

PAPER 2

ESSAY

[60 marks]

Answer **four** question only**All** questions carry equal marks.*Credit will be given for clarity of expression and orderly presentation of material.*

1. (a) Explain *printing* in Textiles. [3]
- (b) Describe the *stencil process of printing* a "T" shirt in one colour. [12]
2. (a) List and describe **two** parts of the traditional loom. [6]
- (b) Describe the functions of the following parts of the broad loam:
 - (i) Ratchet wheel/ Pawl;
 - (ii) Sley/Beater;
 - (iii) Laws. [9]
3. (a) Explain *scouring* as used in Textiles. [3]
- (b) Describe the process of scouring. [12]
4. Explain **five** factors to consider when setting up a small scale textiles enterprise. [15]
5. (a) Explain *fabric decoration* in Textiles. [3]
- (b) Explain the following processes in textile production:
 - (i) singeing;
 - (ii) calendaring;
 - (iii) bleaching;
 - (iv) mercerizing. [12]
6. Explain any **five** of the following properties of fibre:
 - (i) High-length to breadth ratio;
 - (ii) tensile strength;
 - (iii) flexibility;
 - (iv) cohesiveness;
 - (v) water repellency;
 - (vi) moisture regain. [15]

END OF ESSAY TEST

Answer all the questions.

Each question is followed by four options letter A to D. Find the correct option for each question. Shade in pencil on your answer sheet the answer space which bears as the same letter as the option you chosen. Give only one answer to each question. An example is given below.

In still-life study, drawings are made from

- A. imagination.
- B. memory.
- C. observation.
- D. imitation.

The correct answer is observation which is lettered C and therefore answer space C would be shaded.

A B C D

Think carefully before you shade the answer spaces; erase completely any answer you wish to change.

Do all rough work on this question paper.

Now answer the following questions.

1. Thick yarns used in weaving results in fabrics being
 - A. coarse.
 - B. harsh.
 - C. fine.
 - D. loose.
2. The delicate hair-like effects in batik fabric are due to
 - A. uneven waxing.
 - B. cracking of wax.
 - C. poor dyeing.
 - D. use of soft wax.
3. How does silk differ from wool? Silk
 - A. contains fibroin while wool contains keratin.
 - B. is filament while wool is staple.
 - C. is smooth while wool is scaly.
 - D. can be weighted while wool is crimpy.
4. The use of sulphuric acid in a chemical test will destroy
 - A. cotton.
 - B. wool.
 - C. nylon.
 - D. asbestos.
5. Choose from the option a product that is associated with Akosombo Textiles.
 - A. Upholstery
 - B. Curtain.
 - C. Wax print.
 - D. Cotton lint.
6. Which of the following practices is used to sustain the Local Textiles Industry?
 - A. Use of local machines
 - B. Dependence on imported tools
 - C. Patronage of local textiles
 - D. Reliance on manufactured equipment

7. One of the reasons for Textiles decoration is to
- make the cloth resistant to bleaching.
 - attract potential customers.
 - make the fabric durable.
 - improve its ability to wear.
8. Select the sequence of activities needed for an exhibition in Textiles.
- Preparing, planning and organizing
 - Preparing, organizing and planning
 - Organizing, planning and preparing
 - Organizing, preparing and planning
9. *Scouring* is a process of washing a grey cotton fabric in
- a neutral solution.
 - a soap solution.
 - an acid solution.
 - a salt solution.
10. Acid dyes are excellent for dyeing
- jute fabrics.
 - cotton fabrics.
 - woolen fabrics.
 - linen fabrics.
11. Which of the following **best** describes the function of a business plan?
- Controls the direction of business
 - Insists on government interventions
 - Limits the powers of the Chief Executive
 - Promotes private and public partnership
12. Select the reason for establishing Textiles industries in Ghana in the 1960s.
- Production of traditional textiles was low.
 - Abundance of textiles raw materials.
 - The sale of second hand clothes went down.
 - To decrease the taste for foreign textiles.
13. The **most** suitable fibres for weaving cocoa sacks are
- linen and sisal.
 - cotton and banana stem.
 - jute and kenaf.
 - pine and plantain stem.
14. Pulleys on the broadloom are used to
- assist the lifting and lowering of the shafts.
 - assist the movement of the shuttle.
 - deposit a weft for interlacing.
 - help the lifting of the horses.
15. A salt which gives affinity to both dye and fibre is termed
- binder.
 - chloride.
 - hydrosulphite.
 - mordant.

16. Which of the following items **best** prevents inhaling of fumes during dyeing?
- A. Face shield
 - B. Goggles
 - C. Nose masks
 - D. Ear plugs
17. Which of the following options **best** describes a portfolio?
- A. Collection of artifacts
 - B. Preparing a business plan
 - C. Preparing exhibition brochure
 - D. Making an artist's statement
18. Cellulosic fibres are usually destroyed by
- A. sodium hydrosulphide.
 - B. sodium carbonate.
 - C. caustic soda.
 - D. sulphuric acid
19. Exhibition of textiles products is important because it
- A. adds value to the fabric.
 - B. advertises the fabrics.
 - C. decorates the fabrics.
 - D. makes fabrics last longer.
20. When cotton fibre is steeped in a solution of sulphuric acid, it
- A. is neutralized.
 - B. swells.
 - C. dissolves.
 - D. becomes porous.
21. Screens used for printing should be washed immediately to avoid
- A. decomposition of the mesh.
 - B. blocking of the mesh.
 - C. moth attacks on the mesh.
 - D. tearing of the mesh.
22. Given that the total number of warp is 1,125, calculate the strip repeats if the ends for a stripe are 45.
- A. 20
 - B. 25
 - C. 35
 - D. 45
23. Choose the **best** reason for the use of textures in fabric designing.
- A. For depicting bright colour schemes
 - B. To make the fabric durable
 - C. For arranging motifs in the background and the grids
 - D. To serve as bond between motifs and the background
24. The compactness of a woven kente depends on
- A. reed.
 - B. heddles.
 - C. treddles.
 - D. pulleys.

25. The term *boll* is applicable to
- hemp.
 - cotton.
 - coir.
 - jute.
26. The **best** way of preventing wool fabrics from moth attack is by storing them in a
- humid condition.
 - hot condition.
 - dry condition.
 - cold condition.
27. The Adinkra cloth was originally worn for
- expressing the status of a chief.
 - mourning the dead.
 - traditional marriage.
 - puberty ceremonies.
28. A good method of preserving a safety tool is to
- clean, grease and rinse.
 - grease, wash and clean.
 - wash, clean and grease.
 - rinse, grease and wash.
29. Identify the fibre that has irregular spirals when viewed under a microscope.
- Cotton
 - Silk
 - Sisal
 - Coir
30. Marbling effect in tie-dyeing is achieved by
- crumpling.
 - folding.
 - stitching.
 - knotting.
31. Batik and tie-dyeing techniques are **both**
- decorative processes.
 - bleaching processes.
 - printing processes.
 - stamping processes.
32. Identify the set of protective items for studio practice.
- Conveyor belts and aprons
 - Aprons and jute sacks
 - Hand gloves and apron
 - Hand gloves and conveyor belts
33. During *beaming*, the raddle is used to
- assist the reed.
 - spread warp ends.
 - make heddling easier.
 - roll the warp.