



TEST QUESTIONS TO ACCOMPANY:

Digital Textile Design by Melanie Bowles and Ceri Isaac

This series of test questions, created for use with your students, provides multiple choice and short answer questions based on the text and arranged by chapter. A separate answer key is available.

CHAPTER 1: TEXTILE DESIGN AND PRINT IN THE DIGITAL AGE

1. Name four designers who are on the cutting edge with their use of digital textile printing.
2. Name four markets for which digital printing is appropriate.
3. Why is digital textile printing really only feasible at the high end of the market?
4. From which earlier technology was digital textile printing developed?
5. In what year did large format digital textile printers, such as the Mimaki, first become widely available:
 - a. 1998
 - b. 2005
 - c. 1988
 - d. none of the above
6. What are the five main advantages that digital textile printing has over traditional textile printing methods?
7. Name two factors that restrict the types and style of images that may be printed using traditional printing methods such as silk screen.
8. Why is it possible to print photographic images directly onto fabric using inkjet printing technology?
9. Name four styles or types of print design that are facilitated by large format digital textile printing.

CHAPTER 2: DIGITAL DESIGN TUTORIALS

1. Describe the differences between the software programs Adobe Photoshop and Illustrator.
2. What does 'dpi' stand for:
 - a. dots per input
 - b. dots per inch
 - c. data per inch
 - d. none of the above
3. List the advantages that scanning in a high detailed drawing can give to the textile designer.
4. What are the advantages of working with a digital stylus?

5. How has photography changed the look of printed textiles with the development of digital printing?
6. Name three catwalk designers who are exploiting the use of photography in their collections.

CHAPTER 3: PATTERNS AND REPEATS

1. What are the two types of repeat structure used to lay out a design, so that once it is printed it will form a continuous length?
2. The creation of an unintentional stripe or diagonal on a pattern is known as:
 - a. randomization
 - b. stepping out
 - c. tracking
 - d. none of the above
3. What should you do to rectify any visual mistakes such as tracking?
4. Explain how repeats were created prior to the introduction of software such as Photoshop.
5. What can the Clone tool in Photoshop be used for?

CHAPTER 4: INTRODUCTION TO ILLUSTRATION

1. Name the media a textile designer might use and combine to explore a narrative and give his or her design work another dimension.
2. What will influence the style of illustration and media chosen for a design? Give some examples.
3. Outline two methods which can help develop the skills of figure drawing.

CHAPTER 5: DIGITAL CRAFT

1. Why do designers like to add a hand quality to digital printing?
2. Do you think 'digital design and print' is a skill and a craft? Give an example of designers who are using this medium in a creative way.
3. List traditional techniques that can be combined with digital print.
4. What is devoré printing? What fabric do you need to use for this type of printing?
5. Which designer used foiling on top of his S/S 05 collection?
6. Identify five designers who are using digital print in their latest catwalk collections.
7. How does Helen Murray integrate digital print into her work?
8. State the different methods for digital printing using a desktop printer.
9. Explain why desktop printing is so exciting for the hobbyist.
10. What fabric is used for sublimation printing:
 - a. cotton
 - b. polyester
 - c. silk
 - d. none of the above

CHAPTER 6: TECHNOLOGY FOR DIGITAL TEXTILE PRINTING

1. Name five methods used in traditional textile printing.
2. What are the four primary colours used in four-colour process printing?
3. What is the most widely used method of fabric printing used today:
 - a. rotary screen printing
 - b. heat-transfer
 - c. woodblock printing
 - d. none of the above
4. What percentage of the world's textiles is currently printed digitally:
 - a. less than 10%
 - b. less than 1%
 - c. less than 5%
 - d. none of the above
5. When did the heat transfer printing process first become widely used:
 - a. in the 1960s and 1970s
 - b. in the 1920s
 - c. in the 1980s
 - d. none of the above
6. Briefly describe the heat transfer, dye sublimation printing process.
7. How many linear metres/yards per hour are achievable via traditional rotary screen printing methods?
8. Why are traditional methods of printing more versatile than digital textile printing?
9. What are the two categories of technology behind inkjet printing?
10. What type of technology is currently used in the print heads of most large format textile printers, such as the Mimaki, in order to lay down the ink?
11. What process must take place before ink or colourant is permanently bonded to the fabric in order to make it washable?
12. The heat transfer method of textile is limited to what types of fabric?
13. Why is it necessary to use specially pre-treated coated fabrics when digitally printing dyes directly onto fabric?
14. What are the two types of ink or colourants used in textile printing?
15. Name two significant advantages that pigment inks have over dyes.
16. Reactive dye is used to colour what types of materials:
 - a. protein-based materials
 - b. synthetic polymer-based materials
 - c. plant and animal-based materials
 - d. none of the above
17. What process is used to permanently fix or bond acid and reactive dyes to fabric?
18. Why is it necessary to wash fabrics that have been printed with dye after the dye has been fixed?
19. List five significant advantages digital textile printing has over traditional methods of printing.
20. Name three disadvantages of digital inkjet textile printing.
21. Name four advantages that most specialist textile printing software systems might have over software such as Photoshop.

22. Why is it necessary to colour separate/colour reduce images that will be silk- screen printed?
23. Name the colour model used in emitted light from a TV screen or computer monitor.
24. Why will the colours in the same design shown onscreen and printed onto fabric differ in a non-calibrated system?
25. What is the function of a colour management system?
26. What role does RIP software play in the digital print process?
27. What is a spectrophotometer?
28. What does the term 'out of gamut' refer to in terms of colour?
29. What is a printer profile?
30. Which region in Italy is famous for the printing of high quality luxury fabrics?