R4502

Sub. Code
25MFT2C1

M.Voc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2026

Second Semester

Fashion Technology

ADVANCED TEXTILE DESIGN

(CBCS – 2025 onwards)

Time : 3 Hours Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A (10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** the following objective type questions by choosing the correct option.

1. Which weave has equal interlacement of warp and weft? (CO1, K1)

   (a) Twill (b) Satin

   (c) Plain (d) Crepe

2. Which derivative of plain weave produces rib effect? (CO1, K2)

   (a) Mat (b) Satin

   (c) Huck-a-back (d) Crepe

3. Which colour theory deals with the mixing of coloured light? (CO2, K1)

   (a) Pigment theory

   (b) Subtractive theory

   (c) Light theory

   (d) Psychological theory

4. Honeycomb weave mainly produces which fabric property? (CO2, K2)

(a) Smoothness (b) Absorbency

(c) Lustre (d) Rigidity

5. Bedford cords are classified under which category? (CO3, K1)

(a) Basic weaves

(b) Pile fabrics

(c) Advanced woven structures

(d) Knitted fabrics

6. 3D woven fabrics are widely used in which field? (CO3, K2)

(a) Home textiles

(b) Technical textiles

(c) Apparel linings

(d) Furnishings

7. Which pile fabric is formed using extra warp yarns? (CO4, K1)

(a) Velveteen (b) Corduroy

(c) Warp pile (d) Welt plush

8. Digital jacquard designing mainly improves which aspect? (CO4, K2)

(a) Yarn strength (b) Design precision

(c) Fibre fineness (d) Fabric weight

9. Which is a basic weft knitted structure? (CO5, K1)

(a) Tricot (b) Rachel

(c) Plain knit (d) Milanese

10. Which stitch increases fabric width elasticity? (CO5, K2)

(a) Tuck (b) Float

(c) Rib (d) Purl

Part B (5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** questions not more than 500 words each.

11. (a) Explain the construction and applications of twill weave and its derivatives. (CO1, K3)

Or

(b) Discuss the functional importance of satin and sateen weaves in fabric aesthetics. (CO1, K3)

12. (a) Examine the role of colour and weave effects in fabric design development. (CO2, K4)

Or

(b) Examine the psychological cultural significance of colour in textile product. (CO2, K4)

13. (a) Assess the structural characteristics of Bedford cords and piques. (CO3, K5)

Or

(b) Assess the applications of 3D woven fabrics in technical textiles. (CO3, K5)

14. (a) Compare warp pile and weft pile fabrics with suitable examples. (CO4, K4)

Or

(b) Evaluate the advantages of digital jacquard designing techniques. (CO4, K4)

15. (a) Assess the differences between knit, tuck and float stitches. (CO5, K6)

Or

(b) Assess the role of knitting structures in wearable technology. (CO5, K6)

Part C (5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** questions not more than 1000 words each.

16. (a) Analyse the relationship between weave construction parameters and fabric performance. (CO1, K4)

Or

(b) Evaluate the suitability of different weaves for end-use applications. (CO1, K4)

17. (a) Evaluate the impact of colour modification techniques on woven fabric appearance. (CO2, K5)

Or

(b) Evaluate a colour and weave pattern considering cultural and psychological factors. (CO2, K5)

18. (a) Analyse backed fabrics and their reversible and non-reversible structures. (CO3, K4)

Or

(b) Evaluate the technological significance of advanced woven structures in modern textiles. (CO3, K4)

19. (a) Critically analyse extra warp and extra weft fabric constructions. (CO4, K5)

Or

(b) Design a pile fabric structure suitable for upholstery applications. (CO4, K5)

20. (a) Evaluate recent technological advancements in weft knitting. (CO5, K6)

Or

(b) Propose innovative knit structures for smart and wearable textiles. (CO5, K6)

R4503	Sub. Code
	25MFT2C2

M.Voc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2026

Second Semester

Fashion Technology

ADVANCED WET PROCESSING

(CBCS – 2025 onwards)

Time : 3 Hours Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A (10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** questions by choosing the correct option.

1. Plasma treatment in textiles is mainly used for (CO1, K1)
   (a) Fibre spinning (b) Surface modification
   (c) Yarn twisting (d) Fabric cutting

2. Which preparatory process removes natural impurities from cotton? (CO1, K2)
   (a) Singeing (b) Scouring
   (c) Calendering (d) Shearing

3. Low salt reactive dyes are mainly developed to reduce (CO2, K2)
   (a) Cost
   (b) Shade variation
   (c) Environmental pollution
   (d) Fabric weight

4. Digital textile printing is best described as (CO2, K1)
   (a) Screen-based printing
   (b) Contact printing
   (c) Non-contact printing
   (d) Block printing

5. Antimicrobial finishes are mainly applied to prevent (CO3, K1)

(a) Wrinkling (b) Colour loss

(c) Microbial growth (d) Shrinkage

6. Microencapsulation in finishing is used to (CO3, K2)

(a) Increase yarn strength

(b) Control release of active agents

(c) Improve weaving

(d) Increase GSM

7. Stone wash is mainly used to achieve (CO4, K1)

(a) Glossy surface

(b) Vintage appearance

(c) Increased strength

(d) Waterproof effect

8. Enzymes used in textile processing are preferred because they are (CO4, K2)

(a) Expensive (b) Toxic

(c) Eco-friendly (d) Synthetic

9. Colour fastness to washing measures resistance to (CO5, K1)

(a) Light (b) Perspiration

(c) Rubbing (d) Laundering

10. Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) aims to (CO5, K2)

(a) Increase production

(b) Eliminate wastewater discharge

(c) Improve colour yield

(d) Reduce fabric cost

Part B (5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** questions not more than 500 words each.

11. (a) Apply the preparatory process sequence for woven cotton fabric. (CO1, K3)

Or

(b) Apply plasma treatment techniques for eco-friendly surface modification of textiles. (CO1, K3)

12. (a) Analyse the advantages of low liquor ratio dyeing techniques in sustainable wet processing. (CO2, K4)

Or

(b) Analyse the technological innovations in advanced dyeing and printing machineries. (CO2, K4)

13. (a) Evaluate the effectiveness of nano-finishes in functional textile applications. (CO3, K5)

Or

(b) Evaluate advanced coating techniques used for surface modification. (CO3, K5)

14. (a) Analyse the role of enzyme-based washes in reducing environmental impact. (CO4, K4)

Or

(b) Analyse different functional washes used in denim processing. (CO4, K4)

15. (a) Design sustainable strategies for pollution control in textile wet processing. (CO5, K6)

Or

(b) Propose an integrated effluent treatment system for textile industries. (CO5, K6)

Part C (5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** questions not more than 1000 words each.

16. (a) Analyse the impact of preparatory processes on dye uptake and fabric quality. (CO1, K4)

Or

(b) Analyse the effectiveness of plasma treatment compared with conventional surface modification methods. (CO1, K4)

17. (a) Evaluate the role of modified reactive dyes in sustainable textile dyeing. (CO2, K5)

Or

(b) Evaluate eco-friendly digital textile printing technologies. (CO2, K5)

18. (a) Design a multifunctional finishing system for advanced bio-textiles. (CO3, K6)

Or

(b) Develop a functional textile product using phase change materials and nano-finishes. (CO3, K6)

19. (a) Evaluate the environmental benefits of bio-processing over chemical finishing methods. (CO4, K5)

Or

(b) Evaluate sustainable enzyme-based alternatives to conventional denim washes. (CO4, K5)

20. (a) Design a pollution control framework incorporating ZLD for textile wet processing units. (CO5, K6)

Or

(b) Propose innovative measures to improve colour fastness while minimizing environmental pollution. (CO5, K6)

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R4504	Sub. Code 25MFT2C3

M.Voc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2026

Second Semester

Fashion Technology

WEARABLE TECHNOLOGY AND SMART FABRICS

(CBCS – 2025 onwards)

Time : 3 Hours Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A (10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** questions by choosing the correct option.

1. Intelligent textiles are primarily designed to (CO1, K1)

   (a) Improve fabric thickness

   (b) Respond to external stimuli

   (c) Increase yarn strength

   (d) Reduce fabric cost

2. Electrically active polymers in smart textiles mainly enable (CO1, K2)

   (a) Moisture absorption

   (b) Electrical conductivity

   (c) Colour fastness

   (d) Mechanical strength

3. Passive smart fabrics are those that (CO2, K1)

(a) React and adapt automatically

(b) Only sense environmental changes

(c) Store electrical energy

(d) Change shape actively

4. Conductive yarns are commonly produced using (CO2, K2)

(a) Cotton fibres

(b) Metallic fibres

(c) Wool fibres

(d) Regenerated fibres

5. Phase Change Materials in textiles are mainly used for (CO3, K1)

(a) Colour change

(b) Thermal regulation

(c) Electrical insulation

(d) UV protection

6. Shape memory polymers respond mainly to (CO3, K2)

(a) Moisture

(b) Pressure

(c) Temperature

(d) Light

7. Sensors in wearable systems are used for (CO4, K1)

(a) Data collection

(b) Data display

(c) Energy storage

(d) Fabric finishing

8. Wearable electronics are widely used in healthcare for (CO4, K2)

(a) Decorative purposes

(b) Health monitoring

(c) Fibre production

(d) Fabric coating

9. Motion tracking suits are mainly used in (CO5, K1)

(a) Medical textiles

(b) Military textiles

(c) Sports applications

(d) Industrial uniforms

10. Smart accessories include (CO5, K2)

(a) Woven fabrics

(b) Interactive bags

(c) Grey fabrics

(d) Nonwoven sheets

Part B (5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** questions not more than 500 words each.

11. (a) Apply the basic concepts of intelligent textiles in clothing systems. (CO1, K3)

Or

(b) Apply intelligent textile characteristics for functional clothing design. (CO1, K3)

12. (a) Analyse the classification of smart fabrics with suitable examples. (CO2, K4)

Or

(b) Analyse manufacturing methods used for smart fabrics. (CO2, K4)

13. (a) Evaluate the effectiveness of Phase Change Materials in clothing applications. (CO3, K5)

Or

(b) Evaluate the role of shape memory materials in engineering textiles. (CO3, K5)

14. (a) Analyse the components of wearable electronic systems. (CO4, K4)

Or

(b) Analyse the impact of wearable electronics on healthcare textiles. (CO4, K4)

15. (a) Design a wearable technology system for sports performance enhancement. (CO5, K6)

Or

(b) Propose an innovative wearable solution for fashion applications. (CO5, K6)

Part C (5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** questions not more than 1000 words each.

16. (a) Analyse the need and development of intelligent systems in textiles and clothing. (CO1, K4)

Or

(b) Analyse applications of intelligent textiles in modern apparel. (CO1, K4)

17. (a) Evaluate the performance of functional fibres and yarns used in smart fabrics. (CO2, K5)

Or

(b) Evaluate advances in electronic knitting and programmable textiles. (CO2, K5)

18. (a) Design a smart textile structure using Phase Change and Shape Memory materials. (CO3, K6)

Or

(b) Develop a breathable smart fabric using shape memory polymers. (CO3, K6)

19. (a) Evaluate the evolution of wearable technology from historical to futuristic perspectives. (CO4, K5)

Or

(b) Evaluate wearable electronics based on their application areas. (CO4, K5)

20. (a) Design a smart healthcare wearable for continuous patient monitoring. (CO5, K6)

Or

(b) Propose an integrated wearable system for military applications. (CO5, K6)

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R4968

Sub. Code
2MF4G2

M.Voc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL – 2026

Fourth Semester

Fashion Technology

FASHION STYLING AND PHOTOGRAPHY

(CBCS – 2022 onwards)

Time : 3 Hours Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A (10 × 1 = 10)

Answer **all** the following objective type questions by choosing the correct option.

1. What is the primary role of a fashion stylist? (CO1, K1)

   (a) Designing clothes

   (b) Managing fashion shows

   (c) Coordinating outfits and accessories

   (d) Sewing garments

2. Which of the following is NOT a key skill for a fashion stylist? (CO1, K1)

   (a) Creativity

   (b) Sewing expertise

   (c) Communication

   (d) Trend awareness

3. What does 'chic' in fashion refer to? (CO2, K1)

(a) A type of fabric

(b) A casual style

(c) Elegant and fashionable appearance

(d) A type of shoe

4. Which of the following is an example of wardrobe essentials? (CO2, K1)

(a) Trendy seasonal clothing

(b) Statement jewelry

(c) Classic white shirt

(d) Designer handbags

5. What is a freelance stylist? (CO3, K1)

(a) A stylist who works for a single brand

(b) A stylist who works independently

(c) A stylist who only works with celebrities

(d) A stylist who designs clothes

6. Which element is crucial in marketing a stylist's business? (CO3, K1)

(a) Technical drawing skills

(b) Social media presence

(c) Sewing knowledge

(d) Physical store location

7. What is the purpose of lighting in fashion photography? (CO4, K1)

(a) To change the model's facial features

(b) To enhance the visibility and mood of the image

(c) To increase camera battery life

(d) To darken the photo

8. Which of these is NOT a principle of styling for photography? (CO4, K1)

(a) Working with colors

(b) Understanding textures

(c) Ignoring the background

(d) Balancing patterns

9. Which camera setting controls the amount of light entering the camera? (CO5, K1)

(a) ISO

(b) Shutter speed

(c) Aperture

(d) White balance

10. What does SLR stand for in photography? (CO5, K1)

(a) Single Lens Reflex

(b) Super Light Radiance

(c) Shutter Lens Rotation

(d) Smooth Lens Reflex

Part B (5 × 5 = 25)

Answer **all** questions not more than 500 words each.

11. (a) Explain the significance of fashion styling in the fashion industry. (CO1, K2)

Or

(b) What are the different specialties of a fashion stylist? (CO1, K2)

12. (a) How does personal style influence fashion choices? (CO2, K2)

Or

(b) What are the key elements to consider when building a wardrobe? (CO2, K2)

13. (a) Describe the role of a stylist in branding and marketing a fashion product. (CO3, K2)

Or

(b) What are the essential steps to start a freelance styling business? (CO3, K2)

14. (a) Explain the working principle of a DSLR camera. (CO4, K2)

Or

(b) What are the differences between digital and film cameras? (CO4, K2)

15. (a) Explain the significance of photography in modeling. (CO5, K2)

Or

(b) What are the principles of styling for the camera? (CO5, K2)

Part C (5 × 8 = 40)

Answer **all** questions not more than 1000 words each.

16. (a) Compare and contrast the role of a fashion stylist and a fashion designer. (CO1, K4)

Or

(b) Explain the evolution of fashion styling over time. (CO1, K2)

17. (a) Evaluate the importance of wardrobe essentials in creating a timeless style. (CO2, K5)

Or

(b) Discuss the factors influencing personal style and how they affect image management. (CO2, K3)

18. (a) Analyze the marketing strategies used by successful fashion stylists. (CO3, K4)

Or

(b) Justify the importance of contracts and agreements for freelance stylists. (CO3, K4)

19. (a) Compare and contrast the advantages of natural vs. artificial lighting in photography. (CO4, K4)

Or

(b) Develop a step-by-step guide for capturing the perfect fashion portrait. (CO4, K6)

20. (a) Assess the role of different camera angles in fashion photography. (CO5, K6)

Or

(b) Discuss the theme based photography and its application in marketing. (CO5, K3)

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