

(iv) What are the principles of interior decoration? Explain any two principles. $4+(3 \times 2)=10$

(v) What are different types of lighting used in interior decoration? What type of light is best for drawing room and bed room? $4+(3+3)=10$

(vi) Write a note on elements of content in interior design. $4+(3+3)=10$

(vii) Why is colour important in interior decoration? Write its role in creation of design. $4+6=10$

(viii) Write about the selection, care and maintenance of wooden furniture. $4+3+3=10$

Total number of printed pages=16

3 (Sem-6/CBCS) HSC HE 1/2/4

2022

HOME SCIENCE (Honours Elective)

Answer the Questions from any one Option.

OPTION - A (Therapeutic Nutrition)

Paper : HSC-HE-6016

OPTION - B

(Apparel Production)

Paper : HSC-HE-6026

OPTION - D

(Interior Design and Decoration)

Paper : HSC-HE-6046

Full Marks : 60

Time : Three hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

OPTION - A

Paper: HSC-HE-6016

(Therapeutic Nutrition)

1. Write True or False of the following :
(any seven) $1 \times 7 = 7$

- (a) A low calorie diet is prescribed for an obese person.
- (b) Lack of sodium is the main cause of constipation.
- (c) Wheat flour is a poor source of gluten.
- (d) Fatty foods should be avoided by patients suffering from diarrhoea.
- (e) Jaundice is the yellow discoloration of the skin and eyes.
- (f) Glucagon reduces blood sugar.
- (g) Obesity is due to accumulation of fat in the adipose tissue.
- (h) Complication of diabetes can lead to kidney disease.

(i) The recommended amount of salt for a hypertensive patient is 5 gms.

(ii) Strained soup is a full fluid diet.

2. Write briefly on the following : (any four) $2 \times 4 = 8$

- (a) Two causes of fever.
- (b) Two examples of clear fluid diet.
- (c) Two symptoms of tuberculosis.
- (d) Two foods to be avoided in jaundice.
- (e) Two clinical features of constipation.
- (f) Two diseases requiring restricted amounts of calorie.
- (g) Two foods to be avoided in lactose intolerance.
- (h) Two causes of HIV.

3. Write on the following : (any three)

- (a) Nutrition care process.
- (b) Causes and clinical features of constipation.
- (c) Types of hypertension.

- (d) Etiology and clinical features of typhoid
- (e) Type 1 diabetes
- (f) Dietary management of fever
- (g) Foods to be avoided and included in lactose intolerance.
- (h) High fibre diet
4. Answer the following : (**any three**)
- (a) Explain the therapeutic adaptation of the normal diet. $10 \times 3 = 30$
- (b) Write the clinical features and nutritional management of tuberculosis. $4 + 6 = 10$
- (c) What is celiac disease ? Explain the nutritional management of the disease. $3 + 7 = 10$
- (d) Discuss the clinical features and dietary management of type II diabetics. $4 + 6 = 10$
- (e) What is hypertension ? Explain the causes and symptoms of hypertension. $2 + (4 + 4) = 10$

- (f) Explain the causes and nutritional management of food allergy. $4 + 6 = 10$
- (g) What is coronary heart disease ? Write the causes and symptoms of the disease. $2 + (4 + 4) = 10$
- (h) What is obesity ? Discuss the etiology and dietary management of obesity. $3 + (3 + 4) = 10$

OPTION - B
Paper : HSC-HE-6026

(Apparel Production)

1. Choose the correct option : **(any seven)**

1×7=7

(a) _____ is used to provide a neat finish to the raw edges in a garment.

- (i) True bias
- (ii) Facing
- (iii) Binding
- (iv) None of the above

(b) A system of drawing patterns on paper with mechanical precision on the basis of body measurements is known as

- (i) drafting
- (ii) mending
- (iii) designing
- (iv) None of the above

(c) Finished openings constructed in order to make it easy to put on or take off a garment are

- (i) plackets
- (ii) bias strips
- (iii) facing
- (iv) None of the above

(d) The following is not an advantage of paper pattern :

- (i) A pattern prepared can be preserved for a long time
- (ii) By manipulating the basic patterns, complicated and original design can be produced
- (iii) Cutting with the help of paper pattern consumes more time than drawing on the fabric
- (iv) A good pattern of right size will give a good fit

(e) _____ is not a sleeve measurement

- (i) Upper arm circumference
- (ii) Hip circumference
- (iii) Lower arm circumference
- (iv) Sleeve length

(f) A segment of a garment placed at the shoulders, above or below the waist line for controlling and supporting fullness needed over the bust, chest, hip etc. is called

- (i) design
- (ii) yoke
- (iii) placket
- (iv) pocket

(g) Mark the incorrect statement regarding stay stitching :

- (i) It is a row of machine stitching done between the cut edge and seam line

(ii) It helps to preserve the lines and grains of the fabric

(iii) It produces curved edge like neckline, armhole etc.

(iv) It prevents bias edges like side seams from stretching and going out of shape

(h) The finished edge of the fabric which runs lengthwise is

(i) grain

(ii) selvedge

(iii) seam

(iv) hem

(i) Mark the incorrect statement regarding collars :

(i) It is added to the neckline of the garment to enhance its appearance

(ii) It served to finish the raw edges of the neckline

(iii) It is made of double layer of fabric with the inner edge hanging free

(iv) None of the above

(i) The direction of yarns in a fabric is referred by the term

(i) grain

(ii) selvedge

(iii) seam

(iv) hem

2. Answer in brief **any four** of the following questions : $2 \times 4 = 8$

(a) Which seam requires finishes and why?

(b) Write the importance of plackets.

(c) What do you mean by trimming?

(d) Why is casing required in garments?

(e) What do you mean by fabric grain?

(f) Which fabric requires preshrinking?

(g) Which method of pattern making is 3-dimensional?

(h) What is flat pattern making?

3. Write short notes on **any three** of the following : $5 \times 3 = 15$

(a) Importance of pattern making

(b) Basic seams

(c) Stay stitching

(d) Finishing of hem

(e) Collars

(f) Plackets

(g) Pockets

(h) Necklines

4. Answer **any three** of the following questions : $10 \times 3 = 30$

(a) Mention different types of sleeves and their applications.

(b) What is body measurement? Write the importance of body measurements. $2 + 8 = 10$

(c) Define silhouette. Mention different types of silhouette with illustration. $2 + 8 = 10$

(d) What are different techniques of pattern making? Explain briefly each one of them with the help of diagram. $1 + 9 = 10$

(e) Keeping in mind the elements of design what type of design will you choose for an Indian girl with a short and stout figure?

(f) There are certain principles of pattern making. Explain.

(g) What is layout of pattern? Explain in brief with diagram.

(h) How will you prepare a fabric before constructing a garment?

OPTION - D
(Interior Design and Decoration)

Paper : HSC-HE-6046

1. State whether the following statements are true or false : **(any seven)**

(a) Designers use different types of lines to create certain effects.

(b) The empty or open area between, around, above and within objects is known as space.

(c) Hue is the name of a colour.

(d) Neutral colours are brilliant and warm.

(e) Balance which is characterised by the same objects repeated in the same position on either side of a vertical axis is known as symmetrical balance.

(f) Colours that are beside each other on the colour wheel is analogous colour.

(g) Use of rough texture would help a small room feel larger.

(h) A unified room has many different colours and patterns.

(i) Use of vertical line can make a low ceiling room appear taller.

(j) A window on fireplaces can be a focal point in a room.

2. Answer briefly : **(any four)** $2 \times 4 = 8$

(i) Define interior decoration.

(ii) Mention the dimensions of colour.

(iii) What do you understand by tint ?

(iv) What was the style of furnitures used by Mughal architecture ?

(v) What is warm colour ? Give examples.

(vi) What are different types of lighting ?

(vii) Mention any four accessories used in interior decoration.

(viii) How can you design a small space ?

3. Write short notes on the following **(any three)** $5 \times 3 = 15$

(a) Objectives of art

(b) Types of design

(c) Colour forecasting and its uses in design

(d) Wall treatment

(e) Floor coverings

(f) Selection and care of upholstered furniture

(g) Balance and proportion as principles of composition

(h) Importance of interior decoration

4. Answer **any three** of the following questions : $10 \times 3 = 30$

(i) What are different elements of order in design ? Explain any two with suitable examples. $2 + (4 \times 2) = 10$

(ii) Discuss the importance of interior decoration in modern times.

(iii) Differentiate between texture and colour. Give their uses in interior decoration.