Sl. No. : 10000685

TTDI 2012

Register Number | | | | | | | | |

2012
TEXTILE TECHNOLOGY
(Diploma Standard)

Time Allowed : 3 Hours] **[Maximum Marks : 300**

Read the following instructions carefully before you begin to answer the questions.

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

1. This Booklet has a cover.(this page) which should not be opened till the invigilator gives signal to open it at the commencement of the examination. As soon as the signal is received you should tear the right side of the booklet cover carefully to open the booklet. Then proceed to answer the questions.
2. This Question Booklet contains **200** questions.
3. Answer **all** questions.
4. **All** questions carry equal marks.
5. You must write your Register Number in the space provided on the top right side of this page. Do not write anything else on the Question Booklet.
6. An Answer Sheet will be supplied to you separately by the Invigilator to mark the answers. You must write your Name, Register No., Question Booklet Sl. No. and other particulars with Blue or Black ink Ball point pen on side 2 of the Answer Sheet provided, failing which your Answer Sheet will not be evaluated.
7. You will also encode your Register Number, Subject Code, Question Booklet Sl. No. etc. with Blue or Black ink Ball point pen in the space provided on the side 2 of the Answer Sheet. If you do not encode properly or fail to encode the above information, your Answer Sheet will not be evaluated.
8. Each question comprises *four* responses (A), (B), (C) and (D). You are to select ONLY ONE correct response and mark in your Answer Sheet. In case, you feel that there are more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose ONLY ONE response for each question. Your total marks will depend on the number of correct responses marked by you in the Answer Sheet.
9. In the Answer Sheet there are **four** brackets [A] [B] [C] and [D] against each question. To answer the questions you are to mark with Ball point pen ONLY ONE bracket of your choice for each question. Select one response for each question in the Question Booklet and mark in the Answer Sheet. If you mark more than one answer for one question, the answer will be treated as wrong *e.g.* If for any item, [B] is the correct answer, you have to mark as follows :

[A] ■ [C] [D]

10. You should not remove or tear off any sheet from this Question Booklet. You are not allowed to take this Question Booklet and the Answer Sheet out of the Examination Hall during the examination. After the examination is concluded, you must hand over your Answer Sheet to the Invigilator. You are allowed to take the Question Booklet with you only after the Examination is over.
11. Failure to comply with any of the above instructions will render you liable to such action or penalty as the Commission may decide at their discretion.
12. Do not tick-mark or mark the answers in the Question booklet.
13. The last sheet of the Question Booklet can be used for Rough Work.

SEAL

1. The name of the gummy substance present in raw silk is
   (A) Fibroin (B) Sericin
   (C) Keratin (D) Casein

2. The chemical used in the steeping process in the manufacture of viscose rayon is
   (A) Hydrochloric acid (B) Sulphuric acid
   (C) Nitric acid (D) Sodium hydroxide

3. The raw material used in the manufacture of Nylon 6 is
   (A) Adipic acid (B) Caprolactum
   (C) Hexamethylene Diamine (D) Monoethylene glycol

4. The density of PET fibre is
   (A) 2.38 gm/cc (B) 3.38 gm/cc
   (C) 4.38 gm/cc (D) 1.38 gm/cc

5. The moisture percentage of modacrylic fibre is
   (A) 4 – 6 % (B) 7 – 8 %
   (C) 0.6 – 4 % (D) 9 – 10 %

6. _____ fibre has the odour of burning paper when subjected to burning test.
   (A) Cotton (B) Wool
   (C) Silk (D) Acrylic

7. The tenacity of raw wild silk is in the range of
   (A) 3.0 – 4.0 g/d (B) 4.0 – 5.0 g/d
   (C) 2.0 – 3.0 g/d (D) 1.0 – 2.0 g/d

8. Specific gravity of wool fibre is
   (A) 1.20 gm/cc (B) 1.30 gm/cc
   (C) 1.40 gm/cc (D) 1.50 gm/cc

9. _____ is called as protein fibre.
   (A) Wool (B) Cotton
   (C) Polyester (D) Jute

10. Strength of cotton fibre increases with
   (i) higher humidity
   (ii) higher matured fibres
   (iii) both higher humidity and higher moisture
   (iv) lower humidity
   Of the statement
   (A) (i) alone correct (B) (i) and (ii) are correct
   (C) (i), (ii) & (iii) are correct (D) All are correct

11. Among the natural fibres, linen fibre is the strongest fibre due to
(A) Higher Crystalline Region (B) Lower Crystalline Region
(C) Higher Amarpous Region (D) High length of fibre

12. Tensile strength of the flax fibre ranges from
(A) 2.0 – 3.5 gms/denier (B) 4.5 – 5.5 gms/denier
(C) 6.5 – 8.0 gms/denier (D) 9.0 – 9.5 gms/denier

13. Sisal fibre is obtained from the plant is
(A) Agave sisalana (B) Boehmeira nivea
(C) Cannabis stativa (D) Genus musa

14. Keratin percentage of wool ranges from
(A) 10 – 15 % (B) 20 – 25 %
(C) 30 – 35 % (D) 45 – 75 %

15. The lightest textile fibre is
(A) Nylon (B) Orlon
(C) Dacron (D) x-51

16. Resin fibres (Vinyon) belonged to
(A) Cellulosic fibres (B) Leaf fibres
(C) Non-cellulosic fibres (D) Woody fibres

17. The moisture region of the cotton fibre is
(A) 7.0 % (B) 7.5 %
(C) 8 % (D) 8.5 %

18. Duration of chemical ratting for jute fibre is
(A) 6 – 8 hrs (B) 8 – 10 hrs
(C) 10 – 12 hrs (D) 12 – 14 hrs

19. The sequence of raw silk production is
(A) stifling, sorting, cooking, reeling
(B) sorting, cooking, reeling, stifling
(C) cooking, reeling, stifling, sorting
(D) reeling, stifling, sorting, cooking

20. Staple length of Sea Island cotton fibre is
(A) 5.0 cm and more (B) 1.5 cm – 2.0 cm
(C) 2.0 cm – 2.5 cm (D) 2.5 cm – 3.0 cm

21. The average ball weight in lbs of Indian cotton
(A) 200 (B) 300
(C) 400 (D) 500

22. The object of ginning is
(A) to remove fibres from the seed.
(B) to remove the longest fibres.
(C) to remove the smallest fibres.
(D) to remove the medium fibres .

23. The speed of the Knife Rollet in the Knife Roller Gin is
(A) 150 – 200 rpm (B) 200 – 250 rpm
(C) 250 – 300 rpm (D) 300 – 350 rpm

24. Uniformity of lap is achieved by
(A) Piono Feed Regulating Motion (B) Calender Rollet
(C) Cage Rollers (D) Foam

25. Sliver to yarn spinning is known as
(A) Open end spinning (B) Ring spinning
(C) Mule spinning (D) Twist spinning

26. The Ribbon Lap Total Draft is
(A) 4.0 – 5.0 (B) 5.0 – 5.9
(C) 6.0 – 6.5 (D) 7.0 – 7.5

27. Ginning machine suitable for Indian cotton is
(A) Knife Roller Gin (B) Macarthy Gin
(C) Double Knife Roller Gin (D) Saw Gin

28. Scientific Method of combining cotton with polyester is known as
(A) Mixing (B) Ginning
(C) Blending (D) Combing

29. Modern opening and cleaning machine is
(A) ERM cleaner (B) Crighton opener
(C) Porcupine opener (D) Three Bladed Beater

30. The cross sectional shape of the grid bars is
(A) Rectangle (B) Cylindrical
(C) Triangle (D) Square

31. Lap formation is eliminated by
(A) Modern Sctuchers (B) Tandem Card
(C) Aero Feed System (D) Auto leveller

32. The object of comber is
(A) Removal of short fibres (B) Parallelisation of fibres
(C) Twisting the fibre (D) Drafting the fibres

33. Separation of Lint from Kapas is called as
(A) Mixing (B) Ginning
(C) Opening (D) Carding

34. Ultra cleaner is also called as
(A) Twin opener (B) 3 bladed beater
(C) Step cleaner (D) ERM cleaner

35. "BDT" refers to
(A) Blend Proportion (B) Blend Ratio
(C) Blending Delay Time (D) Bale Blending

36. Tolerance limit in a Blow Room lap weight is
(A) $\pm$ 250 gms (B) $\pm$ 600 gms
(C) $\pm$ 700 gms (D) $\pm$ 750 gms

37. Heal and Tow arrangement is in
(A) Draw frame (B) Comber
(C) Carding (D) Ribbon Lap former

38. Card undercasing is to controls the
(A) Waste % (B) Production
(C) Cylinder speed (D) Air current

39. Double combing
(A) removes 5 – 12 % of comber noil (B) removes 20 – 26 % of comer noil
(C) removes 13 – 17 % of comber noil (D) removes 2 – 5 % of comber noil

40. Identify the correct order of combing operation :
(A) Nipping → Feeding → Detaching → Combing
(B) Combing → Nipping → Detaching → Feeding
(C) Feeding → Nipping → Combing → Detaching
(D) Nipping → Combing → Feeding → Detaching

41. Modern cone winding speed is in the range of
(A) 5000 mt/min (B) 1000 mt/min
(C) 100 mt/min (D) 500 mt/min

42. The number of cones in the supply package in warping machine is in the range of
(A) 1000 – 1200 (B) 100 – 120
(C) 80 – 100 (D) 500 – 600

43. In sizing machine, when machine speed increases, the size pick-up
(A) increases (B) decreases
(C) first increases then decreases (D) no change

44. Multicoloured yarn effect can be achieved with
(A) cheese winding machine (B) warping machine
(C) cone winding machine (D) sectional warping machine

45. The space between two reed wire is called as
(A) Dent (B) Space
(C) Mend (D) Vent

46. Match List – I correctly with List – II and select your answer using the codes given below :

	List – I		List – II
(a)	Primary motion	1.	Fabric defect
(b)	Secondary motion	2.	Picking motion
(c)	Auxillary motion	3.	Let-off motion
(d)	Cracks	4.	Weft stop motion

	a	b	c	d
(A)	2	3	1	4
(B)	2	4	3	1
(C)	1	2	3	4
(D)	2	3	4	1

47. The best yarn imperfection remover in winding is
(A) Slub catcher (B) Mechanical clearer
(C) Electronic yarn clearer (D) Anti-ribboning device

48. The yarn is wound on to the winding drum by
(A) Grooves (B) Guide bar
(C) Thread Guide (D) Slub Catcher

49. Patterning is avoided in cone winding machine by
(A) Gain principle (B) Anti-patterning device
(C) Grooved drums (D) Electronic yarn clearer

50. Sewing threads are wound as _____ package.
(A) Open wind (B) Close wind
(C) Regular wind (D) Parallel wind

51. Bottom centre in loom timing diagram is at
(A) 0° (B) 90°
(C) 180° (D) 270°

52. The mechanism of separating the warp threads into two layers is
(A) Picking mechanism (B) Shedding mechanism
(C) Beat-up mechanism (D) Take-up mechanism

53. Temples are used to
(A) stop the loom (B) apply loom break
(C) grip and hold the cloth (D) hold the weft yarn

54. The function of the Reed is

I. Beats up the last laid pick in to the fell of the cloth.
II. Determines the cloth width.
III. Keep the warp threads in respective position.
IV. Act as a guide for the shuttle.

(A) I alone is correct
(B) I, II are correct
(C) I, II and III are correct
(D) All are correct

55. Weight of the shuttle is

(A) 50 gm
(B) 500 gm
(C) 5000 gm
(D) 5500 gm

56. Projectile looms are developed in the year 1950 by

(A) China
(B) England
(C) Switzerland
(D) Japan

57. Light Gauze fabric is produced by

(A) Air-jet Loom
(B) Projectile Loom
(C) Rigid Rapier Loom
(D) Water Jet Loom

58. Single lift and single cylinder Jacquard forms

(A) Bottom closed shed
(B) Centre closed shed
(C) Semi open shed
(D) Open shed

59. The temperature in Size Box for sizing polyester blend is

(A) 80 – 85° C
(B) 90 – 95° C
(C) 95 – 100° C
(D) above 100° C

60. Yarn to Yarn abrasion is taking place during weaving in the loom is in between

(A) Heald and Reed
(B) Shed opening
(C) Back Roller
(D) Tell of the cloth

61. The weaves in which the floats of warp oppose each other at the point where the weaves reverse

(A) Fancy Twills
(B) Waved Twills
(C) Herringbone Twills
(D) Re-arranged Twills

62. Lens weaves are having

(A) only one series of warp
(B) only one type of shed
(C) no special mechanism
(D) 3 Types of sheds

63. Late shedding, low warp tension, use of bad temples are the causes for

(A) Weft bar
(B) Weft cracks
(C) Weft loops
(D) Lashing in

64. Weaves are produced by extending a plane weave structure both warp and weft way
(A) Regular way Rib (B) Irregular weft Rib
(C) Irregular Warp Rib (D) Basket weave

65. Double cloths is generally used as
(A) Shirting (B) Bed Sheet
(C) Suiting (D) Lining

66. Missing end defect is due to
(A) Temple (B) Weft Break
(C) Warp Break (D) Absence of bunch

67. The common structure of Denim fabric is
(A) 2/1 Twill (B) 3/1 Twill
(C) 2/2 Twill (D) 2/3 Twill

68. Velvet fabric is
(A) Warp pile fabric (B) Weft pile fabric
(C) Cut weft pile fabric (D) Cut warp pile fabric

69. In the Shockport System, Reed Count is measured in
(A) No. of dents in 2 Inch (B) No. of dents in 1 Inch
(C) No. of dents in ½ Inch (D) No. of dents in 10 cms

70. The yarn used in voile fabrics are
(A) Rough (B) Smooth
(C) Lively and Gassed (D) Lustrous

71. Fabric construction with very light weight and with an open mesh effect is
(A) Lappet weave (B) Pointed twill weave
(C) Gauze weave (D) Basket weave

72. The weave in which the cloth surface contains mostly of weft floats is
(A) Satin (B) Sateen
(C) Brighton Honey Comt (D) Combined weave

73. The normal and frequently used terry pile structure is
(A) 3-pick terry (B) 4-pick terry
(C) 5-pick terry (D) 6-pick terry

74. Backed fabric find used in
(A) Towels (B) Uniforms
(C) Heavier Dress Materials (D) Medical Bandage

75. The weave used in Drill Cloth is
(A) Sateen (B) Huck-a-back
(C) Twill (D) Crepe

76. Threads used for packing purpose and hidden inside the fabrics are
(A) Cutting Ends (B) Stitching threads
(C) Wadding threads (D) Face threads

77. The weave in which the length of longest float is $\frac{n}{2} - 1$, where 'N' is the repeat size, is
(A) Huck – a – back (B) Mat rib
(C) Brighton honey comb (D) Twill weave

78. Peg Plan indicates
(A) Number of dents / inch
(B) Selection of healds to raised or lowered for each pick
(C) Number of dents / cm
(D) Number of heald frames

79. For producing extra weft figured fabrics, the loom should have
(A) Drop box and dobby (B) Dobby
(C) Jacquard (D) Two warp beams

80. The characteristic feature of bed ford cord weave is
(A) Diagonal effect (B) Stitch effect
(C) Longitudinal sunken lines (D) Smooth effect

81. Alternate arrangement of face loop and reverse loop in waleswise direction will produce
(A) Plain Single Jersey Structure (B) Rib Structure
(C) Interlock Structure (D) Purl Structure

82. Plaiting is a derivative of
(A) Rib Knitted Structure (B) Single Jersey Structure
(C) Interlock Knitted Structure (D) Purl Knitted Structure

83. Satin is a derivative of
(A) Rib Knitted Structure (B) Single Jersey Structure
(C) Interlock Knitted Structure (D) Purl Knitted Structure

84. Identify the sequence of latch knitting operation
(A) Run-in, clearing, loop pulling, loop landing, feeding, knock over
(B) Run-in, clearing, feeding, loop landing, loop pulling, knock over
(C) Run-in, feeding, clearing, loop landing, knock over, loop pulling
(D) Run-in, clearing, feeding, loop landing, knock over, loop pulling

85. Casting-off is also called as
(A) loop pulling (B) clearing
(C) knock over (D) Run-in

86. Eight lock is a derivative of
(A) Rib Knitted Structure (B) Single Jersey Structure
(C) Interlock Knitted Structure (D) Purl Knitted Structure

87. In Tricot warp knitting machine, the fabric comes off the machine at _____ to the needle bed.
(A) 160° (B) 180°
(C) 90° (D) 120°

88. Swiss pique is a derivative of
(A) Single Jersey Structure (B) Interlock Structure
(C) Purl Knit Structure (D) Rib Knit Structure

89. Assertion (A) : Weft knit fabrics are suitable for ladies & children's outerwear fabrics.
Reason (R) : Due to its greater inherent resilience than warp knitted fabrics.
(A) (A) is true but (R) is false.
(B) Both (A) and (R) are false.
(C) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(D) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

90. Rib Knitted Fabrics are used in
(A) Socks (B) Jersey
(C) Ladies Shirts (D) All the above

91. Bearded's needles are used in which machine
(A) Purl (B) Raschel
(C) Simplex & Tricot (D) Milanese

92. The properties of Rib Knit structure are
(A) Reversible fabric (B) Widthwise extensibility
(C) Warmer (D) All the above

93. In Warp Knitting m/c, the loops are formed by
(A) Course wise (B) Needle wise
(C) Wale wise (D) Parallel wise

94. Air permeability is more in
(A) Woven fabric (B) Non-woven fabric
(C) Braided fabric (D) Knitted fabric

95. The backing material used in embroidery designing
(A) Woven fabric (B) Knitted fabric
(C) Non-woven fabric (D) Polyethylene sheet

96. In garment making, the interlining material used
(A) Film (B) Non-woven
(C) Single Jersey (D) Double Jersey

97. In adhesive bonding, final setting is done by
(A) using chemicals (B) curing process
(C) steaming process (D) All the above

98. Interlock machines have
(A) long needles only
(B) short needles only
(C) long and short needles
(D) double ended needles

99. Adhesive laminated fabrics are used for
(A) Dressing gowns
(B) Coats
(C) Blankets
(D) Carpets

100. Needle bonded laminates are used for
(A) Disposable Towels
(B) Wall coverings
(C) Sports wear
(D) Blankets and lining fabrics

101. The English Cotton count is defined as
(A) No. of 300 yards hank per pound
(B) Weight in gms of 1000 m yarn
(C) No. of 840 yards per pound
(D) No. of 1000 m hanks per kg

102. $\bar{X}$ and R charts are used to find out
(A) production control
(B) cost control
(C) process control
(D) material control

103. Count of yarn is 40^S Ne strength is 60 lbs, then the yarn CSP is
(A) 1400
(B) 2400
(C) 3400
(D) 5400

104. Evenness tester works on _____ principle
(A) mechanical
(B) electrical
(C) electronic capacitance
(D) electro magnetic

105. Fineness of fibre is determined using
(A) Gravimetric method
(B) Optical Method
(C) Airflow method
(D) All the above

106. Consider the statements :
(i) Immaturity affect quality of yarn.
(ii) Immaturity affects spinning process.
(iii) Immaturity causes dyeing problems.
(iv) All are correct of the above statements
(A) (i) alone is correct
(B) (i) and (ii) are correct
(C) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct
(D) All are correct

107. Stelometer is categorised as
(A) Pendulum type
(B) Balance type
(C) Spring type
(D) Hydraulic type

108. The speed of taker in present in Shirley Trash Analyser is
(A) 9000 rpm (B) 900 rpm
(C) 90 rpm (D) 9 rpm

109. Sample weight is Sheffield micronair instrument is
(A) 50 grams (B) 50 grains
(C) 3-24 grains (D) 32-4 grains

110. Limiting oxygen indicies is the measure of
(A) Air permeability
(B) Flammability
(C) Oxidation during scouring
(D) Strength of oxidising bleaching agents

111. Total Hand Value is determined in
(A) FAST (B) HVI
(C) KES-F (D) AFIS

112. Method of loading in a common lea strength tester is
(A) Constant Rate of Traverse (CRT)
(B) Constant Rate of Loading (CRL)
(C) Constant Rate of Elongation (CRE)
(D) Constant Rate of Pressure (CRP)

113. Area of sample in Shirley air permeability tester is
(A) 5.07 cm^2 (B) 1.5 inch
(C) 1.56 cm^2 (D) 5 cm

114. Generally the twist in hosiery yarn is
(A) very high (B) high
(C) low (D) medium

115. Output of spectrogram in uster tester is
(A) Graph (B) Slub %
(C) Nep % (D) Uniformity %

116. Fabric Assessment by Simple Tests [FAST] was developed by
(A) CSIRO, Australia (B) ATIRA, India
(C) BTRA, India (D) ASTM, America

117. The causes of unevenness are
(i) Properties of raw materials
(ii) Inherent short comings in yarns making and preparatory.
(iii) Mechanically defective machinery
(iv) Working conditions and improper house keeping.
Of the statements :
(A) (i) alone is correct (B) (i) and (ii) are correct
(C) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct (D) All are correct

118. Which one of the following is correctly matched in primary hand of men's summer shirt fabric

	Japanese	English
(A)	Koshi	Cripness
(B)	Shari	Stiffness
(C)	Hari	Anti drape
(D)	Fukurami	Hardness

119. Considering the following statements :
(i) Wool and silk have good resistance to creasing.
(ii) Cotton and viscose have very poor resistance to creasing.
Of the statements :
(A) Both (i) and (ii) are false
(B) Both (i) and (ii) are true
(C) (i) is true and (ii) is false
(D) (i) is false and (ii) is true

120. In fabric handle FAST stands for
(A) Fabric Analysis of Sample Test
(B) Fabric Assurance by Simple Testing
(C) Fabric Assessment by Simple Test
(D) Fabric Aesthetic Sample Test

121. Which of the following is correctly matched :
(A) Bleaching powder – Universal bleaching Agent
(B) Sodium hypochlorite – Electrolysis Method
(C) Hydrogen peroxide – Sulphuric Acid + Barium Peroxide
(D) Calcium hypochlorite – Chlorine gas of lime

122. The General theory of dyeing is
(A) Forces of repulsion developed between dye molecule and fibre
(B) Forces of attraction developed between dye molecule
(C) Forces of repulsion developed between dye molecule and water
(D) Forces of repulsion and attraction between water and dye molecules

123. Consider the following statements :
Assertion (A) : Heat is applied to increase the rate of dyeing process.
Reason (R) : Energy of molecules of dye lignin increases when heating
(A) Both (A) and (R) are true (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true. But (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
(D) (A) is false and (R) is true.

124. Sulphur dyes are meant for
(A) Water soluble
(B) Light fastness
(C) Good to cellulosic fibre
(D) low cost

125. The purpose of steaming is
(A) to fix the colour on the fabric
(B) to improve the strength of fabric
(C) to brighter the colour of the fabric
(D) to improve the elasticity of the fabric

126. In water proof finish
(A) only air is prevented
(B) only water is prevented
(C) both air & water are prevented
(D) water and light rays are prevented

127. Schreiner is a
(A) Calendering machine
(B) Dyeing machine
(C) Roller printing machine
(D) Foam printing machine

128. Polyester is dyed with
(A) Cationic dyes
(B) Vat dyes
(C) Direct dyes
(D) Disperse dyes

129. In the pressure scouring vessel, the inner portion of the Kier vessel is coated with
(A) Silver
(B) Titanium
(C) Lime wash
(D) Mercury

130. Which one of the following is correctly matched ?
(A) Acid dyes — Cotton
(B) Basic dyes — Silk
(C) Disperse dyes — Acrylic
(D) Vat dyes — Polyester

131. Vatting means
(A) Reduction of insoluble vat dyes into soluble one
(B) Oxidation of insoluble vat dyes into soluble one
(C) Safonification of insoluble vat dyes into soluble one
(D) Mercerisation of insoluble vat dyes into soluble one

132. The recipe for sulphur dyeing is
(A) Sulphur dye, TRO, Sodium sulphide, Sodium Carbonate
(B) Sulphur dye, Potassium dichromate, Copper sulphate, Acetic acid
(C) Sulphur dye, Sodium hydroxide, Sodium hydrosulphite, levelling agent
(D) Sulphur dye, Common salt, Soda ash, Acetic acid

133. Polyvinyl alcohol in finishing is a
(A) Softening agent
(B) Stiffening agent
(C) Sizing azgent
(D) Anticreasing agent

134. Rapid Ager is a
(A) Curing machine
(B) Finishing machine
(C) Printing machine
(D) Steaming machine

135. Highest colour capacity is in

(A) Rotary printing
(B) Flat bed screen printing
(C) Screen printing
(D) Advanced flat bed screen printing

136. Turkey Red oil is a

(A) Thickener
(B) Oxidising agent
(C) Wetting agent
(D) Modified thickener

137. The process carried out immediately after hypochlorite bleaching is

(A) Finishing
(B) Scouring
(C) Souring
(D) Desizing

138. Match List – I correctly with List – II and select your answer using the codes given below :

	List – I		List – II
(a)	Non-ionic dye	1.	Reactive
(b)	Anionic dye	2.	Disperse
(c)	Cationic dye	3.	Turmeric
(d)	Natural dye	4.	Basic

Codes :

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	2	1	4	3
(B)	1	2	3	4
(C)	3	4	1	2
(D)	4	3	2	1

139. Match List – I correctly with List – II and select your answer using the codes given below :

	List – I		List – II
(a)	Levelling dyes	1.	Moderately acidic
(b)	Milling dyes	2.	Strongly acidic
(c)	Super milling dyes	3.	Slightly acidic
(d)	Neutral dyes	4.	Weakly acidic

Codes :

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	3	4	1	2
(B)	4	3	2	1
(C)	2	1	4	3
(D)	1	2	3	4

140. Glabour salt is added in acid dyeing process as

(A) Oxidation agent
(B) Retarding agent
(C) Reduction agent
(D) Wetting agent

141. 'Tow' is a

(A) Gear device
(B) Measuring device
(C) Multiplicity of filament
(D) Value

142. Creep meant for
(A) Developed fold
(B) Developed elasticity
(C) Developed bulkiness
(D) Developed crimp

143. The texturisation is carried out for
(A) Flax
(B) Wool
(C) Jute
(D) Polyester

144. 'Diolen' 44 is a
(A) Viscose fibre
(B) 0.5 denier polyester
(C) 0.8 denier nylon
(D) Rayon fibre

145. In false twist texturing identify the correct order of principle
(A) Untwisting, Heat setting, Twisting, Winding
(B) Winding, Twisting, Heat setting, Untwisting
(C) Twisting, Heat setting, Untwisting, Winding
(D) Heat setting, Untwisting, Winding, Twisting

146. In Air Texturisation
(A) yarns are given loop like structure
(B) yarns are blowed with air
(C) yarns are passed through air-jet
(D) yarns are compressed with air turbulence

147. Which one of the following is correctly matched ?

	Fibre	**Density (g/cc)**
(A)	Nylon	1.38
(B)	Polyester	1.54
(C)	Acrylic	1.17
(D)	Acetate fibre	1.14

148. Knit-De-knit method is a technique of
(A) Knitting, heat setting, knitting, backwind
(B) Heat setting, Knitting, deknitting, backwind
(C) Knitting, heat setting, deknitting, backwind
(D) Back winding, Knitting, deknitting, heat setting

149. The production rate of card for man-made is much _____ than that of cotton
(A) lower
(B) higher
(C) equal
(D) twice

150. When compared to cotton, for man-made fibre the roller weight imparted at drafting rollers is
(A) less
(B) more
(C) equal
(D) very less

151. Very big problem in processing man-made fibre is
(A) Dust removal (B) Opening
(C) Static generation (D) Blending

152. The static becomes a serious problem especially when the atmosphere is _____
(A) wet (B) dry
(C) standard contion (D) Humid

153. The primary ingredients of glass are
(A) aluminium hydroxide & borax (B) Borax and soda ash
(C) Silica sand & Lime stone (D) Soda ash & lime stone

154. False twist texturing is effective on
(A) Cotton (B) Wool
(C) Rayon (D) Polyester

155. The degree of stretch obtained from stuffing box method of texturisation is
(A) Low (B) Moderate
(C) High (D) Very High

156. Which one of the following is correctly matched ?
(A) Agilon – knife edge crimpling
(B) Ban-Lon – false twist texturing
(C) Fluflon – stuffer box crimping
(D) Helanca – air texturing

157. The commercial name of lycra
(A) Polyester fibre (B) Polyacrylonitrile fibre
(C) Polyethylene fibre (D) Polyurathane fibre

158. Front angle of lickerin wire for manmade fibres in carding is generally
(A) 60° to 70° (B) 80° to 90°
(C) 70° to 80° (D) 90° and above

159. Most of cotton-polyester blending is done in
(A) Stock blending (B) Silver blending
(C) Web blending (D) Roving blending

160. Objectives of blending different fibres is to get
(i) Functional and Aesthetic
(ii) Economy
(iii) Fancy effect
(iv) Process performance
(A) (i) is correct (B) (ii) and (iii) are correct
(C) (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct (D) All are correct

161. Lobbying is a term related to
(A) Advertisement
(B) Sales promotion
(C) Public relation
(D) Brand

162. Important points to be considered for plant location are
(i) Cost
(ii) Topography
(iii) Climate
(iv) Transport facilities
(A) (i) & (ii)
(B) (ii) & (iii)
(C) (iii) & (iv)
(D) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)

163. EOU means
(A) Export oriented unit
(B) Export only unit
(C) Environmental oriented unit
(D) Energy oriented unit

164. One of the safety device used in textile mill is
(A) tools
(B) trolley
(C) belt
(D) mask

165. ESI acts deals with
(A) Strikes
(B) Life insurance
(C) Industrial disputes
(D) Medical treatment

166. The expansion of the abbreviation AEPC is
(A) All export promotion council
(B) All export productivity council
(C) All employees productivity council
(D) Apparel export promotion council

167. Board of conciliation appears as one of the provision for
(A) Bonus act
(B) Industrial disputes act
(C) Trade union act
(D) Payment of wages act

168. The ratio of output to input is known as
(A) Value of product
(B) Productivity
(C) Production
(D) Inventory

169. Vestible training means
(A) On the job training
(B) Job instruction training
(C) training centre training
(D) Apprentice training

170. The labour welfare officer counsel the workers on the
(A) Grant of leave with wages
(B) Rights and privileges
(C) Fringe benefit developments
(D) All the above

171. The new textile policy emphasis
(A) Technology upgradation (B) Product diversification
(C) Export encouragement (D) All the above

172. Members of HEPC can avail marketing development assistance scheme, if their F.O.B, export value in their preceding year is
(A) ₹ 15 crores (B) ₹ 12 crores
(C) ₹ 10 crores (D) ₹ 8 crores

173. Cost of lubricating oil is classified as
(A) Direct material cost (B) Direct expenses
(C) Indirect material cost (D) Fixed overheads

174. EOQ is followed in
(A) Production planning and control (B) Inventory control
(C) Testing department (D) Project planning

175. PMTS means
(A) Predetermined method and time study
(B) Predetermined motion time system
(C) Production method and time saving
(D) Personal management and time keeping

176. Work measurement is done to
(A) Find time taken to complete a job
(B) Find the machine stoppages
(C) Find work content
(D) Make work easier

177. The qualities of a good supervisor are
(A) Knowledge about the organisation (B) Technical skill
(C) Communication skill (D) All the above

178. Principles of good lay out are
(A) Uni directional flow
(B) Flexibility
(C) Minimum distance moved by the material
(D) All the above

179. Machine utilization is more in
(A) Product lay out
(B) Process lay out
(C) Both product and process lay out
(D) None of the above

180. The Father of scientific management is
(A) Maslow (B) Henry Fayol
(C) Taylor (D) Peter Drucker

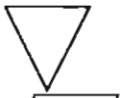
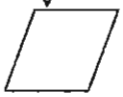
181. Hexadecimal number system consists of
(A) 10 (B) 16
(C) 2 (D) 8

182. Using 9's complement, 75-34 is equal to
(A) 11 (B) 31
(C) 41 (D) 21

183. ASCII is a
(A) 7 bit code (B) 8 bit code
(C) 10 bit code (D) 11 bit code

184. Cache memory has been developed on the basic property of
(A) locality of reference (B) particle deposition
(C) force of attraction (D) binding principle

185. A 3D reference in a formula
(A) Cannot be modified
(B) Only appears on summary work sheets
(C) Limits the formating options
(D) Spans worksheets

186. The Symbol used for processing in a flow chart is
(A)  (B) 
(C)  (D) 

187. The machine language consists of
(A) The syntax and sematic of any language
(B) Mnemonics codes
(C) Object codes
(D) One's and zero's of the code

188. Basic language has
(A) Compiler (B) Intrepter
(C) Inceptor (D) Built in compiler

189. Which of the following is a type of systems software used on micro computers ?
(A) MS-DOS (B) PC-DOS
(C) Unix (D) All the above

190. 1 GB means
(A) 2^8 KB (B) 2^8 MB
(C) 2^{10} KB (D) 2^{10} MB

191. Which one of the following is correctly matched ?
(A) Printer – Input unit
(B) Memory – Planes & cores
(C) Floppy – Processing Unit
(D) Key Board – Output unit

192. Word length in a computer is represented as
(A) Binary codes (B) Memory
(C) Capacity (D) Bits

193. EPROM is the memory device used for
(A) Storing booting commands (B) Storing initial loading instructions
(C) Erasing the stored programs (D) All the above

194. Work sheet area is having
(A) 20 rows & 80 columns (B) 65536 rows & 256 columns
(C) 256 rows & 132 columns (D) 8192 rows & 256 columns

195. VGA stands for
(A) Video graphics adapter (B) Visual Graphic adapter
(C) Visual graphic aid (D) Video Graphic Aid

196. Digital computer operates by
(A) Continuously varying quantities
(B) Counting
(C) Discrete Data
(D) Random data

197. The processor speed of super computer is
(A) 5 to 20 MIPS (B) 2 to 5 MIPS
(C) 0.1 to 2 MIPS (D) 100 to 300 MIPS

198. Basic stands for _____
(A) Beginners all purpose symbolic instruction code
(B) Beginners access to simple instruction code
(C) Based on automatic system instructional code
(D) Based on alphabetical simple instructional code

199. What is the binary number that follows 01101111 ?
(A) 01110000 (B) 01100001
(C) 11101111 (D) 01101110

200. The input technique that is widely used by the banking industry for processing cheque is
(A) Optical character recognition (B) Magnetic ink character recognition
(C) Joy sticks (D) Bar code reader