

187/2014

Maximum : 100 marks

Time : 1 hour and 15 minutes

1. Cotton fibre belongs to botanical family of :  
(A) Barbadeuce (B) Hirstum  
(C) Gossypium (D) Herbaceum
2. The essential properties of a Textile fibre is :  
(A) Fineness (B) Colour  
(C) Elasticity (D) Crimp
3. The extraction of jute fibre from the plant is known as :  
(A) Crushing (B) Breaking  
(C) Retting (D) Hackling
4. The finest quality of wool is :  
(A) Carpet wool (B) Long wool  
(C) Cross breed wool (D) Merino wool
5. Standard moisture regain of silk is :  
(A) 8 (B) 11  
(C) 16 (D) 14
6. The density of Nylon is :  
(A) 1.18 gm/cc (B) 1.32 gm/cc  
(C) 1.28 gm/cc (D) 1.44 gm/cc
7. An example of Elastomeric fibre :  
(A) Poly Vinyl Alcohol (B) Poly propylene  
(C) Poly urethane (D) Nylon
8. The melting point of Terylene is :  
(A) 100° C (B) 200° C  
(C) 250° C (D) 150° C

9. Pure silk is :
- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| (A) Sericin | (B) Cortex  |
| (C) Linen   | (D) Fibroin |
10. The dried perspiration contains in wool fibre is known as :
- |          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| (A) Dirt | (B) Burrs |
| (C) Lint | (D) Suint |
11. Name of an insoluble dye :
- |              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| (A) Reactive | (B) Direct |
| (C) Vat      | (D) Acid   |
12. Boiled-off liquor contains dilute alkaline soap solution and :
- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| (A) Keratin | (B) Fibroin |
| (C) Suint   | (D) Sericin |
13. Reduction clearing is used to improve the brightness of the dyed material.
- |              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| (A) Vat      | (B) Sulphur   |
| (C) Reactive | (D) Dispersed |
14. Beam feeler mechanism and floating back rest roller are provided to :
- |                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| (A) +ve take up motion | (B) +ve let off motion |
| (C) -ve take up motion | (D) -ve let off motion |
15. Vat dyes are soluble in :
- |  |   |
|--|---|
| (A) $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_4$ and $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$ | (B) $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_4$ and $\text{NaOH}$ |
| (C) $\text{Na}_2\text{S}$ and $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$             | (D) $\text{Na}_2\text{S}$ and $\text{NaOH}$             |
16. Polyester fibres are usually dyes with :
- |                   |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|
| (A) Developed dye | (B) Disperse dye |
| (C) Naphthol dye  | (D) Acid dye     |
17. The most effective method of hydrolite desizing is :
- |                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| (A) Acid Steeping   | (B) Rot steeping    |
| (C) Alkaly steeping | (D) Enzyme steeping |

18. Ice is used in dyeing with :
- (A) Naphthol dyes (B) Acid dyes  
(C) Sulphur dyes (D) Mineral Colours
19. Chemicking is the process involved in :
- (A) Printing (B) Bleaching  
(C) Finishing (D) Dyeing
20. In French cotton system the weight unit is :
- (A) 1kg (B)  $\frac{1}{2}$  kg  
(C) 2 lbs (D) 1 lb
21. The removal of vegetable impurities from raw wool is :
- (A) Carbonisation (B) Chlorination  
(C) Mercerisation (D) De-sizing
22. When potassium permanganate is used bleaching action takes place due to the action of :
- (A) Nascent oxygen (B) Nascent hydrogen  
(C) Permanganate (D) Potassium
23. Glycerin used in printing paste as :
- (A) Reducing agent (B) Thickening agent  
(C) Oxydising Agent (D) Hygroscopic agent
24. The top end of sewing needle is known :
- (A) Shank (B) Butt  
(C) Scarf (D) Point
25. Eight head theory III<sup>rd</sup> head is :
- (A) Nipple to Navel (B) Lower leg to above the angle  
(C) Lower leg to bottom of feet (D) Chin to nipple
26. Method of enlarging or reducing a pattern of particular size proportionally do some other size is called :
- (A) Grading (B) Drafting  
(C) Enlarging (D) Patterning

27. \_\_\_\_\_ are the guide points to joining the different points of the garments in perfect manner.
- (A) Pleats (B) Tucks  
(C) Notches (D) Gathers
28. Count of Comber board is defined as the number of hole in \_\_\_\_\_ of the Comber board.
- (A) One square inch (B) One linear inch  
(C) Two square inch (D) Two linear inch
29. Total number of hooks in a double lift 400 hook jacquard is :
- (A) 400 (B) 408  
(C) 800 (D) 816
30. \_\_\_\_\_ is required to produce a weft stripe fabric.
- (A) Under pick loom (B) Multiple box loom  
(C) Dobby loom (D) Twill tappet loom
31. The minimum number of lags required in a climax dobbie is :
- (A) 6 (B) 8  
(C) 12 (D) 16
32. In kieghly dobbie one lag represent \_\_\_\_\_ number of picks :
- (A) 1 (B) 2  
(C) 4 (D) 8
33. \_\_\_\_\_ is a secondary motion in power loom.
- (A) Let off (B) Picking  
(C) Weft fork (D) Warp stop motion
34. In the production of Viscose rayon cellulose xanthate is produced by treating soda cellulose with :
- (A) Sodium hydroxide (B) Sodium carbonate  
(C) Zinc sulphate (D) Carbon disulphide
35. The low arch traveler is also known as :
- (A) Elliptical traveler (B) Normal traveler  
(C) Low speed traveler (D) Circular traveler

36. The picking principle of sulzer loom is based on :
- (A) Torsion bar (B) Tappet  
(C) Rigid rapier (D) Flexible rapier
37. The moisture regain of Terelene under normal condition is :
- (A) 0.4 (B) 2  
(C) 4 (D) 7
38. The natural amide fibre is :
- (A) Amidated cotton (B) Coir  
(C) Wool (D) Jute
39. The degree of polymerization is :
- (A) The temperature at which the polymerization takes place  
(B) The angle at which the molecules are oriented  
(C) The number of monomers used for polymerization  
(D) The number of repeating units in a polymer
40. When 'tows' are stretched?
- (A) Elasticity increases (B) Dyeability increases  
(C) Polymerisation takes place (D) Molecular orientation takes place
41. Nylon is produced by :
- (A) Polymerising amides (B) polymerising vinyle alcohols  
(C) polymerising urethanes (D) polymerising acrylo nitriles
42. What do you mean by hackling?
- (A) Spraying of chemicals on plant (B) Removal of motes  
(C) It is the decaying of flax plant (D) Combing process
43. Shirley modification in a card is the developments of :
- (A) Coiler region (B) Condensing  
(C) Licker in region (D) Cylinder region

44. Mean fibre length of 40<sup>s</sup> cotton :
- (A) 32 mm (B) 26 mm  
(C) 19 mm (D) 14 mm
45. The typical cotton used in the mixing of 80<sup>s</sup> count.
- (A) Digvijay (B) Varalakshmi  
(C) Jayadhar (D) Sankar
46. The flat strip waste can be controlled in the setting of \_\_\_\_\_ in card.
- (A) Flat to cylinder (B) Doffer to cylinder  
(C) Licker- in to cylinder (D) Front plate to cylinder
47. In a knitted structure the yarns are fed in walewise, it is known as :
- (A) Warp knitted (B) Stripe fabric  
(C) Leno structure (D) Weft knitted
48. The technical meaning of 'grain' in garment making is :
- (A) Weft bars in fabric  
(B) Warp bars in fabric  
(C) Appearance of knots in fabric  
(D) Direction of fibres in woven fabrics
49. Name the part of knitting machine which holds down the old loop and lower the newly laid yarn to the loop :
- (A) Presser (B) Needle  
(C) Butt (D) Sinker
50. What do you mean by single jersey fabric?
- (A) A fabric which is printed on one side  
(B) A fabric which is made by one set of needles  
(C) A fabric having raised fibres  
(D) A fabric with single chemical finish

51. An example for a novel finish is :
- (A) Antiseptic and soil release finish      (B) Antistatic and water proof finish  
(C) Anticrease and soft finish      (D) Antiodour and fragrance finish
52. Mention one enzymatic desizing agent extracted from animal :
- (A) Diastase      (B) Diastafaer  
(C) Novofermasol      (D) Rapidase
53. The main chemical used for flame retardant finish is :
- (A) Polyvinyl acetate  
(B) Polydimethyl siloxane  
(C) Hydroxy methyl phosphonium chloride  
(D) Carboxy methyl cellulose
54. The introduction of permanent crimps or loops to the filaments in a filament yarn is known as :
- (A) Mercerization      (B) Diasotization  
(C) Sanforisation      (D) Texturisation
55. Which of the following weave is best suitable for bath towel?
- (A) Mock leno      (B) Huck a back  
(C) Satin      (D) Plain
56. Turkish towel belongs to the class of :
- (A) Warp pile      (B) Weft pile  
(C) Corded velveteen      (D) Brocade carried out
57. The reactive dyeing must be carried out :
- (A) In acid medium      (B) In alkali medium  
(C) At boiling temperature      (D) In neutral medium
58. Define white souring.
- (A) Mineral acid treatment given prior to bleaching  
(B) Mineral acid treatment given after bleaching  
(C) Alkaly treatment given just before bleaching  
(D) Alkaly treatment given after bleaching

59. The weave best suited for mosquito net is :
- (A) Brocade (B) Pile  
(C) Picque (D) Plain gauze
60. The object of oscillating back rest :
- (A) To maintain uniform tension  
(B) To release the warp  
(C) To increase tension  
(D) To reduce tension of warp during shedding
61. In fly frame when twist wheel altered it will affect the speed of :
- (A) Flyer (B) Spindle  
(C) Front roller (D) Bobbin
62. Roving tension is controlled by :
- (A) Ratchet gear (B) Draft gear  
(C) Twist gear (D) Break draft gear
63. The top and bottom apron distance in a high draft system is controlled by :
- (A) Tension pulley (B) Cradle  
(C) Nose bar (D) Spacer
64. In \_\_\_\_\_ system of doubling the wetting troughs are placed directly below the delivery roller.
- (A) Scotch system (B) English system  
(C) Stock port system (D) American system
65. Acrylic fibre having the property of :
- (A) Jute (B) Silk  
(C) Wool (D) Cotton
66. Surgical thread is manufactured from :
- (A) Poly propylene (B) Acrylic  
(C) Poly urethane (D) Poly vinyl alcohol