYAM

MGU-UGP (HONOURS)

FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION

(2024 ADMISSION ONWARDS)

MG1DSCTXL100 – TEXTILE SCIENCE

Duration: 1.5Hrs

Maximum Marks: 50

Students should attempt at least one question from each course outcome to enhance their overall outcome attainability.

Part A

Multiple Choice Questions

Answer **All** Questions

Each question carries **1** mark

1. Lengthy fibres are [U] [1]
a) Staple fibres b) Coarse fibres c) Fine fibres d) Filament fibres
2. Wool fibre is made up of [U] [2]
a) Cellulose b) Vitamin c) Keratin d) Hydrocarbons
3. A number that indicates the fineness or diameter of a yarn. [U] [3]
a) Count b) Denier c) Twist d) Density
4. Which of the following is a fancy weave? [U] [4]
a) Plain b) Twill c) Pile d) Satin
5. Example for a regenerated fibre. [U] [1]
a) Polyester b) Rayon c) Nylon d) Acrylic
6. Acetic acid is used in the manufacture of [U] [2]
a) Nylon b) Cotton c) Rayon d) Polyester
7. Which pinning produces bulky two-layered yarns? [U] [3]
a) Ring b) Rotor c) Hand d) Open-end
8. A type of matted fabric that consists of textile fibers condensed and pressed together. [U] [4]
a) Braids b) Net c) Felt d) Needle-punched
9. Yarns that contain larger and usually looser fiber clusters than slub yarns [U] [3]
a) Chenille b) Novelty c) Flake d) Ratiné
10. Fabrics made up of a mix of two or more different raw fibres. [U] [4]
a) Doubled b) Plied c) Blended d) Mixed

[1 x 10 = 10]

Part B

Fill in the Blanks Questions

Answer **All** Questions

Each question carries **1** mark

11. Silk is an example of an _____ fiber. [U] [1]
12. The process of separating cotton fibers from seeds is known as _____. [U] [2]
13. In hand spinning, a _____ is often used to help twist and align the fibers manually. [U] [3]
14. Drill is an example of _____ fabric. [U] [4]
15. A ____ refers to fabrics where yarns of different types are used in the fabric construction. [U] [4]

16. _____ fibers are man-made fibres. [U] [1]
17. Flax is commonly used to make _____ fabric, which is cool and breathable. [U] [2]
18. _____ yarn has a looped or curly texture, often used to add bulk. [U] [3]
19. _____ weave involves weaving two layers of fabric simultaneously. [U] [4]
20. Nets are open, mesh-like fabrics created by _____ or knotting yarns. [U] [4]

[1 x 10 = 10]

Part C

Answer in One Word or One Sentence

Answer **All** Questions

Each question carries **1** mark

21. Give the key characteristic of cotton fibre. [U] [1]
22. Mention the property of silk that gives it a shiny appearance. [U] [2]
23. In hand spinning, what is often used to assist in twisting fibers? [U] [3]
24. Recall the structure of a plain weave fabric which makes it extremely strong. [U] [4]
25. Name the type of yarn made by twisting together two or more plied yarns. [U] [3]
26. What type of fiber is obtained from plants, animals, or minerals? [U] [1]
27. When burned, what odor does nylon emit? [U] [2]
28. What does a higher yarn count indicate? [U] [3]
29. List any variation of twill weave. [U] [4]
30. Which weave is known for its ability to create complex patterns in fabric? [U] [4]

[1 x 10 = 10]

Part D

Short Answer Questions

Questions **any five** Questions

Each question carries **2** marks

31. Differentiate between filament fibres and staple fibres. [U] [1]
32. How can silk and wool be identified using microscopic test? [U] [2]
33. Briefly explain yarn twist and yarn count. [U] [3]
34. Discuss extra warp and extra weft designs. [U] [4]
35. Write a short note on hand spinning. [U] [3]
36. Draw the design of 5 end satin and list its variations. [U] [4]

[5 x 2 = 10]

Part E

Long Answer Questions

Questions **any two** Questions

Each question carries **5** marks

37. Classify textile fibres according to its source of origin. [U] [1]
38. Discuss in detail about the processing of cotton fibre. [U] [2]
39. Explain the Ring spinning process with a neat flow chart. [U] [3]
40. Elaborate on any three non-woven fabric construction methods. [U] [4]

[2 x 5 = 10]

MAHATMA GANDHI UNIVERSITY, KOTTAYAM

MGU-UGP (HONOURS)

FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION

(2024 ADMISSION ONWARDS)

MG1MDCFDG100– ELEMENTS AND PRINCIPLES OF DESIGN

Duration: 1Hr

Maximum Marks: 35

Students should attempt at least one question from each course outcome to enhance their overall outcome attainability.

Part A

Answer in One Word or One Sentence

Answer **All** Questions

Each question carries **1** mark

1. What is the term for the surface quality of an object, which can be tactile or visual? [U] [1]
2. Give the type of line suggests movement and action. [U] [1]
3. Recall the name we call the outer shape or outline of a garment? [U] [1]
4. Which colour scheme uses colours that are opposite each other on the colour wheel? [A] [2]
5. How would you use a complementary color scheme to make text and buttons stand out for better readability? [A] [2]
6. Name of the tool that shows the relationships between colors? [A] [2]
7. Which principle involves the use of a focal point to draw attention? [U] [3]
8. What type of balance uses symmetry to create visual stability? [U] [3]
9. Why is unity and cohesion used in a design? [U] [3]
10. What design element would you adjust to make a garment appear slimmer? [A] [4]

[1 x 10 = 10]

Part B

Short Answer Questions

Answer **any five** Questions

Each question carries **2** marks

11. Explain the importance of “space” in a design composition. [U] [1]
12. Choose an analogous color scheme and explain why it’s effective in creating a soothing, harmonious look for a brochure that makes readers feel relaxed. [A] [2]
13. State the concept of the “golden ratio” and its significance in design. [U] [3]
14. How does emphasis function in a design? [U] [3]
15. If a designer wants to create a garment that looks balanced but asymmetrical, which type of balance should they use? Explain why? [A] [4]
16. Describe how a designer might use emphasis in a dress to highlight the waist. [A] [4]

[2 x 5 = 10]

Part C

Long Answer Sentence

Answer **any three** Questions

Each question carries **5** marks

17. Describe the role of texture in creating visual interest in a design composition. [U] [1]
18. Explain in detail the three dimensions of colour: hue, value, and saturation. [A] [2]
19. Propose the difference between repetition and alternation in rhythm with suitable drawings. [U] [3]
20. Describe how a designer might use color, line, and texture to create an illusion of height in a garment. Provide examples of specific clothing styles or design choices. [A] [4]

[5 x 3 = 15]