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PAPER-II

Code No.: 021802HT

BOOKLET FOR OBJECTIVE TYPE TEST

Answer *all* the Questions.

Full Marks **: 100** **Time Allowed : 1.30 Hours**

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Candidates should read the following instructions carefully before answering the questions:

1. Verify the seriality of the page numbers. If there is any discrepancy, bring it to the Invigilator's notice.
2. All the boxes, ovals and the entries in the Answer Sheet must be filled up using **Black Ball-Point** Pen only.
3. Before you mark in the Answer Sheet, please fill the following in the appropriate places:
   - Write name of the **Examination Centre**.
   - Write your full name in **Capital Letters**.
   - Put your Left Thumb Impression and full signature.
   - Write your Roll No. (10 digits) and darken the corresponding 10 ovals.
   - Darken the oval corresponding to your **Category**.
   - Darken the oval to denote your **Gender**.

4. All questions are of Multiple Choice answer type. Please darken only one of the four probable answers [A], [B], [C] or [D]. Darkening more than one oval means you are writing a wrong answer.
5. There will be negative marking for each wrong answer @1:4.
6. There are blank pages at the end of this Booklet for rough work.
7. **Hand over the OMR Answer Sheet to the Invigilator before leaving the Examination Hall.**
8. Please do not leave the Examination Hall until the examination is over.
9. Please do not fold, scratch, scrimp or tear any portion of the Answer Sheet by any chance as this will render the Answer Sheet unsuitable for computer evaluation. Keep the Sheet away from gum.
10. Please ensure that the blank dotted line along the left side of margin of side 1 as also the right side of side 2 is not damaged in any way as it may affect the computer evaluation.
11. If error is detected in any particular question the candidates are advised not to attempt the same. The Commission do not award any marks to questions having any type of error.

1. The specific volume of a textile fibre is reciprocal of

(A) Specific heat
(B) Density
(C) Specific gravity
(D) Volume

2. In cotton fibre structure, the cellulose content is maximum in

(A) Primary wall
(B) Secondary wall
(C) Lumen
(D) Tertiary wall

3. Wool fibres can be identified microscopically by their

(A) scaly surface
(B) smooth surface
(C) wavy surface
(D) broken surface

4. The name of a protein based filament is

(A) wool
(B) cashmere
(C) silk
(D) angora

5. Asbestos is a

(A) natural inorganic fibre
(B) manmade organic fibre
(C) manmade inorganic fibre
(D) natural organic fibre

6. For which of the following manmade fibre production, Melt spinning is used

(A) Acrylic
(B) Viscose
(C) Cellulose Acetate
(D) Nylon

7. The repeating unit of cotton in polymer chain is called

(A) Cellulose
(B) Cellobiose
(C) Glucose
(D) Lactose

8. The origin of coir fibre is

(A) inside coating of coconut.
(B) fruits of cocoa tree.
(C) dried seed of cocoa.
(D) husk of coconut.

9. The specific gravity of Low density Polyethylene fibre is

(A) 0.98-0.99
(B) 0.87-0.89
(C) 0.91-0.93
(D) 0.94-0.96

10. Dyneema fibre is produced from high molecular weight polyethylene through

(A) melt spinning
(B) dry solution spinning
(C) wet solution spinning
(D) specialized gel spinning

11. Which of the following fibre belongs to the category of polyolefin?

(A) Polystyrene
(B) Polyethylene
(C) Nylon
(D) Polyester

12. The speed of spinning (m/min) to prepare POY is ranging between

(A) 6000-8000
(B) 1800-2800
(C) 2800-4000
(D) 1000-1800

13. Suint is an impurities inevitable in

(A) Cotton fibre
(B) Flax fibre
(C) Silk fibre
(D) Wool fibre

14. Bale is a form used for packaging of

(A) Staple fibres
(B) Staple fibres and filament
(C) Filament
(D) Yarn

15. Which of the following relationship holds true regarding card components rpm

(A) Licker-in > Cylinder > Doffer
(B) Cylinder > Licker-in > Doffer
(C) Licker-in < Cylinder < Doffer
(D) Doffer > Cylinder > Licker-in

16. In ring yarn formation, false twisting process is a part of

(A) Carding
(B) Drawing
(C) Roving preparation
(D) Yarn preparation

17. In chute feed cotton carding arrangement, which of the following component is not at all required?

(A) Lap roller
(B) Taker-in
(C) Transportation Duct
(D) Carding bar

18. In cotton fibre spinning, the number of fibres is highest in the cross-section of

(A) rove
(B) yarn
(C) sliver
(D) comber lap

19. The most important function of carding is

(A) Sliver production
(B) Dust removal
(C) Nep removal
(D) Fiber individualization

20. The fibres in Combed sliver compared to Carded sliver is

(A) less parallel
(B) more haphazard
(C) more oriented
(D) more wavy

21. In conventional ring spinning, the final yarn count can range between

(A) 3 tex to 200 tex
(B) 3 tex to 50 tex
(C) 3 tex to 100 tex
(D) 3 tex to 30 tex

22. Spindle in ring frame is used as a device of

(A) both winding and drafting.
(B) both twisting and drafting.
(C) both winding and twisting.
(D) only twisting.

23. Rotation of flyer in speed frame is necessary for

(A) imparting false twist in roving.
(B) imparting true twist in roving.
(C) winding the roving.
(D) drafting of fibres.

24. Autolevelling action is essential in

(A) carding
(B) finisher drawframe
(C) comber
(D) breaker drawframe

25. Novelty yarns is also known as

(A) Combed yarns
(B) Fancy yarns
(C) Carded yarns
(D) Ply yarns

26. Shore hardness is related to

(A) Spindle
(B) Apron toughness
(C) Cots of drafting rollers
(D) Traveller

27. Bundling press machine is used to make a

(A) bailing of fibres
(B) bundling of fibres
(C) reeling of yarns
(D) bundling of yarns

28. Sewing thread is used for

(A) weaving
(B) knitting
(C) stitching
(D) braiding

29. Mixing of homogeneous slivers in the draw frame machine with a predetermined number is known as

(A) drafting
(B) drawing
(C) blending
(D) doubling

30. Cop build is used in package formation of

(A) Speed frame
(B) TFO
(C) Ring frame
(D) Winding

31. Combing process mostly improves the yarn property namely

(A) imperfection
(B) strength
(C) extension
(D) unevenness

32. The type(s) of hooks formed during carding is/are majority of

(A) leading hook
(B) trailing hooks
(C) both end hooks
(D) leading and trailing hooks

33. The Lap former machine is used to prepare the

(A) Sliver
(B) Blowroom lap
(C) Comber lap
(D) Sliver lap

34. The hairiness of the warp yarn requires the arrangement of

(A) Staggering of heald
(B) Staggering of reed
(C) Drawing and Denting
(D) Sectional warping

35. Size add-on does not depends on

(A) Size paste concentration
(B) Machine speed
(C) Hardness of the drying cylinder
(D) Temperature of drying cylinder

36. Removal of number of coils from ring bobbin during unwinding is called

(A) Patterning
(B) Sloughing Off
(C) Cobwebbing
(D) Hard Edges

37. For reed count of 40/2 in Stockport System how many dents are present in 1 inch?

(A) 40
(B) 80
(C) 2
(D) 20

38. Pirn is carried by

(A) Sley
(B) Shuttle
(C) Air jet
(D) Water jet

39. The count of heald is expressed by

(A) No. of healds per inch
(B) No. of heald eye per inch
(C) No. of healds per cm
(D) No. of heald eye per decimeter

40. The ratio of rpm of crank shaft to bottom shaft in a loom is

(A) 1 : 1
(B) 1 : 2
(C) 4 : 1
(D) 2 : 1

41. The H1, I1, H2 and I2 Classimat faults are also known as

(A) Long Thin faults
(B) Long Thick faults
(C) Short Thick faults
(D) Short Thin faults

42. Punched cards are used in which of the following shedding motion?

(A) Jacquard
(B) Dobby
(C) Tappet
(D) Both Dobby and Jacquard

43. Terry motions are used to prepare pile structure in

(A) Bed Sheet
(B) Curtain
(C) Handkerchief
(D) Bath Towel

44. The 7-wheel secondary motion is a

(A) Negative take-up motion.
(B) Positive take-up motion.
(C) Negative let-off motion.
(D) Positive let-off motion.

45. The order in which the warp threads are threaded through the heald eye of the healds is known as

(A) Lifting order
(B) Denting order
(C) Tying-in
(D) Drafting order

46. Fill in the blank:
Desizing is required for effective _____.

(A) singeing
(B) scouring
(C) bleaching
(D) printing

47. Beat up takes place in cross shed condition in

(A) bottom closed shed.
(B) centre closed shed.
(C) semi open shed only.
(D) both semi open and open shed.

48. Which one is a mechanical finishing?

(A) Sanforizing
(B) Softening by fabric softener
(C) Antimicrobial
(D) Water repellant

49. Soft Flow dyeing machine is unique in the sense that

(A) Huge savings of water utilization during dyeing.
(B) Savings of processing times.
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) Neither (A) nor (B)

50. Bio-polishing can be a substitute of the process called

(A) Coating
(B) Mercerization
(C) Singeing
(D) Easy care finishing

51. The suitable method of dyeing used for dyeing of blends is

(A) Space dyeing
(B) Cross dyeing
(C) Dope dyeing
(D) Hank dyeing

52. Mild temperature and pH is the requirement of scouring using

(A) Alkali
(B) CCl_4
(C) Hydrocarbon
(D) Enzyme

53. Enzymatic Bio-polishing of Cotton fabric generally carried out by

(A) Amylase
(B) Pectinase
(C) Cellulase
(D) Lipase

54. Ambient bleaching can be successfully done on jute fabric by

(A) NaOCl
(B) $NaClO_2$
(C) $Na_2S_2O_4$
(D) H_2O_2

55. Metal complex dyes show great affinity towards

(A) protein fibres like wool and polyamides.
(B) cellulose fibres like cotton.
(C) regenerated fibres like cellulose acetate.
(D) inorganic fibres like glass.

56. Batik effect on fabric is the result of

(A) screen printing
(B) resist printing
(C) block printing
(D) scouring

57. THPC (Tetrakis Hydroxymethyl Phosphonium Chloride) is very popular as a

(A) Water repellent finish
(B) Antimicrobial finish
(C) Flame retardant finish
(D) Crease recovery finish

58. The control of the fabric width during wet processing is done by

(A) Compactor
(B) Stenter
(C) Padding mangle
(D) Steamer

59. Washing fastness is assessed in terms of

(A) BIS standard
(B) ISO standard
(C) Grey scale standards
(D) Blue wool standards

60. Fibrograph is an instrument measuring the fibre attribute called

(A) Span length
(B) neps
(C) trash content
(D) effective length

61. The most accurate linear density of yarn is measured by

(A) Air flow method
(B) Stelometer
(C) Gravimetric method
(D) Diameter

62. The formation of wrinkles on the surface of fabric is known as

(A) Pill
(B) Crease
(C) Neps
(D) Drape

63. The RKM value is numerically equal to

(A) Tenacity in gm/tex
(B) Tenacity in gm/den
(C) Strength in gm-wt
(D) Strength in kg-wt

64. Effective length of cotton fibres is always

(A) longer than mean length.
(B) shorter than mean length.
(C) equal to 2.5% span length.
(D) same as maximum length.

65. Uniformity ratio is the ratio of

(A) 50% span length and 2.5% span length.
(B) 2.5% span length and 50% span length.
(C) mean length and upper half mean length.
(D) upper half mean length and mean length.

66. Higher value of micronaire of a fibre (Usually greater than 6) indicates

(A) fine fibre
(B) slightly coarse fibre
(C) medium fine fibre
(D) coarse fibre

67. Uster evenness tester IV is based on

(A) Infra red type
(B) Optical type
(C) Electronic capacitance type
(D) Photoelectric type

68. How many categories are present in USTER Classimat?

(A) 20
(B) 18
(C) 23
(D) 33

69. In a cotton fibre bunch, 60% is normal fibre and rest is dead fibres as observed during testing. The maturity of this cotton is

(A) 0.7
(B) 0.8
(C) 0.9
(D) 1.00

70. Stelometer is an instrument used for measuring fibre parameter namely

(A) fineness
(B) strength
(C) maturity ratio
(D) uniformity ratio

71. A fabric thickness tester has two plane parallel plates. They are

(A) anvil and foot

(B) anvil and pressure foot

(C) pressure foot and clamp

(D) clamp and anvil

72. The diaphragm is a component of an fabric testing instrument which is

(A) Crease recovery tester

(B) Pilling tester

(C) Bursting tester

(D) Tearing tester

73. In Shirley fabric stiffness tester, we can directly measure

(A) Bending modulus

(B) Flexural rigidity

(C) Bending length

(D) Bending rigidity

74. Smell of burnt paper is the characteristics feature of

(A) Protein fibres

(B) Cellulosic fibres

(C) Synthetic fibre

(D) Mineral fibre

75. The serviceability of a fabric refers to its

(A) life span of useful service.

(B) total life span.

(C) life span upto 100 wash.

(D) durability.

76. Which type of weave produces lustrous surfaces?

(A) Twill

(B) Satin

(C) Pile

(D) Plain

77. The order of lifting of heald shafts during weaving is determined by

(A) Draft plan

(B) Peg plan

(C) Denting plan

(D) Weave factor

78. Select the weave which repeats on two picks.

(A) 2/1 Twill

(B) 2/2 Basket

(C) Warp Rib

(D) Weft Rib

79. Which of the following weave is different in the group?

(A) Warp rib weave

(B) Hopsack weave

(C) Diamond weave

(D) Matt weave

80. The angle of twill line depends on

(A) warp density

(B) weft density

(C) move number

(D) yarn count

81. "Gaberdine" weave is made with

(A) 2/1 twill weave

(B) 2/2 twill weave

(C) 3/1 twill weave

(D) Sateen weave

82. The ratio of courses per unit length to wales per unit length is defined by

(A) stitch length

(B) tightness factor

(C) stitch density

(D) loop shape factor

83. A twill weave made by reversing the direction of twill at suitable interval is

(A) Broken twill

(B) Zigzag twill

(C) Herringbone twill

(D) Stepped twill

84. In a Z-twill fabric, the effect of Z twill can be enhanced by using

(A) Z twisted yarn

(B) S twisted yarn

(C) false twisted yarn

(D) twistless yarns

85. Number of binding zones of a knitted loop is

(A) 1

(B) 2

(C) 3

(D) 4

86. Tricot is a

(A) Single jersey knitting machine

(B) Rib knitting machine

(C) Warp knitting machine

(D) Interlock knitting machine

87. Which of the following knitting needle has two separate controlled parts?

(A) Latch needle

(B) Bearded needle

(C) Compound needle

(D) Kokett needle

88. The term batten in handloom does the function of

(A) temple

(B) reed

(C) shuttle

(D) sley of ordinary loom

89. Irregular pattern warp way due to drawing of end(s) in wrong heald(s) is a fault of handloom known as

(A) wrong draft

(B) wrong dent

(C) floating end

(D) wrong end

90. Pedal looms are handlooms which is a modification of

(A) frame loom without any attachment.

(B) pit loom with dobby.

(C) frame loom with either dobby or jacquard.

(D) pit loom with jacquard.

91. Proper angle of warp sheet adjusted along with necessary tension in a handloom is the component called

(A) Warp roller
(B) Treadles
(C) Heedles
(D) Back beam

92. In fly shuttle loom, the race board is made of

(A) Wood and Metal
(B) Wood only
(C) Metal only
(D) Steel

93. Curled, folded and uneven selvedge formation in handloom fabric is due to

(A) improper let-off
(B) improper take-up
(C) improper beat-up
(D) improper picking

94. The function of Sleying process in handloom is the

(A) drawing-in warp through the reed.
(B) beaming of warp thread.
(C) tying up the healds with treadle.
(D) beating up.

95. Type of shuttle used in handloom other than flat shuttle is

(A) round shuttle
(B) boat shuttle
(C) curve shuttle
(D) pick shuttle

96. Horizontal sectional warping in handloom is preferred for warping of

(A) Cotton yarn
(B) Woollen yarn
(C) Filament polyester yarn
(D) Saris

97. The embroidery made on a handloom is a weave commonly known as

(A) Ikkat
(B) Brocade
(C) Jamdani
(D) Kalamkari

98. The pattern created in the border of saree or dhoti by extra wart is called

(A) Selvedge
(B) Jamdani
(C) Petu
(D) Kalamkari

99. The Handloom Mark certifies

(A) quality of the Indian handloom product.
(B) durability of the Indian handloom product.
(C) originality of the Indian handloom product.
(D) how to use the Indian handloom product.

100. Handloom Mark logo has been derived from

(A) the interlocking of warp and weft.
(B) the knitting loops.
(C) the braid structure.
(D) the plying of yarns.