

extended

A 1. The fiber that floats in water

- A. Polypropylene
B. acrylics

- C. Polyester
D. Nylon

C 2. A good fiber forming polymer should not have

- A. High inter-molecular interaction
B. High DP
C. Branched polymeric chain
D. Linear polymeric chain

A 3. The group of fibers produced by solution spinning is

- a. Viscose and acrylic
b. Viscose and polyamide

- c. polyester and acrylic
d. polyamide and acetate

C 4. The increase in strength of cotton fibers as a result of increase in moisture regain is due to

- a. increase in both orientation and crystallinity
b. decrease in hydrogen bonds
c. increase in orientation
d. increase in crystallinity

C 5. If the moisture regain of a given wool fiber is 10 %, calculate the moisture content for this sample fiber

A. 12.33%

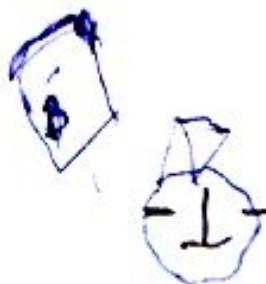
B. 6.25%

C. 9.09%

D. 10%

$$m = \frac{R}{1+100} = \frac{10}{1+100} = \frac{10}{101}$$

$$\frac{100}{1+100}$$

0018
a

D 6 which of the following definition is correct regarding the physical and mechanical properties of fibers?

- A. Crimp is Waves or bumps of a given fiber.
- B. Luster is the total Amount of light reflected off a fiber
- C. Hand or Texture Refers to the Feel of the Fiber.
- D Pilling is Ability of a fiber to withstand the effects of rubbing or friction

C 7 which of the following properties is not categorized under chemical properties of fiber?

- A. Absorbency
- B. Wicking
- C Tenacity
- D. none

C 8 Standard testing atmosphere is defined as _____ RH and $20 \pm 2^\circ \text{C}$ (for tropical countries, the temperature can be).

- A. $68 \pm 3\%$, $25 \pm 2^\circ \text{C}$ and $20 \pm 2^\circ \text{C}$
- B. $65 \pm 2\%$, $20 \pm 2^\circ \text{C}$ and $27 \pm 2^\circ \text{C}$
- C $65 \pm 2\%$, $27 \pm 2^\circ \text{C}$ and $20 \pm 2^\circ \text{C}$
- D. $68 \pm 3\%$, $20 \pm 2^\circ \text{C}$ and $25 \pm 2^\circ \text{C}$

E 9 Among the given alternatives which Factors DOES NOT determines the results of Tensile Properties.

- A. Moisture; Temperature; Environment (acidic, alkaline, ...etc).
- B. The time for which the load is applied (slower loading gives higher strength).
- C. Previous history of the sample (tensile loading history).
- D. Test conditions: CRL, CRE and so on.
- E None

TG

10. Which of the following is the factor affecting glass transition temperature?

- A. Chain flexibility.
- B. Geometric factor.
- C. Molecular weight.
- D. Branched and cross linking.
- E. None.

- Chain stiffness
- Intermolecular forces
- Pendant group
- Cross-linking
- Plasticizer

11. Which of the following is not the property of thermoset material?

- A. They can melt.
- B. Generally do not swell in the presence of certain solvent.
- C. They are insoluble.
- D. Have high resistance to creep.

12. What is the degree of polymerization of polypropylene polymer (C_3H_6) if its molecular weight is 30,000g/mol? (Atomic no of C and H is 6,1 respectively)

- A. 809.6
- B. 714.3
- C. 826.2
- D. 752.8

13. Which of the following is not true about polymers?

- A. They are macromolecules composed of one or more chemical units that are repeated throughout the chain.
- B. The repeating units of polymer are monomers.
- C. We can only classify them by their structure.
- D. We can process and manufacture polymers by extrusion technique.

14. Which of the following is not a type of copolymer system?

- A. Random copolymerization.
- B. Alternating copolymerization.
- C. Graft copolymerization.
- D. Block copolymerization.
- E. A&B
- F. None.

Strength
Linear - Branch - Cross - New
↑ strength

15. D .mate total draft of a carding machine is
 A) 150 B) 50 C) 100 D) 200 E) none
16. D Sliver evenness is improved in draw frame by
 A) wider roller setting C) Increasing the draft
 B) reducing top roller pressure D) Increasing number of sliver doublings
17. D Ring frame spindle speed is limited for a particular count due to
 A. roving hank C) total draft
 B. Ring flange D) Traveler speed
18. B Carding action takes place between
 A) flats to doffer B) Feed roller to lick-in C) cylinder to flats
 D) Cylinder to doffer E) lick-in to cylinder
19. C The number of beating points for manmade fibers in blow room is
 A) 8 B) 6 C) 4 D) 2 E) none
20. D Wrapper fibers are formed in the yarn of the following yarn production technique
 A. Air jet spinning C. Friction spinning
 B. Ring spinning D. Rotor spinning
21. C Selection of spacer number in apron drafting system depends on
 A. total draft C. Apron size
 B. Fiber length D. fiber volume
22. A Air jet spinning is commercially suitable for producing
 A. Manmade/cotton blended yarns C. Woolen yarns
 B. Carded cotton yarns D. Combed cotton yarns

D 23. The Spinable yarn count less than 1s Ne is possible in

- A. Ring spinning C. Open end spinning
B. Vortex spinning D. DREFF spinning

B 24. Fiber parallelization is achieved in

- A) roving B) drawing C) Blow room ~~D) carding~~ E) ring frame

B 25. Which among the following is true for a spindle driven warping machine:

- A. the surface speed of the beam changes from an empty beam to full beam position, requiring a differential motion
- ☒ B. the surface speed of the beam remains constant from an empty beam to full beam position, therefore not requiring a differential motion
- C. the rpm of the beam changes from an empty beam to full beam position
- D. the rpm of the spindle changes from an empty beam to full beam position

D 26. Which among the following is not an auxiliary motion on a loom:

- A. warp stop motion
- ☒ B. loom brake motion
- C. weft stop motion
- ☒ D. warp let off motion

B 27. The main function of tensioner in a winding machine is:

- A. to remove weak places present in the yarn
- ☒ B. to prevent the formation of balloon during unwinding
- C. to guide the yarn along the right path
- D. to remove thick places present in the yarn

D 28. Sizing of filament yarns is carried out mainly:

- ☒ A. to increase the flexibility of the yarns
- ☒ B. to increase the strength of the yarns
- C. to prevent the formation of mildew
- ☒ D. to prevent the formation of static charges during weaving

D 29. Which among the following conditions leads to an increase in the size pick up of the yarn:

- A. when the level of size in the sow box is decreased keeping all other factors constant
- B. when the speed of the sizing machine is increased keeping all other factors constant
- C. when the viscosity of the size solution is decreased significantly keeping all other factors constant
- D. when the depth of the immersion roller is increased keeping all other factors constant

C 30. Torsion bar and toggle picking mechanism is the main feature of:

- A. Water jet looms
- C. Projectile looms
- B. Multiphase looms
- D. Air jet looms

B 31. Weft accumulators are used on high speed shuttle-less looms mainly to:

- A. to facilitate the insertion of multi-colored weft threads
- B. minimize a cyclic variation in weft tension during unwinding from the weft package
- C. to identify weft cracks and stop the loom immediately
- D. to identify broken weft threads and stop the loom immediately

C 32. Which among the following faults results in the fabric due to the absence of a warp stop motion on the loom:

- A. crack
- C. missing end
- B. missing pick
- D. start mark

A 33. Which among the following conditions leads to an increase in the cover factor of the fabric:

- ☒ A. when the sweep of sley is decreased keeping all other factors constant
- B. when the beat-up is performed in an open shed position keeping all other factors constant
- C. when the beat-up is performed in a crossed shed position keeping all other factors constant
- D. when the mass of sley is decreased keeping all other factors constant

C 34 Which among the following is the main disadvantage of a drum driven winding machine is

- A. It cannot be suitably used for cotton yarn
- B. It is not possible to wind cheeses on it
- ☒ C. It cannot be suitably used for filament yarn
- D. It is not possible to wind spools on it

- H 35. The following knitting machine requires 2 sets of needles, 2 sets of cam, 2 sets of yarn
2 needles, 2 cam, 1 set
 A. Purl Knitting B. Plain Knitting C. Rib Knitting D. Inter-lock Knitting
 E. Both A & B F. Both A & C G. Both A & D H. Both C & D
- A 36. The following knitted fabric is not reversible fabric
 A. Single Jersey B. Interlock Knitted C. Purl Fabric D. 2X2 Rib Fabric
 E. Both A & C F. Both B & D G. none
- B 37. _____ warp knitting machine is used to produce complicated and enlarged design fabric.
 A. Simplex Knitting B. Tricot Knitting C. Raschel Knitting D. Purl Knitting
 E. Both A & B F. Both B & C G. Both C & D H. Both A & D
- C 38. The total number of needles present in the circumferential inch of cylinder in weft knitting machine is _____
 A. Loop length B. Tightness factor C. Machine gauge D. Needle count
 E. Stitch density F. Both C & E
- D 39. The rows of loops across the width of the fabric produced by adjacent needles during knitting cycle is called as
 A. Course count Wales B. Wales C. Stitch density D. Course E. Sinker loop

B 40. Which one of the following is mainly occurred only in raw cotton?

- A. Protein C. Grease D. oil
B. Pectin E. Suit

C 41. _____ is burning of protrude fiber from textile substrate surface.

- A. Calendaring
 B. Brushing
C. Singeing
 D. Sueding
 E. Embossing

D 42. Which of the following are not important for silk pretreatment?

- A. Bleaching C. Mercerization
 B. Desizing D. B&C E. A&B

A 43. _____ is a partially ionized gas used to treat textile materials.

- A. Plasma C. SCCO₂
B. Foam D. Carrier E. Chloroform

E 44. Which of the following is used to reduce water hardness during textile processing?

- A. Leveling Agent C. Milling Agent
 B. Wetting Agent D. Retarding Agent E. Chelating Agent

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Q.

C 45. One of the following is not a dye

- A) Vat B) Reactive C) Pigment D) Direct E) None

A 46. Affinity of chemicals is significantly important for _____.

- A) Interaction B) Diffusion C) Friction D) Exhaustion E) Fixation

D 47. Which one of the following is quite important for a dyed material?

- A. Light fastness C. Rubbing Fastness
B. Washing Fastness D. all E. None

C 48. If the reflectance of a dyed textile material is obtained 6, calculate the K/S value

- A) 2.8 B) 8.20 C) 2.08 D) 8.02 E) 0.28

A 49. Creasing of cotton during washing can be controlled by;

- A) Coating and Imparting Covalent Bond B) Dyeing and Imparting Covalent Bond
C) Coating and Mending D) Dyeing and Swelling E) Printing and Swelling

A 50. Transfer printing is convenient for _____ and _____ due to _____ property of the dye.

- A) Polyester, Disperse, Sublimation B) Nylon, Acid, Melting C) Polyester, Nylon, Cotton
D) Polyester, Disperse, Melting E) Nylon, Acid, Sublimation

A 51. Which combination can express well the dyeing of cotton with reactive dyes

- A) Covalent Bond and Oxidation B) Hydrogen Bond and Hydrolysis
C) Ionic Bond and Oxidation. D) Covalent Bond and Hydrolysis
E) Ionic Bond and Hydrolysis

A 52. The parameter which can be tested using a stelometer is:

- ☒ A. fibre bundle strength
- ☐ B. Fibre span length
- ☐ C. fibre fineness
- ☐ D. fibre maturity

B 53. The unit which is used to express tensile strength of yarn is:

- ☐ A. kilograms (kg)
- ☒ B. grams/tex
- ☒ C. pounds(lb) (g)
- ☐ D. micronaire

C 54. Which fabric property is generally expressed in gramforce?

- ☐ A. snagging
- ☐ B. abrasion resistance
- ☒ C. tearing strength
- ☒ D. bursting strength

A 55. Which among the following parameters can be suitably used for adjusting the drafting roller setting:

- ☒ A. 2.5% span length
- ☐ B. Mean length
- ☐ C. Staple length
- ☐ D. 50% span length

g/N

D 56. The cusick instrument is used for testing:

- ☐ A. fabric pilling
- ☐ B. fabric crease recovery
- ☒ C. fabric stiffness
- ☒ D. fabric drape

C 57. If the EP in a fabric is increased keeping all other parameters constant:

- A. the weft cover also increases
- ☒ B. both the warp and weft cover remains the same
- ☒ C. the warp cover also increases
- D. both the warp and weft cover increases

C 58. Which among the following statements is true about satin and sateen weaves:

- A. the move number should have a common factor with the weave number
- B. the move number is always equal to the weave number
- ☒ C. the move number should be one less than the weave number
- ☒ D. the move number cannot be one less than the weave number

A 59. The fabric which gives maximum crimp effect to the component threads is:

- ☒ A. Plain fabric
- B. Twill fabric
- C. Sateen fabric
- D. Matt fabric

C 60. Which among the following fabric has the maximum warp float:

- A. 5/5 twill fabric
- ☒ B. Plain fabric
- C. 10 end Satin fabric
- ☒ D. 10 end Sateen fabric

C 61. Honey comb fabric is mainly used:

- ☒ A. to make filter cloth
- ☒ B. for toweling purposes
- ☒ C. to make fancy garments
- D. to make window screens and curtains

A 62. Any company's general maintenance store rooms are two types. These are centralized and decentralized maintenance store rooms. Among the following, which one of the following is the advantage of decentralized maintenance store room?

- ☒ A. Easy access the required spare parts in short period of time to each department.
- B. Duplication avoided.
- C. Better control and supervision by higher officials that is deputy and general manager.
- D. The company needs fewer store attendants.
- E. None

E 63. Assume you are an expert in both textile and maintenance. The company ordered you that purchase different types of lubricants for different machines. Then, what are the factors that you used to determine the selection of lubricants in order to purchase proper lubricants to the required machines.

- A. External and internal Environment
- B. Operating Speed
- C. Load of the equipments
- D. Operating Temperature
- ☒ E. All of the above

D 64. Which one of the following is true about maintenance?

- A. Maintenance is not only repair action but also improvement and modification
- B. Maintenance is carried out to preserve an asset to enable its continued uses and functions.
- C. Maintenance is used to repair unscheduled and scheduled deficiencies.
- ☒ D. All of the above is true
- E. All of the above is true except C

E 65. Periodic planned preventive maintenance is done regularly at a given time. This can be divided in to three parts depending on the volume of work and the duration between repairs completion of the works. These are minor repair, medium repair and major repair. Which one of the following activities to be done during minor repair.

- A. Mending and repairing of guards and protection devices
- B. Replacement of damaged bolts, keys and worn parts
- C. Complete dismantling of the equipments including foundation and frame of the machine
- D. All of the above

☒ E. All except C.

A 71. Which of the following is not pre-production process in garment manufacturing?

- ☒ A. Bundling
- B. Pattern making
- C. Cutting
- D. Trimming

A 72. Which of the following is NOT TRUE about stitch class 100(chain stitch)

- ☒ A. It is a very unsecured stitching ✓
- B. Chain stitches are produced by one or more needle threads
- C. Mostly used in permanent stitching operation
- D. Chain stitch is characterized by interloping.

D 73. Which of the following is NOT ADVANTAGE of marker making?

- A. To Save cutting time
- B. To ensuring that the correct quantities of each size are cut
- C. To place pattern pieces close together to avoid fabric waste
- ☒ D. Easy to identify fabric defects on the lay

D 74 Which of the following are NOT TRUE about pressing

- A. Molding the garment to the contour of the body
- B. Making creases
- C. Used to smooth away unwanted creases and crush marks.
- ☒ D. None

E 75. Which of the following is NOT garment defect?

- ☒ A. Shade variation
- B. Twisted, roped, puckered seams or seam slippage
- C. Burn or scorch marks glaring shine marks
- D. Mismatched parts

E. none