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G. VENKATASWAMY NAIDU COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), KOVILPATTI – 628 502.



UG DEGREE END SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS - NOVEMBER 2025.

(For those admitted in June 2023 and later)

PROGRAMME AND BRANCH: B.Sc., COSTUME DESIGN AND FASHION

SEM	CATEGORY	COMPONENT	COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE
III	PART – III	ELECTIVE GENERIC – 3	U23CF3A3	CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF TEXTILE

Date & Session: 12.11.2025/AN

Time : 3 hours

Maximum: 75 Marks

Course Outcome	Bloom's K-level	Q. No.	SECTION – A (10 X 1 = 10 Marks) Answer <u>ALL</u> Questions.
CO1	K1	1.	If water containing calcium carbonate at concentrations 60-120 mg/l is _____. a) Hard b) Light hard c) Moderately hard d) Very hard
CO1	K2	2.	Soap is chemically known as _____. a) Sodium Alginate b) Sodium Stearate c) Sodium Phosphate d) Sodium Fluoride
CO2	K1	3.	Shikakai is classified as ____ category. a) Modern detergent b) Optical whitener c) Indigenous cleaning agent d) Stiffening agent
CO2	K2	4.	Green gram is used in laundry as _____. a) Whitening agent b) Bleaching agent c) Natural cleanser d) Detergent booster
CO3	K1	5.	The purpose of stiffening agents is to _____. a) Remove stains b) Enhance brightness c) Provide body and firmness d) Soften fabrics
CO3	K2	6.	Optical whiteners work by _____. a) Removing physical dirt b) Reflecting UV light to enhance whiteness c) Softening the fabric d) Dyeing the fabric
CO4	K1	7.	Which label symbol represents 'Do not bleach'? a) A triangle b) A triangle with a cross c) A square with a circle d) An iron symbol
CO4	K2	8.	Pressure washing machine is mostly used for _____. a) Hand washing b) Optical brightening c) Spin drying d) Industrial cleaning
CO5	K1	9.	_____ is a common solvent used for oil stain removal. a) Lemon juice b) Ammonia c) Vinegar d) Acetone
CO5	K2	10.	Friction-based stain removal method includes _____. a) Hand rubbing b) Hanging c) Spraying d) Soaking

Course Outcome	Bloom's K-level	Q. No.	SECTION – B (5 X 5 = 25 Marks) Answer <u>ALL</u> Questions choosing either (a) or (b)
CO1	K3	11a.	Describe the Zeolite or Base Exchange method of softening water. (OR)
CO1	K3	11b.	Differentiate between soap and detergent in terms of chemical action and use.
CO2	K3	12a.	Explain the cleaning properties of indigenous cleaning agents like shikakai and rita nut. (OR)
CO2	K3	12b.	Describe the cleaning action of modern industrial laundry reagents.
CO3	K4	13a.	Compare natural and commercial starches used as stiffeners. (OR)
CO3	K4	13b.	Analyze the preparation and purpose of bleaching, bluing, and tinting agents.
CO4	K4	14a.	Explain the various care label instructions and their placement on garments. (OR)
CO4	K4	14b.	Analyze the types and functions of household washing machines.
CO5	K5	15a.	Evaluate different methods and rules for removing common stains. (OR)
CO5	K5	15b.	Assess the effectiveness of various solvents used in stain removal.

Course Outcome	Bloom's K-level	Q. No.	SECTION – C (5 X 8 = 40 Marks) Answer <u>ALL</u> Questions choosing either (a) or (b)
CO1	K3	16a.	Describe the types, composition, and manufacturing process of soaps and detergents. (OR)
CO1	K3	16b.	Explain water hardness and the methods used for its determination and softening.
CO2	K4	17a.	Analyze the role and cleaning mechanisms of modern and industrial cleaning agents. (OR)
CO2	K4	17b.	Compare the cleaning actions of soaps and detergents with examples.
CO3	K4	18a.	Discuss the classification of stiffening agents and their preparation methods. (OR)
CO3	K4	18b.	Evaluate the use of optical whiteners and their application in fabric care.
CO4	K5	19a.	Evaluate the types of washing machines used in household and industrial sectors. (OR)
CO4	K5	19b.	Assess the importance and interpretation of care labels in garments.
CO5	K5	20a.	Examine common stain types and the solvents/methods suitable for removing each. (OR)
CO5	K5	20b.	Evaluate different washing techniques used in stain removal and their applications.