

# B.A. III (Home Science)

## Semester 5

### Question Bank

#### Course Code: HSC/UG009

#### Surface Ornamentation of Fabrics (Theory)

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#### Section A – Long Answer Type Questions

##### Unit I: Techniques of Creating Variety on Fabrics

1. Explain in detail the different techniques used for creating variety on fabrics.
2. Discuss weaving and its significance in fabric ornamentation.
3. Elaborate on various methods of fabric finishing.
4. Describe the process and importance of dyeing fabrics.
5. Discuss different printing methods used on fabrics.
6. Explain embroidery techniques used for fabric decoration.
7. Write a detailed note on modern decoration methods for fabrics.

##### Unit II: Finishes

1. Classify fabric finishes with examples.
2. Describe the process and purpose of general-purpose finishes.
3. Explain Bleaching and Mercerization processes in detail.
4. Discuss the steps involved in Sizing and Beating.
5. Describe Calendering and Sanforization with their significance.
6. Explain Scouring and Embossing techniques.
7. Write detailed notes on Functional Finishes: Napping and Flocking.

### **Unit III: Dyeing**

1. Classify dyes and differentiate between natural and synthetic dyes.
2. Explain the theory of dyeing with necessary diagrams.
3. Discuss the properties and uses of various dye types.
4. Explain Acidic, Direct, Azoic, Neutral dyes in detail.
5. Describe the Dyeing Techniques: Tie-dye and Batik.
6. Explain the resist dyeing techniques with examples.
7. Write a detailed note on the advantages and limitations of synthetic dyes.

### **Unit IV: Printing**

1. Describe various direct printing methods in detail.
2. Explain Block, Screen, Stencil, and Roller printing techniques.
3. Discuss Discharge and Resist Printing methods.
4. Elaborate on Transfer Printing techniques with examples.
5. Write about Polychromatic, Inkjet, and Digital printing methods.
6. Explain the after-treatment processes of dyed and printed goods.
7. Discuss the importance and scope of printing in the textile industry.

### **Unit V: Traditional Embroideries**

1. Write about the status of traditional crafts of India.
2. Explain Zardozi and its traditional significance.
3. Describe the embroidery of Kashmir and its uniqueness.
4. Explain Phulkari of Punjab and its cultural importance.
5. Discuss Kantha work of Bengal and Chikankari of UP.
6. Describe Kasuti of Karnataka and Sindh embroidery.
7. Write about the Kutch work of Gujarat in detail.

### **Unit VI: Traditional Textiles**

1. Discuss the traditional woven fabrics of India with examples.
2. Explain Baluchars, Brocades, and Patola fabrics in detail.

3. Describe Ikat and Pochampalli textiles.
4. Write about Chanderi and Kashmir carpets.
5. Explain printed, painted, and dyed textiles like Sanganeri and Bagru.
6. Discuss Kalamkari, Madhubani, and Bandhani textiles.
7. Describe the cultural and economic importance of traditional textiles.

### **Unit VII: Water**

1. Explain the role of water in the textile industry.
2. Discuss different properties of water used in processing textiles.
3. Explain the types of water used and their effects on fabrics.
4. Describe the hardness of water and its effect on textile processing.
5. Discuss the removal of hardness and its techniques.
6. Explain the significance of pure water in dyeing and finishing.
7. Write about water treatment processes in textile industries.

### **Unit VIII: Laundry and Dry Cleaning**

1. Explain various methods of laundry and dry cleaning.
2. Describe dry cleaning processes in detail.
3. Discuss reagents used in laundry: Blues, Bleaches, Optical Brighteners.
4. Explain stiffening agents used in laundry.
5. Discuss different types of soaps and detergents.
6. Describe the cleaning action of soaps and detergents.
7. Write about modern techniques in laundry and garment care.

## **Section B – Short Answer Type Questions**

### **Unit I: Techniques of Creating Variety on Fabrics**

1. Define weaving.
2. What is fabric finishing?
3. Name any three dyeing methods.

4. Write a note on fabric printing.
5. What is embroidery?
6. Mention two decoration methods.
7. Define surface ornamentation.

### **Unit II: Finishes**

1. What are fabric finishes?
2. Define Bleaching.
3. What is Mercerization?
4. Write a short note on Calendering.
5. Define Sanforization.
6. What is Napping?
7. Explain Flocking in brief.

### **Unit III: Dyeing**

1. Define dyeing.
2. What are natural dyes?
3. What are synthetic dyes?
4. Define Acidic dye.
5. What is Resist Dyeing?
6. Write two advantages of dyeing.
7. Explain Batik in two lines.

### **Unit IV: Printing**

1. Define direct printing.
2. What is Block Printing?
3. Explain Screen Printing.
4. Define Stencil Printing.
5. What is Transfer Printing?
6. Explain Digital Printing.

7. Write about after-treatment of printed goods.

### **Unit V: Traditional Embroideries**

1. What is Zardozi?
2. Define Phulkari.
3. Write about Kantha work.
4. What is Chikankari?
5. Define Kasuti embroidery.
6. Mention one embroidery from Gujarat.
7. Write about Sindh embroidery.

### **Unit VI: Traditional Textiles**

1. Define Traditional Textiles.
2. What is Baluchar?
3. Write about Brocades.
4. What is Ikat?
5. Define Kalamkari.
6. Write a line on Madhubani.
7. What is Bandhani?

### **Unit VII: Water**

1. Define hardness of water.
2. What is soft water?
3. Write about uses of water in textiles.
4. What is water processing?
5. Define hardness removal.
6. Mention any water softening method.
7. Why is pure water important?

### **Unit VIII: Laundry and Dry Cleaning**

1. What is laundry?

2. Define dry cleaning.
3. Write about Blues used in laundry.
4. What are Bleaches?
5. Define Optical Brighteners.
6. What are soaps?
7. What is the cleaning action of detergent?

## **Section C – Multiple Choice Questions**

### **Unit I: Techniques of Creating Variety on Fabrics**

1. Which technique is used to create variety on fabrics?  
a) Weaving b) Stitching c) Painting d) None
2. Which is a finishing method?  
a) Bleaching b) Tying c) Cutting d) Knitting
3. Printing fabrics includes:  
a) Painting b) Printing c) Embroidery d) None
4. Which is an embroidery method?  
a) Batik b) Tie-dye c) Zardozi d) Bleaching
5. Which is not a surface ornamentation?  
a) Dyeing b) Printing c) Embroidery d) Cutting
6. What does weaving produce?  
a) Fabric b) Thread c) Dye d) Color
7. Which is a dyeing method?  
a) Batik b) Tying c) Finishing d) Drying

### **Unit II: Finishes**

1. Bleaching is a \_\_\_\_ process.  
a) Dyeing b) Printing c) Finishing d) Embroidery
2. Mercerization is done to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Soften fabric b) Strengthen fabric c) Add color d) None
3. Sizing is related to:  
a) Fabric strength b) Color c) Printing d) Dyeing

4. Calendering gives \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Color b) Smoothness c) Strength d) Weave
5. Sanforization controls \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Shrinkage b) Color c) Strength d) Texture
6. Napping is a type of \_\_\_\_\_ finish.  
a) Dyeing b) Functional c) Printing d) Weaving
7. Flocking gives a \_\_\_\_\_ texture.  
a) Rough b) Smooth c) Velvet-like d) None

### Unit III: Dyeing

1. Which dye is natural?  
a) Acidic b) Indigo c) Azoic d) Vat
2. Which is a synthetic dye?  
a) Indigo b) Madder c) Acidic d) Natural Indigo
3. Which is an example of resist dyeing?  
a) Batik b) Bleaching c) Sizing d) Printing
4. Tie-dye is related to:  
a) Printing b) Finishing c) Dyeing d) Weaving
5. Which is not a dye type?  
a) Sulphur b) Vat c) Batik d) Reactive
6. Dyeing is done to add:  
a) Smoothness b) Texture c) Color d) Design
7. Which is used for dyeing protein fibers?  
a) Vat b) Acidic c) Azoic d) Disperse

### Unit IV: Printing

1. Which is a direct printing method?  
a) Batik b) Block c) Tie-dye d) Bleaching
2. Screen printing uses a:  
a) Roller b) Knife c) Screen d) Brush
3. Roller printing is used for:  
a) Large scale b) Small scale c) Tie-dye d) Embroidery
4. Transfer printing transfers design using:  
a) Dye b) Screen c) Heat d) Roller

5. Resist printing involves:  
a) Blocking dye b) Removing dye c) Adding bleach d) Washing
6. Digital printing uses:  
a) Brushes b) Inkjet technology c) Block d) Roller
7. After printing, fabric is:  
a) Dyed b) Washed and fixed c) Embroidered d) None

### Unit V: Traditional Embroideries

1. Zardozi is famous for:  
a) Weaving b) Dyeing c) Gold embroidery d) Printing
2. Phulkari belongs to:  
a) UP b) Punjab c) Bengal d) Gujarat
3. Kantha is embroidery of:  
a) Punjab b) Gujarat c) Bengal d) Kashmir
4. Chikankari is craft of:  
a) Punjab b) UP c) Gujarat d) Bengal
5. Kasuti is embroidery of:  
a) Punjab b) Karnataka c) Gujarat d) Sindh
6. Sindh work is related to:  
a) Punjab b) Gujarat c) Rajasthan d) Sindh
7. Kutch work belongs to:  
a) UP b) Bengal c) Gujarat d) Kashmir

### Unit VI: Traditional Textiles

1. Baluchars are \_\_\_\_\_ fabrics.  
a) Printed b) Woven c) Embroidered d) Dyed
2. Patola is a:  
a) Dye b) Embroidery c) Printed fabric d) Ikat fabric
3. Ikat technique uses:  
a) Printing b) Weaving and dyeing c) Bleaching d) Sizing
4. Pochampalli is famous for:  
a) Embroidery b) Printing c) Ikat d) None
5. Chanderi is known for:  
a) Heavy fabric b) Printed designs c) Sheer texture d) Batik



6. Kalamkari involves:  
a) Printing b) Painting c) Weaving d) Dyeing only

7. Bandhani is:  
a) Tie-dye b) Printing c) Finishing d) Weaving

## **Unit VII: Water**

1. Hard water contains:  
a) Dust b) Salts c) Dyes d) Bleach
2. Water is important in:  
a) Embroidery b) Finishing c) Dyeing d) All of these
3. Which water is best for processing?  
a) Hard b) Soft c) Salty d) Contaminated
4. Hardness of water affects:  
a) Bleaching b) Dyeing c) Printing d) All of these
5. Hardness can be removed by:  
a) Drying b) Softening c) Filtering only d) Freezing
6. Water softening is needed for:  
a) Better dyeing b) Printing c) Embroidery d) Spinning
7. Which is a hardness-removing agent?  
a) Soap b) Bleach c) Reagent d) Softener

## **Unit VIII: Laundry and Dry Cleaning**

1. Laundry involves:  
a) Dyeing b) Printing c) Cleaning d) Embroidery
2. Dry cleaning uses:  
a) Water b) Soap only c) Chemicals d) Starch
3. Which is a laundry reagent?  
a) Ink b) Bleach c) Dye d) Resin
4. Optical brighteners are used for:  
a) Softness b) Whiteness c) Dyeing d) Bleaching
5. Soaps are:  
a) Solvents b) Detergents c) Finishes d) Agents
6. Detergents remove:  
a) Dirt b) Dye c) Printing d) Sizing

7. Laundry stiffening agents are:
- a) Bleaches b) Blues c) Starches d) Dyes