

MAHATMA GANDHI UNIVERSITY
BACHELOR OF FASHION TECHNOLOGY
SEMESTER-1
SUBJECT- ELEMENTS OF DESIGN

1. _____ is the outline of the whole garment.
a) **Silhouette** b) dress c) shoes d) accessories
2. _____ is a design detail
a) Shoes b) make up c) accessories **d) collars**
3. _____ silhouette have been popular during various time in the history of fashion
a) **Bustle** b) veil c) cowl d) plaids
4. _____ silhouette of a garment follows the curves
a) Bustle b) ruffles c) cowl **d) natural body**
5. _____ silhouette has full bust , small waist and wide hips
a) Straight **b)hour glass** c) bustle d)wedge
6. The lines can be created by adding construction details like _____
a) Prints **b) pleats** c) fabric d) fur
7. _____ lines makes looks narrower and thinner
a) **Horizontal** b) zigzag c) vertical d) curved
8. _____ - line leads the eye from one side to the other
a) Vertical **b) horizontal** c) zigzag d) curved
9. Belts are the example of _____ line
a) Vertical **b) horizontal** c) zigzag d) curved
10. _____ lines are associated with movement and energy
a) Horizontal **b) diagonal** c) vertical d) straight
11. Zigzag lines are a series of connected _____
a) Vertical b) horizontal **c) diagonal** d) straight
12. _____ lines provide jerky and abrupt movement
a) **Zigzag** b) straight c) horizontal d)vertical
13. _____ is the first element in the garment that attracts our attention
a) Line b) texture c) unity **d) color**
14. _____ is one of the dimension of color
a) Primary b) auxiliary **c) hue** d) dull

15. _____ is the one of the dimension of color
 a) Primary b) auxiliary **c) intensity** d) dull
16. _____ is the one of the dimensions of color
 a) Primary b) auxiliary **c) value** d) grain
17. _____ refers to the color visible to the eye when any surface is viewed under light
 a) Intensity b) value **c) hue** d) grain
18. _____ refers to the brightness or dullness of color
 a) Hue **b) intensity** c) value d) color
19. _____ - indicates the degree of lightness or darkness of color
 a) Hue b) intensity **c) value** d) neutral
20. Addition of black to any color produces _____
a) Shade b) tint c) neutral d) dull
21. Addition of white to any color produces _____ -
 a) Shade **b) tint** c) neutral d) dull
22. Primary color are red , blue and _____
 a) Green **b) yellow** c) orange d) violet
23. _____ color are red , blue and yellow
a) Primary b) secondary c) tertiary d) triad
24. _____ - colors are obtained by mixing of two primary color
 a) Monochromatic b) triad **c) secondary** d) tertiary
25. A _____ color scheme uses lightness and darkness of a color
a) Monochromatic b) dichromatic c) analogues d) split
26. The combination of colors next to each other on the color wheel provides _____ color scheme
 a) Monochromatic b) dichromatic c) split **d) analogous**
27. Colors placed opposite to each other on the color wheel are _____
 a) Monochromatic b) analogous **c) complementary** d) split complementary
28. The colors when used with the two colors on each side of the complementary color produce _____
a) Split complementary b) monochromatic c) triad d) analogous
29. Three colors placed equidistant on the color wheel produce a _____ color scheme

- a) Split complementary **b) triad** c) analogous d) monochromatic
30. _____ colors are associated with sun and fire
a) Cool b) hot **c) warm** d) bright
31. _____ - colors are associated with sky and sea
a) Hot **b) cool** c) bright d) warm
32. _____ colors always complement other colors and are a part of every fashion season
a) Monochromatic b) triad **c) neutral** d) complementary
33. _____ is a term used to describe the surface appearance and feel of fabric
a) **texture** b) aesthetic c) pattern d) print
34. _____ - fabric reflects light, they tend to make body appear larger.
a) Dull **b) shiny** c) printed d) color
35. The mathematical formulae proportion established by Egyptian were ____
a) 1:2:3 b) 2:4:5 **c) 3:5:8** d) 5:7: 10
36. Indian ladies suit follows ____ proportion
a) Straight **b) inverted** c) basic d) mean
37. _____ is a state of equilibrium of the design parts
a) Harmony **b) balance** c) unity d) diversity
38. Symmetrical balance are also known as _____ balance
a) Informal b) vertical **c) formal** d) diagonal
39. Asymmetrical balance are also known as ____ balance
a) Informal b) vertical c) formal d) diagonal
40. _____ balance identical objects are placed on the either side of a real or imaginary central line
a) **Symmetrical** b) vertical c) asymmetrical d) informal
41. In _____ balance helps leading the eye away from the body irregularities and enhances the beautiful parts of the body.
a) Formal **b) informal** c) horizontal d) vertical
42. _____ balance studies the balance of body parts above and below the waistline that is bust and waist
a) Radial b) vertical **c) horizontal** d) diagonal
43. _____ is established through repetition of lines , shapes or colors to give direction of the eye to be followed by the eye _____

- a) **Rhythm** b) harmony c) balance d) unity
44. ____ in a garment can be maintained even when dominant color , patterns , line or details repeated on garment
a) Harmony **b) rhythm** c) unity d) proportion
45. _____ is the center of interest
a) Harmony **b) emphasis** c) color d) unity
46. Emphasis can be achieved by ____
a) Horizontal **b) eye catching pattern** c) vertical d) small prints
47. _____ in dressing relates to the total look where all elements of designing ork together in garment
a) Emphasis b) harmony **c) unity** d) balance
48. ____ can create the center of interest
a) Stitch b) line **c) necktie** d) seam
49. _____ balance is created when the design details emerge or radiate from central focus point
a) Diagonal b) vertical c) horizontal **d) radial**
50. _____ of a fabric is dependent of fiber , yarns , fabric and finish
a) Print b) harmony c) emphasis **d) texture**
51. _____ is that which determines form but not surface ornamentation
a) Structural design b) construction design c) decorative design
d) surface design
52. The sense of completed wholeness or cohesion is called _____
a) Diversity **b) unity** c) emphasis d) balance
53. The comparative relationship of distance , sizes , amounts , degree or parts is called _____
a) Unity b) balance **c) proportion** d) balance
54. Particular prominence in a part of a design is called _____
a) Balance **b) emphasis** c) balance d) unity
55. _____ is the feelings of organized movement
a) Balance b) emphasis **c) rhythm** d) unity
56. The visible and tangible structure of a surface is called _____
a) Balance **b) texture** c) unity d) diversity

57. _____ refers to the outer contour or shape of fashion
a) Balance b) size **c) silhouette** d) diversity
58. Lines can be created by construction techniques such as _____
a) Dart b) accessories c) hat d) cut
59. _____ add the illusion of height to the human figure
a) Horizontal **b) vertical** c) zigzag d) diagonal
60. _____ add width to the space that they occupy
a) Horizontal b) vertical c) zigzag d) diagonal
61. _____ lines are dynamic , they suggest movement
a) Horizontal b) vertical **c) diagonal** d) straight
62. Three dimensional area enclosed by a surface is called _____
a) Shape **b) form** c) space d) color
63. _____ - is defined as flat , two dimensional area , enclosed by a line
a) Shape b) form c) color d) rhythm
64. _____ is a example of shapes within a shape
a) Appliqué b) print c) shirt d) color
65. _____ is a example of shapes within a shape
a) Line b) dress **c) quilting** d) seam
66. The empty area or extent is called _____
a) Shape b) form **c) space** d) line
67. _____ is the portion of the electromagnetic or radiant spectrum that is visible to the human eye
a) Reflection **b) light** c) wavelength d) frequency
68. _____ color wheel integrates five principles hues with intervals of values
a) Munsell b) prang c) dynamic d) cmyk
69. Adjacent hues on the color wheel creates an _____ - color scheme
a) Split b) complementary **c) analogous** d) triad
70. Tetrad is otherwise known as _____
a) Split complementary **b) double split complementary** c) complementary
d) triple complementary
71. A system of arrangements that occurs around a central point is called _____

- a) Unity **b) radial** c) harmony d) emphasis
72. Emphasis is otherwise called _____
a) Focal point b) center point c) unity d) harmony
73. _____ are the colors more they are mixed with other colors , the lighter they become
a) Subtractive **b) additive** c) prang d) neutral
74. The result of the amount of energy radiating from a light source ____
a) Dullness **b) brightness** c) flash d) sharpness
75. A measure of a hue s purity or brilliance is called _____
a) **Chroma** b) achroma c) color d) sharpness
76. When two force operate in opposition causing a significant difference is called _____
a) Split **b) contrast** c) monochromatic d) triad
77. The shape that has fullness at the bust and hips and fit at the waist is called _____
a) Wedge **b) hourglass** c) straight d) a line
78. _____ is a connection between two points
a) Line b) sign c) circle d) print
79. A color scheme where a garment design rest on one hue and its values is called ____ -
a) Analogous **b) monochromatic** b) split d) triad
80. _____ colors are not found on the color wheel
a) Dull **b) neutral** c) bright d) sharp
81. The center of attraction or the area of greatest importance is called as _____
a) Unity b) harmony **c) focal point** d) distant point
82. When colors of light overlapping in the varying amounts forming other interesting color are called _____
a) Primary **b) secondary** c) triad d) tetrad
83. The addition of black to a hue is called _____
a)Tint b)neutral c) grey **d) shade**
84. A particular order of color is called _____
a)Radiance **b) spectrum** c) color wheel d) pyramid
85. The addition of white to hue is known as _____
a) Shade **b) tint** c) grey d) dull

86. The fashion silhouette that takes the shape of an oblong rectangle _____
a) A line **b) tubular** c) hour glass d) wedge
87. The degree of a color's lightness or darkness is called _____
a) Intensity b) contrast c) dull **d) values**
88. A silhouette having greater width at shoulder tapering to narrower at the hem is called _____- shape
a) Hour glass b) a line c) straight **d) wedge**
89. The range of brightness or dullness of hue is called _____
a) Bright b) dull **c) intensity** d) values
90. _____ is determined by its wavelength on the light spectrum
a) Bright b) neutral **c) hue** d) reflection
91. _____- is the most dominant visual elements of a garment and the first thing visible from a distance
a) Silhouette b) line c) texture d) unity
92. Example of horizontal lines are _____
a) Off shoulder b) v neck c) cowl d) button
93. Example of horizontal lines are _____
a) Zigzag **b) yoke** c) pant d) seam
94. _____ line can be found in hems , necklines curves
a) Diagonal b) straight **c) curved** d) zigzag
95. Hue , intensity and values are the 3 different _____ of color
a) Range b) dimensions c) number d) reflections
96. The addition of gray color produces _____
a) Shade b) tint **c) tone** d) color
97. There are _____ primary colors
a) 3 b) 6 c) 9 d) 4
98. There are _____ secondary colors
a) 3 b) 4 c) 5 d) 6
99. There are _____ tertiary colors
a) 3 b) 12 c) 5 **d) 6**
100. Red orange , orange , yellow orange are example of _____.
a) Monochromatic **b) analogous** c) triad d) split

101. The shades and tints of pink is the example of ____
 a) **Monochromatic** b) analogous c) triad d) cool
102. Red and green combination is the example of ____
 a) **Complementary** b) monochromatic c) warm d) split
103. Yellow with red violet and blue violet is the example of ____
 a) Complementary b) triad c) **split complementary** d) tetrad
104. Red , yellow and blue are the scheme of ____
 a) **Triad** b) split complementary c) tetrad d) analogous
105. ____ colors make the object look smaller and farther
 a) Warm b) **cool** c) light d) tints
106. ____ hues make the object and appear larger and closer
 a) **Warm** b) cool c) dark d) dull
107. Dark color makes the figure appear ____ as compared to lighter color
 a) Fat b) **slim** c) plump d) short
108. Large and bold prints are suitable only for ____ figure
 a) **Tall and slim** b) fat and short c) slim and short d) short and stout
109. ____ is a basic proportion
 a) 10:12:15 b) **5:8:13** c) 3:6:9 d) 3:5:10
110. ____ design refers to the way in which a fashion works or performs physically
 a) **Functional** b) structural c) circle d) architectural
111. Line has been called ____
 a) **A dot** b) a imaginary point c) curve d) circle
112. Line has been called ____
 a) **A point in motion** b) circle c) a point in unity d) a point stagnant
113. ____ is a decorative approach
 a) Zip b) seam c) hook d) **ribbon**
114. ____ is a decorative approach
 a) Zip b) pocket c) **top stitch** d) button
115. ____ lines are placed a special accent on the natural female anatomical curves
 a) Zigzag b) **diagonal** c) horizontal d) vertical

116. A line from which one perceives movement is called ____ -
a) **Kinetic line** b) vertical line c) horizontal line d) straight lines
117. A moving point or dot is called as ____
a) Square b) circle **c) line** d) collection
118. Orange and blue combination is a ____ scheme
a) Analogous color b) monochromatic color **c) complementary** d) split complementary
119. ____ system is based on mixing red, blue, yellow
a) **Prang color** b) munsell c) dimension d) dmyk
120. Hue may be described as being ____ colors
a) Hot and cold **b) warm and cool** c) bright and bold d) dark and dull
121. Warm colors are found in ____
a) Sun and fire b) moon and stars c) water and trees d) sky and earth
122. Cool hues are found in ____
a) Sun and fire **b) water and sky** c) stars and celestial d) earth and stars
123. ____ emphasizes the body size and contours
a) Cool hues b) bright hues c) dull hues **d) warm hues**
124. The two color system frequently used are ____
a) Cmydk and rang b) prang and coloration **c) prang and munsell**
d) munsell and cmydk
125. Chroma describes ____ of color
a) Dullness b) darkness c) brightness **d) purity**
126. To change the value of colors ____ must be added
a) White and brown b) brown and grey **c) white or black** d) black and grey
127. ____ color harmonies have no hue in common
a) Analogous b) monochromatic **c) contrasting** d) tints
128. ____ describes a color as either pure, bright and clear or muted and dull
a) Chroma b) achroma c) ombre d) ochre
129. If you wish to increase the body size choose ____ -
a) Cool hues **b) warm hues** c) shades d) dark colors

130. If you wish to decrease body size choose _____
a) Warm hues **b) cool hues** c) tints d) lightness
131. _____ blends together to form new combinations when viewed from a distance
a) Contrast b) motifs **c) tiny strips** d) bold lines
132. CAUS abbreviation _____
a) Color acceptance united service
b) Color association unity service
c) Color acceptance the united states
d) Color association of the united states
134. _____ colors are mixing up of primary or secondary colors with grey to “tone” them down
a) Bright b) tinted **c) muted** d) shaded
135. The evaluation of aesthetic design are called
a) Elements of design
b) Principle of design
c) Elements and principle of design
d) Attractiveness of the design
136. Structural design is that which determines form but not _____
a) **Surface ornamentation** b) Functional design c) Architectural design
d) High design
137. Astronaut’s space suit is a example of _____
a) Surface ornamentation **b) Functional design** c) Architectural design
d) High design
138. Active wear is the example of _____
a) Surface ornamentation **b) Functional design** c) Architectural design
d) High design
139. Lines are divided into two main categories _____
a) **Straight and curved lines** b) Horizontal and vertical lines
c) Straight and curved lines d) Straight and horizontal lines
140. Examples of shapes within shapes
a) Accessories b) Button c) Zip **d) Ruffles**
141. _____ indicates a strict adherence to the elements on either side of the median line
a) Asymmetry **b) Symmetry** c) Vertical d) Horizontal
142. _____ are mostly used in classic and conservative design

- a) Zigzag b) Diagonal **c) Straight line** d) horizontal
143. _____ lines add softness and roundness to the garment
 a) Zigzag b) diagonal **c) curved** d) horizontal
144. Very wide vertical strips may give the impression of added _____
a) Width b) length c) strength d) angle
145. In tubular shape the _____ is not defined
 a) Bust **b) waist** c) sleeves d) pocket
146. Poorly planned _____ confuses the eyes does not know where to focus
a) Emphasis b) proportion c) balance d) length
147. _____ body shape has waist and hip that are approximately small size
 a) Triangle b) oval c) hourglass **d) rectangle**
148. _____ body shape has wide shoulders and small hips
 a) Triangle **b) inverted triangle** c) rectangle d) oval
149. _____ colors are those with an absence of true color pigment
 a) Bold b) monochromatic c) tint **d) neutral**
150. _____ colors can be combined well with other color
 a) Bold b) monochromatic c) tint **d) neutral**
151. _____ fabric can make you appear larger
 a) Dark b) dull **c) bulky** d) printed
152. Straight lines are _____
 a) Soft and curved **b) rigid and crisp** c) crisp and curved
 d) curved and bulky
153. Without _____ a design may appear spotty or disconnected.
 a) Balance b) lines **c) rhythm** d) proportion
154. _____ is a empty space surrounding shapes and forms
 a) Positive space **b) negative space** c) blunt space d) form
155. _____ is filled with something, such as lines, designs, color, or shapes.
a) Positive space b) negative space c) blunt space d) form
156. _____ orderly and pleasing arrangement of shapes and lines
 a) Proportion b) emphasis c) balance **d) harmony**

157. _____ repetition of visual movement
 a) Proportion b) emphasis c) balance **d) rhythm**
158. Beige is a _____ color
 a) **Neutral** b) dark c) analogous d) mixed
159. _____ lines flow out from a central point is called _____-
 a) combination **b) radiation** c) configuration d) coloration
160. A gradual change in color value from dark to light is called ____
 a) Combination b) radiation **c) gradation** d) reflection
161. _____ gives a color brightness or dullness
 a) Proportion **b) saturation** c) concentration d) mixing
162. _____ Shapes produce a natural feel.
 a) Straight b) horizontal **c) organic** d) inorganic
163. _____ is the outline of the whole garment.
 a) **Silhouette** b) dress c) shoes d) accessories
164. _____ - design refers to the way in which a fashion works or performs physically.
 a) **Functional** b) structural c) circle d) architectural
165. Lines can be created by construction techniques such as ____
 a) **Dart** b) accessories c) hat d) cut
166. The addition of white to hue is known as ____
 a) Shade **b) tint** c) grey d) dull
167. The evaluation of aesthetic design are called
 a) Elements of design
 b) Principle of design
c) Elements and principle of design
 d) Attractiveness of the design
168. _____ is the one of the dimension of color
 a) Primary b) auxiliary **c) intensity** d) dull
169. The mathematical formulae proportion established by Egyptian were ____
 a) 1:2:3 b) 2:4:5 **c) 3:5:8** d) 5:7: 10
170. Belts are the example of _____ line
 a) Vertical **b) horizontal** c) zigzag d) curved

171. The colors when used with the two colors on each side of the complementary color produce _____
 a) **Split complementary** b) monochromatic c) triad d) analogous
172. _____ balance is created when the design details emerge or radiate from central focus point
 a) Diagonal b) vertical c) horizontal **d) radial**
173. The comparative relationship of distance , sizes , amounts , degree or parts is called _____
 a) Unity b) balance **c) proportion** d) balance
174. Grey is a _____ color
 a) **Neutral** b) dark c) analogous d) mixed
175. _____ lines provide jerky and abrupt movement
 a) **Zigzag** b) straight c) horizontal d) vertical
176. Hue may be described as being _____ colors
 a) Hot and cold **b) warm and cool** c) bright and bold d) dark and dull
177. _____ is a example of shapes within a shape
 a) **Appliqué** b) print c) shirt d) color
178. _____ is the portion of the electromagnetic or radiant spectrum that is visible to the human eye
 a) Reflection **b) light** c) wavelength d) frequency
179. _____ describes a color as either pure , bright and clear or muted and dull
 a) **Chroma** b) achroma c) ombre d) ochre
180. _____ refers to the color visible to the eye when any surface is viewed under light
 a) Intensity b) value **c) hue** d) grain
181. Astronaut's space suit is a example of _____
 a) Surface ornamentation **b) Functional design** c) Architectural design
 d) High design
182. A system of arrangements that occurs around a central point is called _____
 a) Unity **b) radial** c) harmony d) emphasis
183. Three dimensional area enclosed by a surface is called _____
 a) Shape **b) form** c) space d) color

184. _____ Fabric reflects light, they tend to make body appear larger.
 a) Dull **b) shiny** c) printed d) color
185. The addition of gray color produces _____
 a) Shade b) tint **c) tone** d) color
186. Example of horizontal lines are _____
a) Off shoulder b) v neck c) cowl d) button
187. The lines can be created by adding construction details like _____
 a) Prints **b) pleats** c) fabric d) fur
188. _____ - indicates the degree of lightness or darkness of color
 a) Hue b) intensity **c) value** d) neutral
189. _____ is filled with something, such as lines, designs, color, or shapes.
a) Positive space b) negative space c) blunt space d) form
190. _____ is a empty space surrounding shapes and forms
 a) Positive space **b) negative space** c) blunt space d) form
191. The shades and tints of pink is the example of _____
a) Monochromatic b) analogous c) triad d) cool
192. Red and green combination is the example of _____
a) Complementary b) monochromatic c) warm d) split
193. Yellow with red violet and blue violet is the example of _____
 a) Complementary b) triad **c) split complementary** d) tetrad
194. _____ emphasizes the body size and con tours
 a) Cool hues b) bright hues c) dull hues **d) warm hues**
195. The two color system frequently used are _____
 a) Cmydk and rang b) prang and coloration **c) prang and munsell**
 d) munsell and cmydk
196. Line has been called _____
b) A point in motion b) circle c) a point in unity d) a point stagnant
197. _____ is a decorative approach
 b) Zip b) seam c) hook **d) ribbon**
198. _____ is a decorative approach
 b) Zip b) pocket **c) top stitch** d) button

199. CAUS abbreviation _____

- a) Color acceptance united service
- b) Color association unity service
- c) Color acceptance the united states
- d) **Color association of the united states**

200. A line from which one perceives movement is called _____ -

- a) **Kinetic line**
- b) vertical line
- c) horizontal line
- d) straight lines

