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22CDP315N

PSG COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE
(AUTONOMOUS)

MSc DEGREE EXAMINATION DECEMBER 2025
(Third Semester)

Branch - **COSTUME DESIGN AND FASHION**

TEXTILE TESTING AND APPAREL QUALITY EVALUATION

Time: Three Hours Maximum: 75 Marks

SECTION-A (10 Marks)
Answer **ALL** questions
ALL questions carry **EQUAL** marks (10 × 1 = 10)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	1	_____ property is assessed by the micronaire value in cotton fibers. a) Moisture content b) Fiber maturity c) Fiber length d) Fiber fineness	K1	CO1
	2	_____ factor influences the crimp of wool fibers. a) Staple length b) Fiber structure c) Twist d) Color	K2	CO1
2	3	_____instrument is commonly used to measure the intersection of fibres during spinning. a) Twist tester b) Uster Tester c) Pendulum tester d) Abrasion tester	K1	CO2
	4	_____is the primary effect of high twist on yarn characteristics. a) Increased elongation b) Improved softness c) Higher strength d) Reduced shrinkage	K2	CO2
3	5	_____property is most closely associated with fabric stiffness. a) Flexural rigidity b) Tensile strength c) Abrasion resistance d) Fabric thickness	K1	CO3
	6	_____is the most significant factor that influences the elongation of a fabric. a) Fiber type b) Yarn structure c) Fabric weave d) Thread density	K2	CO3
4	7	_____determines the wicking property of a fabric. a) Fabric porosity b) Yarn twist c) Fiber composition d) Fabric density	K1	CO4
	8	_____ factor is critical in determining the drape of a fabric. a) Fabric thickness b) Flexural rigidity c) Yarn count d) Fabric weight	K2	CO4
5	9	Which instrument is commonly used to measure the small ball formation on the fabric surface? a) Abrasion tester b) Pilling tester c) Tearing tester d) Crease recovery tester	K1	CO5
	10	_____is the primary purpose of the Martindale test in textiles. a) Measure abrasion resistance b) Test colorfastness c) Assess shrinkage d) Test tensile strength	K2	CO5

Cont...

SECTION - B (35 Marks)

Answer **ALL** questions

ALL questions carry **EQUAL** Marks (5 × 7 = 35)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	11.a.	Discuss the objectives of textile testing. Compare the advantages and limitations of direct and indirect methods for assessing fiber length distribution.	K2	CO1
		(OR)		
	11.b.	Demonstrate the working procedure of fibre contamination tester.		
2	12.a.	Apply the concept of yarn tensile strength, explain the terms – CRT, CLR and CRE.	K3	CO2
		(OR)		
	12.b.	Discuss the yarn evenness testing.		
3	13.a.	Explain in detail about fabric bow and skewness.	K3	CO3
		(OR)		
	13.b.	Examine how different finishing treatments can alter the mechanical properties of fabrics, particularly tensile strength and abrasion resistance.		
4	14.a.	Explain the working procedure of pilling tester.	K3	CO4
		(OR)		
	14.b.	Demonstrate the working procedure of Moisture Management Tester.		
5	15.a.	Give a brief note on tech pack.	K2	CO5
		(OR)		
	15.b.	Explain the concept of final audit systems.		

SECTION -C (30 Marks)

Answer **ANY THREE** questions

ALL questions carry **EQUAL** Marks (3 × 10 = 30)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	16	Explain the process of fiber evaluation in the textile industry and discuss how it influences the selection of fibers for various end products.	K2	CO1
2	17	Demonstrate the working principles of yarn evenness tester.	K3	CO2
3	18	Analyze the objective evaluation of fabric hand by KES and FAST.	K4	CO3
4	19	Examine the colour fastness tests for textile materials.	K4	CO4
5	20	Explain the following i) Care labeling ii) 4 point and 10 point fabric inspection system.	K2	CO5

Z-Z-Z END