



KITH & KIN INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE

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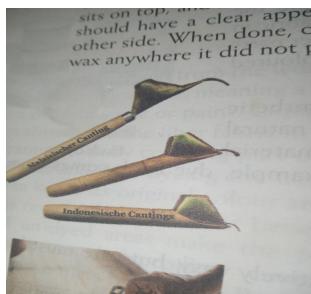
1st Term Examination Question 2025/2026 Session.

NAME				
SUBJECT	Cultural and Creative Arts	CLASS	SS 3	DURATION

SECTION A-OBJECTIVE

INSTRUCTION; Answer all questions (20 marks)

1. This tool is used in carrying out _____ textile design



- A. printing
- B. batik
- C. bleaching
- D. tie and dye.

2. Mesh is to printing while wax is to _____

- A. printing
- B. batik
- C. bleaching
- D. tie and dye

3. Oxidation is the act of allowing the _____ to develop its intended colour

- A. fabric
- B. dye
- C. dye bath
- D. caustic soda to change

4. The first procedure to be done in the process of carrying out tie-dye exercise is _____

- A. wash out the industrial starch
- B. prepare dye bath
- C. tie the fabric
- D. dye your fabric

5. The following are types of resists except one

- A. wax resist
- B. starch resist
- C. tying with fish rope
- D. oxidation

6. Which of the following does not require resist technique

- A. starch paste
- B. print
- C. tie-dye
- D. wax print

7. The use of one colour in dyeing and bleaching is known as

- A. plain dyeing
- B. mono dyeing
- C. monogram
- D. simple dye

8. In dyeing process, the fabric is to stay in the dye bath for between _____ minutes

- A. 30 -35
- B. 5 - 10
- C. 15 - 25
- C. 60 - 120

9. Finishing process in tie-dye involves

- A. waxing, dyeing, and oxidation
- B. drying, ironing, and packaging
- C. tie - dye, stamping, and oxidation
- D. batik, embroidery, and packaging

10. Which of the following is the easiest repeat pattern

- A. simple repeat
- B. half drop repeat
- C. diamond repeat
- D. mirror repeat



11. The tying method used in carrying out this textile design is known as

- A. motif
- B. stitching
- C. marbling
- D. knotting

12. The technique that does not allow penetration of dye solution is

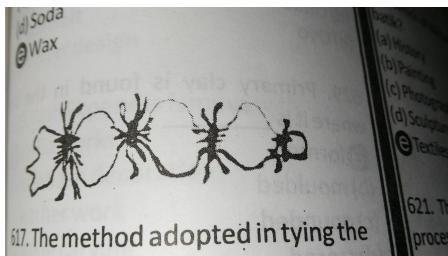
- A. resist
- B. re- dye
- C. oxidation
- D. perspective

13. Kano is known for ____ dyeing

- A. pit dyeing
- B. clay pot dyeing

- C. batik dyeing
- D. leather dyeing

14. The method adopted in tying the fabric below can be described as



- A. coiling
- B. knotting
- C. pleating
- D. twisting

15 Which of these is needed when dyeing pleated fabric?

- A. Shadow
- B. mid-tone
- C. dark
- D. light

16. When preparing for two colours dye, the _____ colour is applied first

- A. 100% cotton
- B. Wax
- C. Soda
- D. Sulphite

17. Stitching can be employed as a technique in

- A. glazing
- B. modeling
- C. dyeing
- D. Casting

18. Tie-dyed fabric can be used for the following except

- A. dress

- B. pillow case
- C. window blind
- D. wedding gown

19. The mixture of two primary colours having the same quantity is called

- A. secondary colours
- B. intermediate colours
- C. basic colours
- D. warm colours

20. The following techniques can be adopted in tie and dye except _____

- A. folding
- B. hatching
- C. pleating
- D. stitching



21. The above craft is known as

- A. Wood carving
- B. Ceramics work
- C. tie and dye
- D. Calabash carving

22. Batik is an Indonesian word derived from

- A. Tik
- B. Spatia
- C. Java
- D. batiking

24. Which of these materials needed by both batik and tie- dye?

- A. Beads
- B. Raffia
- C. Soda
- D. Wax

25. The resisting medium in tie and dye is _____

- A. caustic soda
- B. colour
- C. Raffia
- D. water

26. The picture below is one of the process of carrying out _____



- A. Batik
- B. printing
- C. bleaching
- D. stencil

27. The following are materials used for printing except one

- A. mesh
- B. stencil

- C. ink
- D. easel

28. The following are materials used for printing except one

- A. Oxidative bleaching
- B. Reductive bleaching
- C. Optical bleaching
- D. Hyper bleaching.

29. Unfired pottery in ceramics is called

- A. Green ware
- B. Porcelain
- C. Terra-cotta
- D. Ceramics

30. The point when clay loses all water content is _____ stage

- A. metric
- B. fabric
- C. leather hard
- D. melting

31. The art of cutting shapes from pieces of cloth and sewing them on to a larger pieces of fabric to make designs and pattern is known as

- A. mosaic
- B. lettering
- C. applique
- D. batik

32. Glaze in pottery means

- A. Pottery fired, glazed but not solid
- B. Pottery glazed but not solid
- C. Pottery fired but not glazed

D. Pottery fired and solid

33. The following materials are needed in pattern making except

- A. cardboard
- B. foam
- C. hammer
- D. poster colour

34. If a tie and dye fabric is to be combined with a lino cut print, the

- A. fabric and the lino cut are soaked in the dye together
- B. lino cut printing comes first
- C. lino cut printing comes last
- D. lino cut is tied to the fabric

35. What do we call the process of changing the skin of animal to leather

- A. skinning
- B. shaving
- C. tanning
- D. painting

36. Who was the famous Nigerian ceramist among these

- A. Ladi Kwali
- B. Vincent Kofi
- C. Bayo Okunlola
- D. Ben Enwonwu

37. Macrane is an aspect of

- A. Cloth weaving
- B. Bronze casting
- C. Bead making
- D. leather work

38. What is the name given to the wooden frame used in weaving the Akwete cloth

- A. glove
- B. armature
- C. loom
- D. Knitting knob

40. In a multi-color tie, which one of the following process of colour application will give best results on white cloth ?

- A. Black, blue, and green
- B. Black, yellow, and green
- C. Purple, black, and blue
- D. Blue, black, and brown

41. The ratio of dye, caustic soda and hydrosulphite is 1:1:2 to 3 meters of fabric, determine the ratio of chemicals to be used for 12 meters of fabric

- A. 6:6:10
- B. 4:4:8
- C. 2:2:4
- D. 8:8:16

42. The process of applying pressure to expel air pockets or bubbles from clay is known as

- A. wedging
- B. mixing
- C. glazing
- D. Slip

43. What distinguished crafts from other aspects of Art is

- A. media
- B. size
- C. utility
- D. aesthetic

44. The following are shading techniques EXCEPT

- A. bleaching
- B. hatching

- C. Pointillism
- D. blurring

45. Motifs can be derived from the following except

- A. animal
- B. bird
- C. Water
- D. flower

46. The following are types of resists except one

- A. wax resist
- B. tieing with fish rope
- C. starch resist
- D. oxidation

47. Sculpting with pounded paper mixed with starch is known as

- A. carving
- B. paper pounding
- C. paper machene
- D. pulp art

48. The most naturalistic art culture in Nigeria is

- A. benin
- B. ife
- C. oyo
- D. nok

49. The outline of an object is known as

- A. Space
- B. textile
- C. shape
- D. form

50. . One major objective as an entrepreneur is to _____

- A. source for materials
- B. dye fabric
- C. make money by all means
- D. get good ideas

SECTION B: Answer four questions, question 1 is compulsory.

(40 marks)

- 1. a. State and explain five types of starch paste (5 marks)
b. Mention 10 materials and tools used for printing in textile design (4marks)

- 2. a. Explain the following printing techniques
 - I. Relief printing
 - ii. Silkscreen printing (4 marks)
b. Mention six(6) materials for silkscreen printing (6 marks)

- 3. a. Define Bleaching (4 marks)
b. List three types of bleaching (3 marks)
c. Mention 6 materials for bleaching (3 marks)

- 4a. Briefly explain starch paste applications in textile design
 - i. Sizing
 - ii. Starch
 - iii. Printing (10 marks)
- 5. List 10 safety precautions in tie-dye (10 marks)