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RN-6281

B. E. II (Sem. III) (TT & TP) Examination

May / June – 2010

Textile Design & Color

Time : Hours] [Total Marks : **100**

Instructions :

(1)

નીચે દર્શાવેલ ☛ નિશાનીવાળી વિગતો ઉત્તરવહી પર અવશ્ય લખવી.
Fillup strictly the details of ☛ signs on your answer book.

Name of the Examination :

☛ **B. E. 2 (Sem. 3) (TT & TP)**

Name of the Subject :

☛ **Textile Design & Color**

☛Subject Code No. : **6 2 8 1** ☛Section No. (1, 2,.....) : **1&2**

Seat No. :

Student's Signature

(2) Answer to the two sections must be written in **separate** answer books.

(3) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

(4) Tie two sectons separately.

SECTION - I

1 (a) Attempt the following : **10**

(i) _____ is the example of zigzag line in nature.

(ii) Draw a design for combination of open spiral and wavyline.

(iii) Static expression shows _____ in design.

(iv) Surface characteristics is expressed by _____.

(v) Draw a design for any three basic motif.

(vi) Define growth.

(vii) Straight line is in sensitive to openness or closeness (State true or false)

(viii) Embossing is a type of texture. (State true or false).

(ix) Draw a design by taking freedom of openness and closeness of zigzag line and circle.

(x) What is formal balance?

(b) Draw and explain dynamic expression. **3**

(c) Justify the difference between natural motif and decorative motif with the help of suitable designs. **7**

2 (a) State the principles of textile design. Explain importance of dominance, repeatation and alteration with suitable design. **10**

(b) Write short note on position of motif. **5**

OR

2 (a) Explain various ways of showing growth in the design with suitable examles. **8**

(b) Enlist elements of an art with suitable design. Explain shape and size. **7**

3 Attempt any **three** : **15**

(i) Balance

(ii) Varieties of shawls

(iii) Indian brodcades

(iv) Rythem and Harmony.

SECTION - II

4 (a) Answer the following objective questions. **10**

(i) By addition of black and white to any color we get change in _____ and _____ respectively.

(ii) The tertiary colours are result of the mixture of _____ primary colours.

(iii) What is colour for the physicist?

(iv) The object which gives out light of itself is called_____.

(v) _____ located behind the cornea and in front of the lens.

(vi) One point in retina, which do not contain any light sensitive cell. This point is known as _____.

(vii) Rods in retina detect_____.

(viii) Mixine one colour with another produces change in _____.

(ix) Which are the components of color viewing?

(x) Colour dimension is explained by _____ experiment.

(b) Explain substractive color mixing. **10**

5 (a) Explain the production of green colour admixture of yellow and blue. **10**

(b) Colour symbolism. **5**

OR

5 Why tertiary colours look dull? Explain pigment theory. And draw the chromatic circle. **15**

6 Write short notes on any three of the following : **15**

(a) Scotopic vision, mesopic vision and photopic vision

(b) Colour harmony

(c) Colour therapy

(d) Object