C–1597	Sub. Code
	81642

B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2024

Fourth Semester

Fashion and Apparel Merchandising

HISTORIC COSTUMES AND TEXTILES OF INDIA

(2019 onwards)

Duration : 3 Hours Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A (10 × 2 = 20)

Answer **all** questions.

1. What is costume?
2. What is Ikkat printed textile?
3. What is Assam costume?
4. Enlist the traditional costume.
5. What is J and K costume?
6. What is Maharashtra costume?
7. What is Pallava period jewellery?
8. What is Tribal jewellery?
9. What is hand embroidery?
10. What is Gujarat embroidery?

Part B (5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** questions.

11. (a) Describe the origin of costume.

Or

(b) Discuss the properties of Kashmir shawls.

12. (a) Describe the costume used in Tamil Nadu state.

Or

(b) Explain the Bihar traditional costume.

13. (a) Discuss the traditional costume of Madhya Pradesh.

Or

(b) Explain the traditional costume of Haryana.

14. (a) Describe the Chola period jewellery costume.

Or

(b) Explain about Gupta period jewellery.

15. (a) Write a note on Traditional embroideries.

Or

(b) Explain about Rajasthan embroidery.

Part C

$(3 \times 10 = 30)$

Answer **all** questions.

16. (a) Discuss the type and technique used to develop Patola costume.

Or

(b) Describe the development of Pochampalli silk sarees in detail.

17. (a) Discuss the traditional costume of Kerala state.

Or

(b) Explain the Traditional costume of Gujarat state.

18. (a) Explain the jewellery used in Mughal period.

Or

(b) Discuss the Kashmir embroidery in detail.

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C–1598	Sub. Code
	81643

B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2024

Fourth Semester

Fashion and Apparel Merchandising

APPAREL AND QUALITY CONTROL

(2019 onwards)

Duration : 3 Hours Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A (10 × 2 = 20)

Answer **all** questions.

1. Distinguish between cost of quality and value of quality

2. Define quality.

3. Outline the concept of quality control program.

4. Define flow chart.

5. What is meant by failure mode effect analysis?

6. Define the term six sigma.

7. Draw a process flow-chart for sample preparation in apparel industry.

8. Name any four sewing defects.

9. Appreciate the benefits of ISO.

10. What is Quality Audit?

Part B (5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** questions.

11. (a) Discuss the concept of cost of quality.

Or

(b) Explain the dimensions of quality.

12. (a) What is a control chart? What are its objectives?

Or

(b) Explain the fishbone diagram for sewing defect.

13. (a) Explain the objectives and benefits of implementing TPM in an industry.

Or

(b) Explain the Kaizen theory.

14. (a) Differentiate between quality assurance and quality control.

Or

(b) Mention the importance of in-process inspection.

15. (a) What factors influence the frequency of quality audit?

Or

(b) Write short note on : ISO 14000 and SA 8000.

Part C

$(3 \times 10 = 30)$

Answer **all** questions.

16. (a) Explain the points given in both the 4-point and 10-point systems for various faults.

Or

(b) Explain the seven tools of quality control with suitable illustration.

17. (a) Define garment checking procedure. What are the most common garment defects? Give probable causes and remedies for any one garment defect.

Or

(b) Explain the inspection procedure of raw materials in an apparel industry.

18. (a) Explain the basic concept of ISO 9000 certification. What are the advantages and implementation barriers of the same?

Or

(b) Explain the quality control in cutting and sewing department.

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C–2351	Sub. Code
	81614

B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2024.

First Semester

Fashion and Apparel Merchandising

BASICS OF TEXTILE MANUFACTURING

(2023 onwards)

Duration : 3 Hours Maximum : 75 Marks

Section A $(10 \times 1 = 10)$

Answer **all** the questions.

1. Which classification of fibers includes materials that are produced through chemical processes from natural materials like wood pulp or bamboo?
   (a) Synthetic fibers (b) Mineral fibers
   (c) Protein fibers (d) Regenerated fibers

2. Which type of polymerization involves the use of initiators and free radicals to grow polymer chains through the addition of monomers?
   (a) Step–growth polymerization
   (b) Ionic polymerization
   (c) Radical polymerization
   (d) Anionic polymerization

3. What is the primary source of raw material for natural fibers like cotton or flax used in the fiber manufacturing process?
   (a) Plant-based materials
   (b) Recycled plastic bottles
   (c) Petroleum-derived chemicals
   (d) Animal hides

4. What is a common use of jute, a natural fiber known for its strength and affordability?

(a) Upholstery and carpeting

(b) High-performance sports equipment

(c) Medical sutures

(d) Luxury fashion apparel

5. In the process of making synthetic fiber yarn, what method is commonly used to extrude molten polymer material through spinnerets to form fibers?

(a) Weaving (b) Wet-spinning

(c) Melt-spinning (d) Combing

6. What is the primary characteristic of “novelty yarn" in its classification?

(a) Consistency in texture

(b) Varied and irregular textures and appearances

(c) High tensile strength

(d) Recycled material content

7. What is the primary machine used in the woven fabric production process to interlace two sets of yarn, typically at right angles to each other?

(a) Sewing machine (b) Weaving loom

(c) Knitting machine (d) Spinning wheel

8. What type of loom uses a jet of air to propel the weft yarn through the shed, making it suitable for high-speed production of lightweight fabrics?

(a) Handloom (b) Power loom

(c) Jacquard loom (d) Air-jet loom

9. Which type of knitting needle is characterized by a smooth, pointed tip and is often made of materials like metal, wood or plastic?

(a) Circular needle (b) Double-pointed needle

(c) Straight needle (d) Cable needle

10. Which type of knitting is often used to crate stretchy and elastic fabrics like swimwear and lingerie due to its inherent stability and resistance to runs or snags?

(a) Weft knitting (b) Warp knitting

(c) Circular knitting (d) Crochet knitting

Section B

$(5 \times 5 = 25)$

Answer **all** questions.

11. (a) Discuss about the types of polymerization.

Or

(b) What is meant by end uses of jute? Brief out.

12. (a) Discuss about the properties and uses of linen.

Or

(b) Write the properties and uses of polyester.

13. (a) Write a brief note on yarn count and twist.

Or

(b) Write short note on roving and cone winding.

14. (a) Write a brief note on Projectile loom.

Or

(b) Distinguish between plain weave and Twill.

15. (a) Compare knitted fabric and woven fabric.

Or

(b) Discuss on the essential weaving operation.

Section C (5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** questions.

16. (a) Write a detailed note on man made fibers.

Or

(b) Explain the primary characteristics of textile fibers.

17. (a) Describe the manufacturing process of wool fiber.

Or

(b) Elaborate on the manufacturing process of viscose rayon.

18. (a) Discuss about the mechanical spinning of yarn manufacturing process.

Or

(b) What are fancy yarns? Explain its classifications.

19. (a) Explain the elements and components of a simple loom.

Or

(b) Write a detailed note on basic weaves and its properties.

20. (a) Explain the working process of double jersey machine.

Or

(b) Elaborate on the types of knitting needles and stitches.

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C–2352

Sub. Code
81623

B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2024

Second Semester

Fashion and Apparel Merchandising

FABRIC MANUFACTURE

(2023 onwards)

Duration : 3 Hours Maximum : 75 Marks

Section A (10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** questions.

1. What are the major components of a loom?

   (a) Warping and sizing beams

   (b) Healds and reeds

   (c) Needles and sinkers

   (d) Hooks and shuttles

2. What is the purpose of the shuttle in weaving?

   (a) To hold the fabric

   (b) To carry the weft yarn across the warp

   (c) To adjust the tension of the warp

   (d) To clean the loom

3. What are fancy weaves known for?
   (a) Their simplicity
   (b) Their complex patterns
   (c) Their single color appearance
   (d) Their high cost

4. Which weave is characterized by a diagonal pattern?
   (a) Plain (b) Satin
   (c) Sateen (d) Twill

5. What does stitch density refer to in knitting?
   (a) The number of loops per unit area
   (b) The thickness of the yarn
   (c) The type of knitting machine
   (d) The tension applied to the yarn

6. What term describes the number of stitches per inch in knitting?
   (a) Needle gauge (b) Stitch density
   (c) Yarn quality (d) Loop tension

7. What is the knitting action of a latch needle?
   (a) It catches the yarn and forms a loop.
   (b) It pushes the fabric downward.
   (c) It holds the sinker in place.
   (d) It rotates around the cylinder.

8. What are the three types of stitches in weft knitting?
   (a) Knit, weave, slip
   (b) Knit, tuck, miss
   (c) Knit, purl, slip
   (d) Knit, tuck, purl

9. What is the primary application of non-wovens?

(a) Automotive industry

(b) Food packaging

(c) Construction materials

(d) Medical and hygiene products

10. Which technique involves interlocking fibers using mechanical, thermal, or chemical processes?

(a) Bonding (b) Fusing

(c) Felting (d) Netting

Section B $(5 \times 5 = 25)$

Answer **all** questions.

11. (a) Describe the major components of a loom.

Or

(b) Evaluate the importance of process control in weaving.

12. (a) Compare and contrast the characteristics of plain, and twill weaves.

Or

(b) Discuss the role of computer-aided design (CAD) software in modern woven design.

13. (a) Define knitting terms such as course, wales, loop (open loop, closed loop, face loop, back loop), stitch density.

Or

(b) Discuss the significance of stitch formation in knitting.

14. (a) Differentiate between latch, spring beard, and compound needles.

Or

(b) Define weft knitting and discuss its various types of stitches.

15. (a) Discuss the application of non–woven textile.

Or

(b) Explain the dry laid web forming machine.

Section C $(5 \times 8 = 40)$

Answer **all** questions.

16. (a) Describe the process sequence of weaving preparatory processes.

Or

(b) Discuss the significance of each weaving motions in the production of woven fabrics.

17. (a) Discuss the unique characteristics and applications of hack-a-back weaves in textile design.

Or

(b) Define fancy weaves and provide examples.

18. (a) Explain the working of single jersey knitting machine.

Or

(b) Discuss the yarn quality requirements specific to knitting.

19. (a) Explain the function of knitting elements such as needles, sinkers, cams, and cylinders in the knitting process.

Or

(b) Discuss the differences between flat knitting and other knitting methods.

20. (a) Provide an overview of non-woven fabrics, including types and manufacturing techniques.

Or

(b) Discuss the application of nonwoven in various fields such as healthcare, automotive, construction, and fashion.

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C–2353	Sub. Code
	81624

B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2024.

Second Semester

Fashion and Apparel Merchandising

PRINCIPLES OF PATTERN MAKING

(2023 onwards)

Duration : 3 Hours Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A $(10 \times 1 = 10)$

Answer **all** questions.

1. What is the significance of grain in cutting and construction?

   (a) It ensures the durability of the garment.

   (b) It determines the direction of fabric stretch.

   (c) It enhances the aesthetic appeal of the garment.

   (d) It facilitates easier folding and packaging of the garment.

2. Why is it important to prepare fabric before cutting?

   (a) To remove any wrinkles or creases.

   (b) To increase the fabric's strength and durability.

   (c) To ensure accurate pattern placement and cutting.

   (d) To improve the fabric's drape and hand feel.

3. What are the steps involved in drafting a basic bodice front and back?

   (a) Tracing the body's silhouette onto paper, adding seam allowances, and refining the pattern.

   (b) Measuring key body points, drafting the basic shape, and adjusting for fit.

   (c) Cutting fabric directly on a dress form, pinning darts and seams, and finalizing the pattern.

   (d) Folding a piece of paper into quarters, sketching the basic bodice shape, and cutting along the lines.

4. What principles govern pattern drafting?

   (a) Proportion, balance, and ease

   (b) Symmetry, texture, and color

   (c) Contrast, emphasis, and rhythm

   (d) Shape, line, and form

5. What are the steps involved in preparing a blouse for fitting?

   (a) Cutting fabric and sewing

   (b) Making pattern alterations

   (c) Ironing the fabric

   (d) Adding buttons and zippers

6. When solving fitting problems in a blouse, which technique involves adjusting the seams to ensure proper alignment?

   (a) Trimming

   (b) Basting

   (c) Seam ripping

   (d) Topstitching

7. What is pattern grading?

(a) Enlarging or reducing a pattern to create multiple sizes

(b) Adding decorative elements to a pattern

(c) Sewing the pattern pieces together

(d) Cutting the fabric according to the pattern

8. What is a manual master grade in pattern grading?

(a) Digitally altering patterns

(b) Hand-drawing pattern alterations

(c) Using a grading machine

(d) Following standard sizing charts

9. How should fabric with bold designs be laid out for cutting pattern pieces?

(a) Randomly

(b) In a single layer

(c) With pattern matching

(d) Vertically

10. What is the appropriate layout for asymmetric designs?

(a) Symmetrical layout

(b) Double layer layout

(c) Random layout

(d) Single layer layout

Part B (5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** questions.

11. (a) Describe the importance of body measurements in garment construction.

Or

(b) Explain the role of fabric preparation in cutting and construction.

12. (a) Compare and contrast the methods of pattern making through drafting and draping.

Or

(b) Outline the principles of pattern drafting.

13. (a) Explore the various styles created by shifting blouse darts and adding fullness to the bodice.

Or

(b) Discuss the role of personal preferences and style choices in selecting fitting techniques for different blouse designs.

14. (a) Discuss the importance of pattern alteration in garment construction.

Or

(b) Define pattern grading and discuss its significance in mass production.

15. (a) Define pattern layout and explain its purpose in garment construction.

Or

(b) Explore strategies for maximizing fabric usage when dealing with insufficient cloth.

Part C

$(5 \times 8 = 40)$

Answer **all** questions.

16. (a) Compare and contrast the body measurements needed for ladies versus boys and men.

Or

(b) Discuss why standardization is crucial in the fashion industry and how it facilitates mass production of clothing.

17. (a) Compare the steps involved in drafting basic bodice front and back with draping techniques.

Or

(b) Describe the steps in drafting a basic bodice front and back, as well as a sleeve.

18. (a) Define the standards of a good fit in garment construction. Discuss the importance of fit in relation to comfort, mobility, and aesthetics.

Or

(b) Identify common fitting problems in blouses and propose fitting solutions for each issue.

19. (a) Outline the general principles for pattern alteration. Discuss common alteration techniques such as lengthening, shortening, and adjusting seam allowances.

Or

(b) Explore the challenges associated with pattern alteration and grading for non-standard body shapes.

20. (a) Explain the different types of pattern layouts for various fabric designs, including lengthwise striped designs, bold designs, asymmetric designs, and one-way designs. Discuss considerations for each layout type.

Or

(b) Discuss the importance of precision and attention to detail in pattern layout and transferring pattern markings.

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