

**C-7893**

**Sub. Code**

**91813**

**B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2026**

**First Semester**

**Fashion Design**

**INTRODUCTION TO TEXTILES**

**(2023 onwards)**

Duration : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

**Part A**

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** questions.

1. The short length man-made yarns are called \_\_\_\_\_ yarns.  
(a) Complex (b) Filament  
(c) Spun (d) None of these
2. Which is an elastomeric fiber?  
(a) Acrylic (b) Mod Acrylic  
(c) Nylon (d) Spandex
3. Spinning of yarn means\_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Denier (b) Twisting  
(c) Tex (d) Pulling
4. Symmetrical balance occurs when the space within a garment is divided into \_\_\_\_\_ parts.  
(a) Equal (b) Un equal  
(c) Three (d) Four

5. When the design elements work well together \_\_\_\_\_ in achieved.
- (a) Rhythm                      (b) Balance  
(c) Proportion                (d) Harmony
6. Triangular-shaped folds of fabric stitched to control fullness are called
- (a) Gathers                      (b) Pleats  
(c) Darts                        (d) Hem
7. The process of converting waste material into new product and objects is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Recreation                (b) Redesigning  
(c) Reformation               (d) Recycling
8. The process of converting fibers directly into fabric is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Weaving                    (b) Spinning  
(c) Knitting                    (d) Felting
9. Colors which are exact Opposite to each other on color wheel are
- (a) Analogous                 (b) Monochromatic  
(c) Complimentary            (d) Tetrad
10. Lightness or darkness of a color is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Value                        (b) Intensity  
(c) Brightness                 (d) Dullness

**Part B**

(5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** questions, choosing either (a) or (b)

11. (a) Explain the importance of textiles.

Or

- (b) What are the chemical based procedures used in textile manufacturing?

12. (a) Explain the fundamental principle of knitting.

Or

(b) What is glass fiber and Where it is used?

13. (a) What are the characteristics of protective textile?

Or

(b) What are the fibers used in textile industry?

14. (a) What are the different types of cotton available?

Or

(b) Write down the advantages and disadvantages of silk.

15. (a) Explain finishing treatments and its need.

Or

(b) Describe decorating textiles.

### Part C

(5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** questions, choosing either (a) or (b)

16. (a) Explain the applications of textile technology.

Or

(b) Describe the methods of fabric formation.

17. (a) Write down the classification of fabrics and their uses.

Or

(b) Differentiate thermoplastic and non thermoplastic.

18. (a) What are the primary properties of textile fiber?

Or

(b) Explain the microscopic appearance of fiber.

19. (a) Write down the advantages and disadvantages of polyester.

Or

(b) Write notes on: (i) Linen (ii) Rayon

20. (a) Explain the need of quality control at each stage of manufacturing.

Or

(b) Describe the characteristics of sports wear on clothing comfort.

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**C-7894**

**Sub. Code**

**91823**

**B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2026**

**Second Semester**

**Fashion Design**

**TEXTILE MANUFACTURING**

**(2023 onwards)**

Duration : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

**Part A**

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** questions.

- Which of the following is the first step in spinning?  
(a) Carding                      (b) Ginning  
(c) Drawing                      (d) Combing
- Which spinning method uses a roving frame?  
(a) Ring Spinning              (b) Air Jet Spinning  
(c) Rotor Spinning              (d) Friction Spinning
- Which of the following is a primary motion in weaving?  
(a) Warp tensioning              (b) Shedding  
(c) Shuttle motion              (d) Jacquard motion
- What is the purpose of sizing in weaving?  
(a) To twist yarns  
(b) To strengthen warp yarns  
(c) To open the fabric  
(d) To produce patterns

5. What type of knitting is used for single jersey fabric?  
(a) Weft knitting      (b) Warp knitting  
(c) Circular knitting   (d) Flatbed knitting
6. Which machine is used for producing tricot fabrics?  
(a) Raschel knitting machine  
(b) Single jersey machine  
(c) Interlock machine  
(d) Jacquard knitting machine
7. Which fiber is most commonly used for sewing threads?  
(a) Nylon                      (b) Polyester  
(c) Cotton                      (d) Silk
8. Which property is essential for sewing threads?  
(a) Elasticity  
(b) Smooth surface  
(c) High tensile strength  
(d) All of the above
9. What is a key difference between carded and combed yarns?  
(a) Combed yarns are stronger and smoother  
(b) Carded yarns are stronger  
(c) Combed yarns are weaker  
(d) No difference
10. What is the cause of unevenness in yarn?  
(a) Faulty spinning      (b) Excessive tension  
(c) Poor fiber quality   (d) All of the above

**Part B**

(5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** questions, choosing either (a) or (b)

11. (a) Briefly describe the blow room process and its significance.

Or

- (b) Compare carding and combing processes in spinning.

12. (a) Define the primary, secondary, and auxiliary motions in shuttle weaving.

Or

- (b) Explain the purpose and process of warping in weaving.

13. (a) Explain the principles of weft knitting and its applications.

Or

- (b) Compare the Raschel and Tricot knitting machines.

14. (a) List and explain the essential quality requirements of sewing threads.

Or

- (b) Discuss the properties of polyester sewing threads and their advantages.

15. (a) Write a short note on the defects in knitted fabrics and their remedies.

Or

- (b) Write a short note on the causes of unevenness and imperfections in yarns.

**Part C**

(5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** questions, choosing either (a) or (b)

16. (a) Explain the complete sequence of spinning processes from blow room to cone winding.

Or

- (b) Explain the objectives and process of roving, doubling, winding and reeling.

17. (a) Explain the process flow and objectives of winding, warping, sizing, and drawing-in.

Or

- (b) Discuss the types of shuttleless weaving, highlighting their advantages and applications.

18. (a) Discuss the classification of knitting machines and their applications.

Or

- (b) Explain the principles and elements of warp knitting.

19. (a) Explain the complete manufacturing process of sewing threads, including quality control parameters.

Or

- (b) Discuss the properties and applications of fancy sewing threads.

20. (a) Compare the properties of 100% cotton yarns and blended yarns.

Or

- (b) Discuss the causes and remedies for common fabric defects like floats, holes, and missing ends.

**C-7895**

**Sub. Code**

**91833**

**B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2026**

**Third Semester**

**Fashion Design**

**HISTORY OF INDIAN COSTUMES**

**(2023 onwards)**

Duration : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

**Part A**

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** questions.

1. Which of the following factors does not influence clothing preferences?
  - (a) Climate
  - (b) Social norms
  - (c) Cuisine
  - (d) Cultural practices
  
2. Which era is recognized for the “Sunga style” of draped costumes?
  - (a) Indus Valley
  - (b) Vedic
  - (c) Mauryan and Sunga
  - (d) British
  
3. Which ancient civilization first introduced clothing made of Cotton?
  - (a) Roman
  - (b) Greek
  - (c) Indus Valley
  - (d) Mughal

4. Which accessory was prominent during the Mughal period?
- (a) Beaded necklaces
  - (b) Turbans with jeweled ornaments
  - (c) Iron bangles
  - (d) Wooden bracelets
5. Which embroidery is typical of Punjab?
- (a) Phulkari
  - (b) Kantha
  - (c) Chikankari
  - (d) Mochi
6. Which fabric is traditionally woven in Varanasi?
- (a) Himru
  - (b) Brocade
  - (c) Baluchar
  - (d) Bandhani
7. Which state is famous for its Pheran?
- (a) Maharashtra
  - (b) Gujarat
  - (c) Jammu & Kashmir
  - (d) Tripura
8. What is the primary use of Dacca sarees?
- (a) Religious ceremonies
  - (b) Daily wear
  - (c) Weddings and festive occasions
  - (d) Workwear
9. What is the traditional costume for women in Tamil Nadu?
- (a) Mekhela
  - (b) Saree
  - (c) Lehenga
  - (d) Ghagra

10. Bakhu, Kho, Patuka, Dumbun, Tago are costumes of
- (a) Nagaland                      (b) Andhra  
(c) Telangana                      (d) Sikkim

**Part B**

(5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** questions, choosing either (a) or (b)

11. (a) What are ornaments, and how are they used in costumes?

Or

- (b) Write a detailed note on the functions of clothing in various societies.

12. (a) Write a short note on the costumes and accessories of the Gupta period.

Or

- (b) Explain the importance of turbans during the Mughal period.

13. (a) Discuss the weaving techniques of Kancheepuram silk.

Or

- (b) Explain the significance of Phulkari embroidery.

14. (a) Brief on the costumes of West Bengal.

Or

- (b) Highlight the costumes of Uttarpradesh.

15. (a) Explain the significance of Mekhela Chador in Assam.

Or

- (b) Brief on the costumes worn in Union territory of Daman and Diu.

**Part C**

(5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** questions, choosing either (a) or (b)

16. (a) Explain the origin of clothing and how it has evolved over time.

Or

- (b) Discuss the factors that affect clothing habits and preferences in detail.

17. (a) Discuss the significance of the Mauryan and Sunga periods in costume history.

Or

- (b) Describe the significance of clothing and accessories during the Indus Valley Civilization.

18. (a) Explain the importance of embroidery in traditional Indian textiles.

Or

- (b) Discuss the traditional textiles of the Southern region of India.

19. (a) Write a detailed note on the costumes of Northeast Indian states.

Or

- (b) Discuss the influence of geography on the costumes of different regions of India.

20. (a) Discuss about the costumes worn in south India.

Or

- (b) Discuss about the costumes worn in Meghalaya and Mizoram

**C-7896**

**Sub. Code**

**91834**

**B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2026**

**Third Semester**

**Fashion Design**

**GARMENT MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGY**

**(2023 onwards)**

Duration : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

**Part A**

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** questions.

1. What is the correct sequences in the garment manufacturing process?
  - (a) Pattern making → sewing → cutting → finishing
  - (b) Cutting → Pattern making → sewing → finishing
  - (c) Pattern making → Cutting → sewing → finishing
  - (d) Cutting → finishing → Pattern making → sewing
  
2. The garment size specification sheet include \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) sewing techniques used in production
  - (b) details of garment dimensions and tolerances
  - (c) fabric selection guidelines
  - (d) quality control checklist

3. Which factors is most crucial in analyzing a garment before production?
  - (a) The price of the garment
  - (b) Market trends and demands
  - (c) Fabric type, design features and functionality
  - (d) Stitching speed
  
4. Which process involves creating a layout for cutting fabric pieces?
  - (a) spreading
  - (b) stitching
  - (c) pressing
  - (d) making
  
5. The primary objective of apparel manufacturing technology
  - (a) to minimize raw material usage
  - (b) to ensure efficient production of quality garments
  - (c) to focus on fashion trends only
  - (d) to automate retail processes
  
6. The direct cost of garment production is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) overheads
  - (b) labor costs
  - (c) administrative expenses
  - (d) marketing expenses

7. Who is responsible for final quality approval in garment production?
- (a) merchandiser
  - (b) production supervisor
  - (c) quality control authority
  - (d) fabric supplier
8. Why are buttonhole reinforcements important?
- (a) to enhance the garments appearance
  - (b) to prevent the fabric from tearing at the buttonhole
  - (c) to simplify the sewing process
  - (d) to reduce the production cost
9. Which type of zipper is ideal for heavy-duty garments like jackets?
- (a) invisible zipper
  - (b) metal zipper
  - (c) coil zipper
  - (d) plastic zipper
10. Which of the following is a key quality parameter for buttons?
- (a) resistance to washing and cracking
  - (b) stretchability and insulation
  - (c) water absorption and color fastness
  - (d) padding and elasticity

**Part B**

(5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

11. (a) What is the primary objective of garment manufacturing technology?

Or

- (b) Why is workflow balancing essential in manufacturing?

12. (a) Define functional garments with an example.

Or

- (b) How does fabric spreading influence cutting accuracy?

13. (a) Write the importance of specification sheet.

Or

- (b) Why packaging is very important in Apparel Industry?

14. (a) Recall about Quality control authority.

Or

- (b) Explain the work process of button and buttonhole machine.

15. (a) Infer the role of Accessories in garment.

Or

- (b) Explain the role of Elastics in improving comfort of the garment.

**Part C**

(5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

16. (a) Discuss the advantages and challenges of adopting computer-aided design (CAD) in garment production.

Or

- (b) Explain the functions of finishing department in ensuring garment quality.

17. (a) Analyze the role of market making and cutting in optimizing fabric utilization.

Or

- (b) Discuss the factors affecting fabric selection and how they influence the final product.

18. (a) Describe in detail about computer pattern making.

Or

- (b) With an example explain costing of garment.

19. (a) Explain the role of quality assurance in garment production.

Or

- (b) Discuss the challenges involved in the sampling process.

20. (a) Discuss the importance of zippers as fasteners in garments.

Or

(b) Explain the role of wadding in insulation and comfort property.

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**C-7897**

**Sub. Code**

**91843**

**B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2026**

**Fourth Semester**

**Fashion Design**

**HISTORIC COSTUMES**

**(2023 onwards)**

Duration : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

**Part A**

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** questions.

1. Which century is known for the beginning of elaborate costume embellishments?  
(a) 15<sup>th</sup> century      (b) 16<sup>th</sup> century  
(c) 18<sup>th</sup> century      (d) 20<sup>th</sup> century
2. In which century did the bustle become a prominent feature of women's dresses?  
(a) 17<sup>th</sup> century      (b) 18<sup>th</sup> century  
(c) 19<sup>th</sup> century      (d) 20<sup>th</sup> century
3. The American costume between 18<sup>th</sup>–20<sup>th</sup> century is characterized by:  
(a) Simple lines  
(b) Heavy jewelry  
(c) Bustles and bonnets  
(d) Sarongs

4. War bonnet is a headdress associated with
  - (a) Egypt
  - (b) India
  - (c) America
  - (d) Africa
  
5. Which African country is known for its colorful kente cloth?
  - (a) Egypt
  - (b) Ghana
  - (c) Kenya
  - (d) Morocco
  
6. The Yoruba people of Nigeria are known for their:
  - (a) Tartan
  - (b) Boubou
  - (c) Sarafan
  - (d) Yukata
  
7. Kimono is a traditional costume of:
  - (a) China
  - (b) Japan
  - (c) Thailand
  - (d) Myanmar
  
8. The headdress worn by Egyptian Pharaohs is called:
  - (a) Fez
  - (b) Turban
  - (c) Nemes
  - (d) Fedora
  
9. The traditional Scottish male attire is known as:
  - (a) Kilt
  - (b) Sarafan
  - (c) Kimono
  - (d) Djellaba
  
10. Which European country is famous for its lace textiles during the 18th century?
  - (a) Germany
  - (b) France
  - (c) Portugal
  - (d) Hungary

**Part B**

(5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

11. (a) Describe the key features of 18th-century European costume.

Or

- (b) Write a short note on the development of 19th-century costumes.

12. (a) Outline the characteristic features of American costumes during the 18th century.

Or

- (b) Explain any two headdresses used in American costume history.

13. (a) Briefly discuss the costume and textile style of Kenya.

Or

- (b) Describe the embellishments used in Nigerian traditional dress.

14. (a) List the components of traditional Chinese costume.

Or

- (b) Write about traditional attire of Myanmar with accessories.

15. (a) Write a note on textile designs and dress of Scotland.

Or

- (b) Discuss the Hungarian folk costume briefly.

**Part C**

(5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

16. (a) Discuss the costume evolution and textile embellishments of the 18th century.

Or

- (b) Compare the costume developments of the 18th centuries.

17. (a) Explain the costumes of America from the 18th to the 20th century with illustrations.

Or

- (b) Describe the changes in American headdresses and accessories over time.

18. (a) Elaborate on the traditional African costumes of Ghana and South Africa.

Or

- (b) Describe in detail the role of textile patterns and symbolic meanings in African dress.

19. (a) Explain Asian traditional costumes of Japan, Thailand, and Pakistan.

Or

- (b) Describe the traditional accessories and fabric prints used in Sri Lankan and Chinese attire.

20. (a) Analyze the costume traditions of France, Italy, and Britain during the 18th century.

Or

- (b) Discuss the role of headdress and embellishments in European traditional costumes.

**C-7898**

**Sub. Code**

**91844**

**B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2026**

**Fourth Semester**

**Fashion Design**

**TEXTILE CHEMICAL PROCESSING**

**(2023 onwards)**

Duration : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

**Part A**

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** questions.

1. Degumming is done for
  - (a) Polyester
  - (b) Cotton
  - (c) Silk
  - (d) Wool
2. What is the main purpose of singeing?
  - (a) Dyeing
  - (b) Removing stains
  - (c) Removing protruding fibers
  - (d) Bleaching
3. Which chemical is commonly used for scouring cotton?
  - (a) Sodium chloride
  - (b) Sodium hydroxide
  - (c) Acetic acid
  - (d) Sulfuric acid

4. Mercerization improves:
  - (a) Softness
  - (b) Water repellency
  - (c) Dye uptake and luster
  - (d) Shrinkage
  
5. Acid dyes are mainly used for:
  - (a) Polyester
  - (b) Wool
  - (c) Cotton
  - (d) Nylon
  
6. Reactive dyes form a bond with:
  - (a) Polyester
  - (b) Cellulose
  - (c) Protein
  - (d) Acetate
  
7. Which printing method uses engraved rollers?
  - (a) Rotary printing
  - (b) Screen printing
  - (c) Roller printing
  - (d) Digital printing
  
8. Pigments require a \_\_\_\_\_ for fixation on fabric.
  - (a) Binder
  - (b) Mordant
  - (c) Alkali
  - (d) Acid
  
9. Which finish makes fabric resistant to ignition?
  - (a) Anti-static
  - (b) Flame retardant
  - (c) Soil release
  - (d) Anti-microbial
  
10. Stone wash finish is given to which fabric?
  - (a) Linen
  - (b) Polyester
  - (c) Denim
  - (d) Cotton

**Part B**

(5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

11. (a) Write the objectives of chemical processing.

Or

- (b) Explain the process of desizing.

12. (a) Describe the process and purpose of bleaching.

Or

- (b) Explain the mechanism of mercerization.

13. (a) Differentiate between direct and reactive dyes.

Or

- (b) Write a short note on mordant dyes and their applications.

14. (a) Explain the constituents of printing paste.

Or

- (b) Discuss the after-treatment of printed goods.

15. (a) Write a note on functional finishes — any three.

Or

- (b) Describe the process of denim finishing.

**Part C**

(5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

16. (a) Describe the chemical processing sequence for cotton fabric.

Or

- (b) Explain the preparatory processes used for polyester/cellulosic blends.

17. (a) Explain the principle and mechanism of singeing.

Or

(b) Describe the mechanism and machinery used in scouring

18. (a) Write in detail about the application and properties of disperse dyes.

Or

(b) Discuss the method and control parameters in dyeing with vat dyes.

19. (a) Explain various styles of printing.

Or

(b) Describe the printing process using reactive dyes on cotton.

20. (a) Elaborate on different types of finishing techniques.

Or

(b) Describe the functional finishes with suitable examples.

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**C-7899**

**Sub. Code**

**91851**

**B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2026**

**Fifth Semester**

**Fashion Design**

**APPAREL COSTING TECHNIQUE**

**(2023 onwards)**

Duration : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

**Part A**

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** questions.

1. Which of the following is a characteristic of policy cost?
  - (a) It is incurred due to changes in government policy
  - (b) It relates to costs that are part of strategic decisions
  - (c) It refers to costs related to regular operational activities
  - (d) It is incurred during product development
  
2. Which of the following costs are NOT included in conversion cost?
  - (a) Direct labor
  - (b) Direct materials
  - (c) Manufacturing overhead
  - (d) Depreciation on machinery

3. Overhead costs include:
  - (a) Direct material costs
  - (b) Direct labour costs
  - (c) Indirect costs like rent, utilities, and administrative expenses
  - (d) Cost of raw materials used in production
  
4. Which of the following is an example of a fixed production overhead?
  - (a) Direct material costs
  - (b) Depreciation of factory building
  - (c) Wages of production workers
  - (d) Shipping costs for raw materials
  
5. What is the primary cost driver in the production of printed fabrics?
  - (a) Raw material cost
  - (b) Labor costs for printing
  - (c) Machine wear and tear
  - (d) Overhead costs for dyeing
  
6. In determining the standard cost for striped fabric, which of the following would likely have the highest impact on cost variation?
  - (a) Type of yarn used
  - (b) Color pattern design
  - (c) Machine efficiency
  - (d) Cost of dyeing

7. Which of the following costs would be included in the checking process of garment production?
- (a) Cost of raw materials
  - (b) Wages of the quality inspector
  - (c) Cost of packaging
  - (d) Factory rent
8. In cost estimation, the INCO term that includes the cost of shipping and insurance up to the destination port is:
- (a) EXW (Ex Works)
  - (b) DAP (Delivered at Place)
  - (c) CIF (Cost, Insurance, and Freight)
  - (d) FOB (Free on Board)
9. Which of the following is NOT a component of the CMT (Cut, Make, Trim) cost in apparel production?
- (a) Fabric cost
  - (b) Direct labor cost for cutting
  - (c) Packaging cost
  - (d) Cost of sewing thread
10. For international apparel costing, which of the following must be factored in the cost breakdown?
- (a) Only domestic shipping costs
  - (b) Import/export duties
  - (c) Packaging cost
  - (d) Wages of local employees

**Part B**

(5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

11. (a) Explain any five essential requirements of a good costing system.

Or

- (b) Define differential cost and discuss its importance in cost-benefit analysis.

12. (a) Explain the term “overheads” and with three examples.

Or

- (b) Differentiate between the cost of production and total cost.

13. (a) Discuss the factors influencing the cost of embroidered fabrics?

Or

- (b) Compare on how the cost components of woven fabrics differ from knitted fabrics?

14. (a) What are INCO terms, and how do they simplify international trade transactions?

Or

- (b) Explain the concept of Cost, Insurance and Freight (CIF)

15. (a) Outline the steps involved in deriving the cost of pyjamas, from fabric to final product.

Or

- (b) Discuss the challenges in costing ladies’ wear, especially for garments with intricate designs or embellishments.

**Part C**

(5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

16. (a) Explain the advantages and disadvantages of replacement cost and historical cost in apparel costing and provide any two examples of how they can be applied in different scenarios.

Or

- (b) Enumerate the concept of replacement cost in the apparel industry in detail.
17. (a) Explain the concept of direct wages and discuss the role of direct wages in calculating the prime cost.

Or

- (b) Define prime cost and explain how it is calculated.
18. (a) Discuss the factors involved in determining the standard cost for knitted fabrics.

Or

- (b) Compare the cost estimation process for woven and knitted fabrics. Discuss how factors such as fabric construction, elasticity, and production techniques contribute to differences in cost.
19. (a) Explain INCO terms (e.g., FOB, CIF, DDP) and its impact on cost estimation for shipping and logistics.

Or

- (b) Discuss on how the choice of packaging material, packaging labor, and packaging size influence the total cost?

20. (a) Explain the concept of Cut, Make, and Trim (CMT) cost analysis for various apparel products such as pyjamas, children's wear, and ladies' wear?

Or

- (b) Discuss the process of overhead allocation in apparel production in detail.
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**C-7900**

**Sub. Code**

**91852**

**B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2026**

**Fifth Semester**

**Fashion Design**

**THEATER COSTUMES**

**(2023 onwards)**

Duration : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

**Part A**

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** questions.

1. What is the primary function of a theatre costume?
  - (a) To provide comfort to the actor
  - (b) To convey the character's personality and social status
  - (c) To showcase the designer's creativity
  - (d) To distract the audience from the plot
  
2. What is a "proscenium" stage?
  - (a) A stage with seating on three sides
  - (b) A stage surrounded by the audience on all sides
  - (c) A stage with a picture-frame style opening
  - (d) A stage with no physical boundaries
  
3. What type of lighting is used to highlight specific actors or areas of the stage?
  - (a) Ambient lighting
  - (b) Spotlights
  - (c) Backlighting
  - (d) Floodlights

4. What is a key challenge when designing costumes for a pageant?
  - (a) Balancing the complexity of the costume with the need for mobility
  - (b) Ensuring the costume is identical for every participant
  - (c) Ensuring the costumes are monochromatic
  - (d) Creating costumes that are too simple
  
5. Which of the following is an example of a “set property” in theater?
  - (a) A chair used by an actor
  - (b) A decorative painting on the wall
  - (c) A rug placed on the stage
  - (d) All of the above
  
6. What should the design of a set reflect?
  - (a) The time period, social context, and emotional tone of the story
  - (b) The designer’s personal style and preferences
  - (c) The layout of the theater building
  - (d) The available budget and materials only
  
7. What curse is placed on Sleeping Beauty in the original fairy tale?
  - (a) She will fall into a deep sleep after pricking her finger on a spinning wheel
  - (b) She will be turned into a frog
  - (c) She will turn to stone
  - (d) She will never find true love

8. What motivates the elves to help the shoemaker in *The Shoemaker and the Elves*?
- (a) They are enchanted by the shoemaker's kindness
  - (b) They want to repay the shoemaker for his generosity
  - (c) They need help with their own work
  - (d) They are under a magical curse
9. In *The Merchant of Venice*, who disguises herself as a lawyer to save Antonio?
- (a) Portia
  - (b) Jessica
  - (c) Nerissa
  - (d) Rosalind
10. In *One Night at the Call Center*, what is the role of the character called "The Voice"?
- (a) A customer
  - (b) A mysterious caller who claims to be God
  - (c) The manager of the call center
  - (d) A rival employee

**Part B**

(5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

11. (a) What are the different types of theatre, and how do they differ in terms of performance style and audience interaction?

Or

- (b) What is the relationship between the lighting design and theatre costumes?

12. (a) What are the key considerations for lighting designers when working with elaborate costumes?

Or

- (b) Explain the typical stages of costume design for a pageant, from concept to final presentation?
13. (a) What are the considerations that should be made when planning a set for a theatre production based on the story?

Or

- (b) Discuss the common challenges faced by set designers when planning for a production based on an abstract or symbolic story?
14. (a) What challenges do stage productions face when adapting fairy tales like “Little Red Riding Hood” for a live audience?

Or

- (b) What are the benefits of using fairy tales like “Sleeping Beauty” or “Snow White” as educational tools in theatre productions for children?
15. (a) What challenges arise in adapting “The Merchant of Venice’ for the stage, especially concerning the themes of justice and mercy?

Or

- (b) What thematic connections can be drawn between the absurdity of life in “Gulliver’s Travels” and modern theatre productions?

**Part C**

(5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

16. (a) Explain how different types of stages influence the visibility and interaction of costumes with the audience

Or

- (b) Explain the various categories of stage props, and how each type plays a role in supporting the costume design.
17. (a) Explain the unique challenges and considerations in designing costumes for a pageant.

Or

- (b) What is the role of accessories (such as crowns, jewelry, and hats) in costume design for a pageant, and how do these elements contribute to the overall aesthetic?
18. (a) Enumerate the role of props in a theatre production, and how do they complement the furniture and set design to enhance storytelling?

Or

- (b) How does a designer use space (real space, cultural space, and scenographic space) to convey meaning in a theatrical production?
19. (a) Discuss how the theatrical production of *Sleeping Beauty* handles the theme of time, especially in the long period of sleep.

Or

- (b) Analyze the relationship between *Snow White* and the Seven Dwarfs

20. (a) List out and discuss the key challenges in adapting *The Merchant of Venice* for modern audiences.

Or

- (b) Explain in detail : Role of satire play in *Gulliver 's Travels*.
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**C-7902**

**Sub. Code**

**91856C**

**B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2026**

**Fifth Semester**

**Fashion Design**

**BOUTIQUE MANAGEMENT**

**(2023 onwards)**

Duration : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

**Part A**

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** questions.

1. The functions of boutique management start with \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) buying                      (b) organising  
(c) planning                      (d) supervising
2. What is the another names for a boutique?  
(a) Shop                      (b) Franchise  
(c) Mini Store                      (d) Retailer
3. The responsible staff for customer service in a boutique is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Visual merchandiser  
(b) Inventory manager  
(c) Tailor  
(d) Sales associates
4. Which accessory can help a boutique increases seasonal sales?  
(a) Sunglasses in summer  
(b) Scarves in summer  
(c) Gloves in spring  
(d) Flip-flops in winter

5. What is typically included in a boutique's promotional kit?
  - (a) Invoices and receipts
  - (b) Business cards, flyers and discount coupons
  - (c) Employee contracts
  - (d) Fabric samples
  
6. What does FIFO stand for in inventory management?
  - (a) Fast in, Fast out
  - (b) First inventory, final output
  - (c) Free inventory for outlet
  - (d) First in, first out
  
7. Which visual marketing tool helps attract customer to a boutique?
  - (a) Window displays and mannequins
  - (b) Employee uniforms
  - (c) Stockroom organization
  - (d) Security system
  
8. Dead stock in a boutique steps to :
  - (a) Best - selling items
  - (b) Outdated or untold inventory
  - (c) High-demand seasonal products
  - (d) Perishable goods
  
9. Which tool is used to control cash in a boutique business?
  - (a) Cash register (or) POS system
  - (b) Employee handbook
  - (c) Marketing software
  - (d) Customer loyalty program.

10. The legal requirement which is essential for opening a boutique is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Buying furniture
  - (b) Printing flyers
  - (c) Hiring a fashion designer
  - (d) Business registration and licensing

**Part B**

(5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** questions, choosing either (a) or (b)

11. (a) Short note on boutique management.

Or

- (b) How to identify target market and customer in a boutique management?

12. (a) Explain staff selection of specialists for boutique start up.

Or

- (b) Narrate about material sourcing for boutique management.

13. (a) Write a note on boutique marketing tools.

Or

- (b) Recall the importance of inventory book in boutique.

14. (a) Discuss about store layout.

Or

- (b) Why customer relationship is important in boutique management - Explain.

15. (a) Explain the important elements of boutique project support.

Or

- (b) Infer about boutique visit.

**Part C**

(5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** questions, choosing either (a) or (b)

16. (a) Describe in detail about the key skills required to set up a fashion boutique.

Or

- (b) Explain about choice of location and space management in boutique.

17. (a) Why infrastructure is very important in setting up a boutique - Explain?

Or

- (b) Discuss in detail about fashion accessories in boutique.

18. (a) Narrate a detail note on boutique promotional kit.

Or

- (b) Extend a note on inventory management strategies.

19. (a) How should a boutique analyze seasonal trends and customer buying behaviour?

Or

- (b) Explain about customer relationship management in boutique.

20. (a) Summarize about cash control and cash flow analysis in boutique business.

Or

- (b) Demonstrate about boutique project report.

**C-7903**

**Sub. Code**

**91861**

**B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2026.**

**Sixth Semester**

**Fashion Design**

**FASHION MERCHANDISING AND MARKETING**

**(2023 onwards)**

Duration : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

**Part A**

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** questions.

1. The flow chart in fashion industry starts with:
  - (a) Product testing
  - (b) Garment manufacturing
  - (c) Fiber
  - (d) Consumer feedback
  
2. Estimation of future demand is known as:
  - (a) Market measurement
  - (b) Sales promotion
  - (c) Branding
  - (d) Product testing
  
3. What is the first step in market research?
  - (a) Pricing the product
  - (b) Developing marketing mix
  - (c) Defining the problem
  - (d) Product branding

4. In fashion marketing, segmentation helps to:
  - (a) Eliminate competitors
  - (b) Reduce production cost
  - (c) Target specific groups
  - (d) Increase storage
  
5. The term “Marketing Mix” includes:
  - (a) 4 Cs
  - (b) 4 Ps
  - (c) 3 Ms
  - (d) 5 As
  
6. Media selection is related to:
  - (a) Price
  - (b) Product
  - (c) Promotion
  - (d) Place
  
7. Buying behavior is influenced by:
  - (a) Sales only
  - (b) Style only
  - (c) Culture, age, income
  - (d) Technology alone
  
8. Branding helps in:
  - (a) Reducing product life
  - (b) Increasing transportation cost
  - (c) Building product identity
  - (d) Confusing customers
  
9. The function of a buying house is to:
  - (a) Manufacture garments
  - (b) Export fabrics
  - (c) Act as an intermediary
  - (d) Manage retail shops

10. Sample garments are prepared during:
- (a) Retail selling
  - (b) Initial production
  - (c) Final quality check
  - (d) Design finalization

**Part B**

(5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

11. (a) Explain the flow of materials from fiber to garment.

Or

- (b) Discuss the relationship between marketing and other departments in a fashion company.

12. (a) What are the different types of market research?

Or

- (b) Describe market segmentation and its advantages.

13. (a) Write a note on product line and hierarchy.

Or

- (b) What are the various pricing procedures in fashion marketing?

14. (a) Define sales promotion and describe its types.

Or

- (b) Explain public relations in the context of marketing.

15. (a) What are the functions of a buying house?

Or

- (b) Explain different types of garment sampling methods.

**Part C**

(5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

16. (a) Describe the need for marketing in the fashion industry with suitable examples.

Or

- (b) Explain the organizational structure of a garment industry.

17. (a) Discuss in detail the procedure and importance of market research.

Or

- (b) Analyze consumer buying behavior and its impact on marketing strategy.

18. (a) Elaborate on the concept of product branding and product hierarchy.

Or

- (b) Write a detailed note on various promotion strategies in fashion marketing.

19. (a) How is market potential estimated? Explain with methods.

Or

- (b) Explain in detail the functions and types of marketing channels.

20. (a) Discuss merchandising activities in garment industry.

Or

- (b) Write about the order sheet preparation process.

**C-7904**

**Sub. Code**

**91862**

**B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2026**

**Sixth Semester**

**Fashion Design**

**FASHION & CLOTHING PSYCHOLOGY**

**(2023 onwards)**

Duration : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

**Part A**

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** questions.

1. Fashion cycle length is generally determined by:
  - (a) Fabric color
  - (b) Market research
  - (c) Consumer adoption rate
  - (d) Designer preferences
  
2. Market research in fashion forecasting includes:
  - (a) Forecast length
  - (b) Website development
  - (c) Consumer preferences
  - (d) Merchandise shipping
  
3. The theory where fashion moves from streetwear to high fashion is:
  - (a) Trickle down
  - (b) Trickle across
  - (c) Trickle up
  - (d) Parallel theory

4. Who is classified as a fashion innovator?
  - (a) Follower of trends
  - (b) Person adapting trends late
  - (c) First to adopt new fashion
  - (d) Fashion journalist
  
5. Which is *not* an element of fashion display?
  - (a) Props
  - (b) Signage
  - (c) Forecasting
  - (d) Mannequins
  
6. Lighting in display setups helps to
  - (a) Reduce glare
  - (b) Enhance visual appeal
  - (c) Cool the products
  - (d) Hide defects
  
7. Ritu Kumar is known for :
  - (a) Western tailoring
  - (b) Minimalist designs
  - (c) Indian ethnic revival
  - (d) Streetwear
  
8. A fashion victim is best described as someone who:
  - (a) Avoids trends completely
  - (b) Always wears traditional attire
  - (c) Blindly follows every trend
  - (d) Creates their own styles
  
9. Which of the following is a type of fashion designer?
  - (a) Visionary
  - (b) Classicist
  - (c) Futurist
  - (d) Reformist
  
10. Which of the following designers is linked to “Village India” themes?
  - (a) Bhairavi Jaikishan
  - (b) Ritu Ben
  - (c) Anju Modi
  - (d) J J Valaya

**Part B**

(5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

11. (a) Define fashion psychology and explain the role of cultural value in fashion.

Or

- (b) Discuss political and seasonal influences in fashion.

12. (a) Describe the roles of fashion leaders and fashion followers.

Or

- (b) Explain the three fashion adoption theories.

13. (a) What are the different types of window displays in fashion merchandising?

Or

- (b) Explain the functions of signage and lighting in merchandising presentation.

14. (a) Differentiate between classicist and realist fashion designers.

Or

- (b) Write a short note on the contribution of Ritu Beri to Indian fashion.

15. (a) Write a note on the contributions of British designers to fashion.

Or

- (b) Discuss the fashion culture in the Far East.

**Part C**

(5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

16. (a) Discuss the psychological, legal and social needs that influence fashion.

Or

- (b) Explain how personality and dress are interrelated in fashion psychology.

17. (a) Explain fashion cycles with reference to fashion leaders, innovators, and followers.

Or

- (b) Evaluate various services and resources used in fashion forecasting.

18. (a) Write in detail about the tools and techniques used in visual merchandising.

Or

- (b) Elaborate the budgeting and commentary preparation involved in fashion shows.

19. (a) List any five Indian designers and categorize them based on design philosophy.

Or

- (b) Describe the features and mindset of an influenced fashion designer.

20. (a) Compare the fashion contributions of France and America.

Or

- (b) Explain the role of Italy as a world fashion center with key designer contributions.

**C-7905**

**Sub. Code**

**91866A**

**B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2026.**

**Sixth Semester**

**Fashion Design**

**TEXTILE TESTING AND QUALITY CONTROL**

**(2023 onwards)**

Duration : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

**Part A**

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** questions.

1. Cut square method shows correct sampling method for \_\_\_\_\_ fabric
  - (a) Woven
  - (b) Nell-Woven
  - (c) Knitted
  - (d) Braided
  
2. Conditioning woven instrument is used for the determination of the amount of \_\_\_\_\_ in cotton.
  - (a) Weight
  - (b) Mass
  - (c) Moisture
  - (d) Length
  
3. Identification of textile fibers can be effectively done through \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) Visual inspection only
  - (b) Burning test, solvent test, and microscopic examination
  - (c) Weight measurement
  - (d) Color analysis

4. Cotton fiber cross-sectional view appears as \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) Circular with central lumen
  - (b) Kidney-shaped with twisted ribbon structure
  - (c) Triangular with sharp edges
  - (d) Hexagonal with smooth surface
5. Yarn numbering system that expresses the weight of yarn per unit length is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) indirect system      (b) Direct system
  - (c) Universal system    (d) Metric system
6. The twist testing method used to determine yarn strength involves
- (a) Untwisting the yarn completely
  - (b) Adding more twist to the yarn
  - (c) Measuring twist per inch
  - (d) Cutting the yarn into small pieces
7. Fabric weight is typically expressed in
- (a) Grams per square meter
  - (b) Kilograms per meter
  - (c) Ounces per inch
  - (d) Grams per yard
8. Breaking strength of fabric is measured using
- (a) Microscope            (b) Tensile testing machine
  - (c) Weighing balance    (d) Beasleys balance
9. AQL in garment inspection refers to
- (a) Average Quality Limit
  - (b) Acceptable Quality Level
  - (c) Advanced Quality Laboratory
  - (d) Automatic Quality Licensing

10. MIL STD in textile testing standards represents
- (a) Military Standard
  - (b) Minimum Industry Level Standard
  - (c) Maximum Industrial Limit Standard
  - (d) Machine Industry Level Standard

**Part B**

(5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

11. (a) Explain the importance of quality control in textile industry and discuss various quality terminologies used in textile testing.

Or

- (b) Describe the standardization of testing procedures and explain the significance of sampling techniques in textile quality control.

12. (a) Discuss the fiber analysis methods for identification of textile fibers by burning test, solvent test and microscopic examination.

Or

- (b) Explain the cross-sectional view characteristics of Wool and Nylon fibers with neat diagrams.

13. (a) Write short notes on tex system.

Or

- (b) Discuss yarn analysis techniques using weight method.

14. (a) Explain fabric analysis parameters including length, width, bow, skewness, weight, and thickness measurements.

Or

- (b) Define stiffness and explain it with Shirley stiffness tester.

15. (a) How will you test zippers?

Or

(b) Explain package quality standards.

**Part C**

(5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

16. (a) Explain objectives of testing in textile industry in detail.

Or

(b) Discuss the atmospheric conditions required for textile testing laboratories.

17. (a) Explain the identification methods for synthetic fibers with suitable examples.

Or

(b) Describe the fiber properties determination techniques using TQL method.

18. (a) Compare direct and indirect yarn numbering systems with examples.

Or

(b) Explain the wet strength and elongation testing methods for yarns.

19. (a) Illustrate and explain crease recovery test for fabrics.

Or

(b) Explain the abrasion testing methods for textile fabrics.

20. (a) Elaborate inspection procedures in garment manufacturing.

Or

(b) Give an account on Oeko - Tex standards.

**C-7906**

**Sub. Code**

**91866B**

**B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2026**

**Sixth Semester**

**Fashion Design**

**VISUAL MERCHANDISING**

**(2023 onwards)**

Duration : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

**Part A**

(10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** questions.

1. The best display methods for merchandise are selected based on \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) Cost considerations only
  - (b) Layout styles and effective planning requirements
  - (c) Staff preferences
  - (d) Random selection
  
2. Visual merchandising techniques in garment retailing focus on \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) Product manufacturing
  - (b) Immediate effects and simulation types
  - (c) Staff training
  - (d) Financial accounting

3. Store interior design elements include \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Atmosphere, aesthetic execution, and elevators utilization
  - (b) External parking only
  - (c) Staff facilities only
  - (d) Product storage areas
4. Display composition in store design involves \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Random arrangement
  - (b) Elements and principles of design with tools and materials
  - (c) Cost cutting measures
  - (d) Staff scheduling
5. Harmony and emphasis in store layout design are achieved through \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Random color selection
  - (b) Store layout planning using grid, race track, and freeform concepts
  - (c) Price considerations
  - (d) Staff requirements
6. Design elements that create mood and impression include \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Product quantity
  - (b) Color, angle, motifs, simplicity, and repetition
  - (c) Staff uniforms
  - (d) Store timing

7. Ensemble planning in showroom display refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Staff coordination
  - (b) Coordinated presentation of assortment and theme
  - (c) Timing schedules
  - (d) Cost management
8. Color psychology in visual merchandising involves \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Random color usage
  - (b) Creating mood through effective color application
  - (c) Cost reduction
  - (d) Staff comfort
9. Music and effective graphics in fashion retail are used for \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Entertainment only
  - (b) Theme development and promotional campaigns
  - (c) Noise reduction
  - (d) Staff communication
10. Mannequins, fabric and paper displays are classified as \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Storage materials
  - (b) Visual merchandising tools and accessories
  - (c) Cleaning supplies
  - (d) Security equipment

**Part B**

(5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

11. (a) Explain visual merchandising basics and terminologies.

Or

- (b) Describe the development of merchandise display plans for target festive and special occasions.

12. (a) Discuss the surrounding stores and display windows planning with emphasis on aesthetic execution.

Or

- (b) Explain the store space utilization concepts and the role of lifts, staircases, and escalators in store design.

13. (a) Describe the application of design elements to create mood and impression using color, angle and motifs.

Or

- (b) Explain the store layout planning methods using grid, race track and freeform with their practical applications.

14. (a) Discuss the planning of assortment and theme development for effective showroom displays.

Or

- (b) Explain the types of materials used in merchandise display and their effective application.

15. (a) Describe the interior and exterior displays used in garment retail with focus on safety and security aspects.

Or

- (b) Explain the design considerations for boutique and haute couture outlets including accessories and showroom planning.

**Part C**

(5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

16. (a) Explain the importance of understanding and applying lighting manipulations in visual merchandising.

Or

- (b) Describe the concepts and role of visual merchandising in modern retail environments.

17. (a) Discuss the selection criteria for display locations within store spaces.

Or

- (b) Explain the tools and materials used in effective store design and layout.

18. (a) Describe the factors considered in organizing effective display with emphasis on balance and rhythm.

Or

- (b) Explain the significance of texture, harmony and emphasis in store layout design.

19. (a) Discuss the creative aspects of seasonal and trend decision making in display planning.

Or

- (b) Explain the application of color schemes and color psychology in visual merchandising.
20. (a) Describe the theme development strategies for interior and exterior fashion retail displays.

Or

- (b) Explain the use of mannequins, fabric and paper displays in boutique and haute couture presentations.
-