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UF-6281

B. E. II (Sem. III) (Textile Technology & Textile Processing) Examination

May/June – 2012

Textile Design and Color

Time : **3** 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. II (Sem. III) (T. T. & T. P.)

Name of the Subject :

☛ Textile Design and Color

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

Seat No. :

Student's Signature

(2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Section - I

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

(1) Define motif. **1**

(2) Give one example of spiral motif available in nature. **1**

(3) Give two designs for combination of circle and wavy lines. **2**

(4) What do you mean by formal balance? **1**

(5) Left oblique shows _____ in design. **1**

(6) Draw one design taking the freedom of closeness.. (Use any two motif) **1**

(7) Define Rhythm and Harmony. **2**

(8) _____ is a comparative term. **1**

(b) Enlist the principles of textile design. Explian any three with suitable diagram. **10**

2 (a) What is balance ? Explain the formal and informal balance with suitable example. 7

(b) Explain various ways of showing growth in the design with suitable example. 8

OR

2 (a) Explain static and dynamic expression with suitable example. 7

(b) Explain different positions of motif with suitable example. 8

3 Write short notes on any three of the following. 15

(a) Development in clothing in Mauryan period. 5

(b) Greek influence on Indian clothing. 5

(c) Texture and value. 5

(d) Dyeing and printing techniques. 5

Section - II

4 (a) Answer the following objective questions. 10

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

(2) The teritary colours are result of the mixture of _____ primary colours.

(3) What is color for the physicist ?

(4) The object which gives out light of itself is called _____.

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

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

(7) Rods in retina detect _____.

(8) Mixing one colour with another produces change in _____.

(9) Which are the components of color viewing ?

(10) Color dimension is explained by _____ experiment.

(b) Subtractive color mixing. 10

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

(b) Color symbolism. **5**

OR

5 Why tertiary colors 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) Color harmony.

(c) Color therapy.

(d) Object.