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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)

नीचे दृशविवेक निशानीवाणी विगतो उत्तरवडी पर अवश्य लखवी.  
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 the two sections 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 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, repetition 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 examples. 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 brocades
- (iv) Rhythm 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) Mix one colour with another produces change in \_\_\_\_\_.
- (ix) Which are the components of color viewing?
- (x) Colour dimension is explained by \_\_\_\_\_ experiment.
- (b) Explain subtractive 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

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