Question 1: In weft knitting loop length controlled by
A: Clearing cam
B: Guard cam
C: Stitch cam
D: Raising cam
Correct Answer: Option C

Question 2: A non-ionic dye which is relatively insoluble in water at room temperature
A: Disperse dye
B: Vat dye
C: Sulphur dye
D: Reactive dye
Correct Answer: Option A

Question 3: Mercerisation of the linen help to minimize the
A: Decrease in resistance to abrasion
B: Increase in resistance to abrasion
C: Decrease in resistance to crease
D: Increase in resistance to crease
Correct Answer: Option A

Question 4: The type of polymerisation used for the production of polyacrylonitrile is
A: Poly condensation
B: Addition polymerisation
C: Radical addition polymerisation
D: Radical condensation polymerisation
Correct Answer: Option C

Question 5: For a 1/3 twill weave, which will take least heald shaft movement
A: Centre closed shed
B: Bottom closed shed
C: Semi open shed
D: Open shed
Correct Answer: Option D

Question 6: Flex, jute and ramie fibres are belongs to the family of
A: Leaf fibre
B: Fruit fibre
C: Hair fibre
D: Bast fibre
Correct Answer: Option D

Question 7: In an air jet weaving machine, propelling force generating for insertion of weft yarn is not depend on the
A: Strength of yarn
B: Length of yarn
C: Diameter of yarn
D: Velocity of yarn
Correct Answer: Option A

Question 8: In finishing process combination of nitrogen and phosphorus compounds used for
A: Water proofing
B: Anti microbial agent
C: Flame retardant
D: Antistatic agent
Correct Answer: Option C

Question 9: Thinnest yarn fault in classimat among the following is
A: ‘D_4’
Question 10: Pressure bar provided in a draw frame drafting for
A: reduce the pressure on the fibre assembly within the drafting zone
B: reducing the drafting wave
C: increasing the uniformity of silver
D: increasing the pressure on the fibre assembly within the drafting zone
Correct Answer: Option A

Question 11: Most of the seed coat particles are removed effectively in
A: carding
B: blow room
C: comber
D: spinning
Correct Answer: Option A

Question 12: Which of the following yarn is finest?
A: 10 Ne
B: 10 Tex
C: 100 Ne
D: 100 Tex
Correct Answer: Option C

Question 13: The fibre which has a mineral origin
A: Asbestos
B: Silk
C: Flex
D: Acrylic
Correct Answer: Option A

Question 14: The difference between the cost price and selling price
A: MRP
B: Mark Up
C: Market price
D: Profit
Correct Answer: Option B

Question 15: The operation of twisting of long silk filament yarn called
A: Degumming
B: Weighting of silk
C: Throwing of silk
D: Winding of silk
Correct Answer: Option C

Question 16: Stiffling of silk is the process of
A: Cocoons placed in 1% soap solution at 90°C
B: Grading of cocoons for good quality
C: Unwinding long continuous yarn from the cocoons
D: Killing moth inside the cocoons by a steam or hot water
Correct Answer: Option D

Question 17: Design used for denim fibre
A: 3/1 twill
B: 1/2 twill
C: 2/2 twill
D: 1/3 twill
Correct Answer: Option A

Question 18: A silk fabric constructed with a weft sateen figure on a warp satin or twill or plain ground called
A: Brocade
B: Georgette
C: Muslin
D: Damask
Correct Answer: Option D

Question 19: Which is not a function of geo textile?
A:-Separation  
B:-Filtration  
C:-Drainage  
D:-Protection  
Correct Answer:- Option-D  

Question20:-The fibres not used for the production of military protective clothing  
A:-Aramid  
B:-Kevlar  
C:-Carbon fibres  
D:-Polyurethane  
Correct Answer:- Option-D  

Question21:-The most suitable weave for ballistic protective clothing is  
A:-plain weave  
B:-satin weave  
C:-twill weave  
D:-basket weave  
Correct Answer:- Option-A  

Question22:-What are the primary colours in pigment theory?  
A:-Red, Green Blue  
B:-Yellow, Green, Blue  
C:-Blue, Yellow, Red  
D:-Red, Yellow, Blue  
Correct Answer:- Option-D  

Question23:-The weave that produce longitudinal warp line in the cloth with fine sunken lines in between is called  
A:-Repp weave  
B:-Pique  
C:-Bedford cord  
D:-Twill weave  
Correct Answer:- Option-C  

Question24:-Function of positive feed in knitting is  
A:-Yarn tension compensating device  
B:-To alter the stitch length  
C:-Regulate the amount of yarn feed  
D:-Minimizing the yarn waste  
Correct Answer:- Option-C  

Question25:-If the needle is not raised and does not receive the new feed yarn, a loop form called  
A:-Knit loop  
B:-Tuck loop  
C:-Held loop  
D:-Miss loop  
Correct Answer:- Option-D  

Question26:-In a carding machine wire points arranged in opposite direction and move same direction with different speed; the action called  
A:-Carding  
B:-Stripping  
C:-Doffing  
D:-Drafting  
Correct Answer:- Option-A  

Question27:-State the function of presser  
A:-To close the beard  
B:-To close the latch  
C:-To give return movement to the needle  
D:-To assist the guard cam  
Correct Answer:- Option-A  

Question28:-Define sinker loop  
A:-A loop in which the same thread crosses over itself  
B:-Length of yarn placed over the needle  
C:-The yarn connect two adjacent needle loop  
D:-The upper part of the loop produced by the needle
Question 29: Amount of water used for the insertion of weft in water jet loom
A: 5-9 cc/pick
B: 1-4 cc/pick
C: 0.1-0.4 cc/pick
D: 0.5/0.9 cc/pick
Correct Answer: Option D

Question 30: State the function of swing door mechanism
A: Regulate the feed cotton
B: Regulate the speed of beater
C: Pre-opening of cotton
D: Blending of fibres
Correct Answer: Option A

Question 31: The function of weft brake in projectile weaving machine is
A: To stop the projectile
B: Holding weft supply package
C: For guiding yarn on weft accumulator drum
D: Applies tension to weft yarn at appropriate time
Correct Answer: Option D

Question 32: A defect caused by hardened fluff or foreign matter into the fabric is called
A: Goat
B: Dirty cloth
C: Patchiness
D: Reediness
Correct Answer: Option A

Question 33: A loom truly termed 'automatic' must have the following mechanisms in addition to the essential mechanism
A: Weft stop motion, warp stop motion and weft replenishment motion
B: Weft stop motion, weft replenishment motion and positive warp let-off motion
C: Weft replenishment motion, positive picking motion and positive take-up motion
D: Positive warp let-off motion, warp stop motion and weft replenishment motion
Correct Answer: Option D

Question 34: The cause for nep formation in blow room
A: Too high or low beater speed
B: High variation of trash in different cotton varieties in mixing
C: Uneven feeding of material to the feeder
D: Inadequate or high calendar roller pressure
Correct Answer: Option A

Question 35: Place many number of plies of fabric one over other and aligned length and width of fabric together is called
A: Pattern matching
B: Cloth alignment
C: Pattern loading
D: Spreading
Correct Answer: Option D

Question 36: Function of feed dog in sewing machine
A: Control the length of stitch
B: Hold the cloth firmly in stitching position
C: Help to move the cloth forward while sewing
D: Hold the thread in position from spool
Correct Answer: Option C

Question 37: Dugdales terry motion working on the principle of
A: Insertion of wire picks
B: Loose reed principle
C: Fast reed principle
D: By acting take up motion
Correct Answer: Option B

Question 38: Two or more shuttle boxes fitted with both end of loom called
A: Multiple box looms
B: Pick at will looms
C: Non skip box looms
Question 39: Find the calculated production of plain loom running with 160 RPM, 40 pick/inches with an efficiency of 75%.
A: 3 inches/minute
B: 3 inches/hour
C: 4 inches/minute
D: 5 inches/minute
Correct Answer: Option C

Question 40: Warp yarns of one shed line do not cross all the yarns of other shed line at the same time. This is called
A: Staggering of healds
B: Balancing of healds
C: Warp easing of healds
D: Balancing of shed
Correct Answer: Option A

Question 41: A centre weft fork motion
A: Check presence of weft in alternate picks
B: Check presence of weft in every picks
C: Used for the production of heavy duty fabric
D: Stops the loom when a end breaks
Correct Answer: Option B

Question 42: The function of check strap is
A: To control the picking force
B: Decrease the momentum of picker
C: Destroy the momentum of shuttle entered in shuttle box
D: To protect the buffer and the picker inside the shuttle box
Correct Answer: Option C

Question 43: In dwell of tappet period means
A: Loom will remain stationary
B: Healds with remain stationary
C: Healds are level and beat up starts
D: Healds are begin to move for shed
Correct Answer: Option B

Question 44: Temperature of the size in a sow box for cotton sizing
A: 85 ± 5° C
B: 98 ± 5° C
C: 92 ± 2° C
D: 100 ± 2° C
Correct Answer: Option C

Question 45: Primary ingredients in sizing are
A: Adhesives, softeners, antistatic agents
B: Lubricants, antistatic agents
C: Delinquescent, softeners, lubricants
D: Adhesives, softeners, antiseptic agents
Correct Answer: Option D

Question 46: In a pirn winding machine function of layer locking device is
A: Control diameter of pirn
B: Give proper tension
C: Improve prin stability
D: Locking the bunch of yarn
Correct Answer: Option C

Question 47: The main advantage of splicing is
A: More strength in joints
B: Uniform diameter of yarn
C: Easy to handle
D: Higher production in winding
Correct Answer: Option B

Question 48: In a drum winding machine
A: Package RPM is decreases empty to full
B: Coils per traverse is constant
C: Produce close winding package
D: Package RPM constant empty to full
Correct Answer: Option A

Question 49: In winding two and a half turn fully accelerated drum means
A: Drum grove make 2.5 turn around the drum from one end to the other
B: Drum lays more yarn on the base than nose
C: The base of cone increases as package size increases
D: All the above
Correct Answer: Option D

Question 50: When succeeding coils are widely spaced on the package, it is known as
A: Close winding
B: Open winding
C: Cheese winding
D: Automatic winding
Correct Answer: Option B

Question 51: In a right hand dobby first pick is controlled by
A: Straight feeler and top hook
B: Bend feeler and top hook
C: Straight feeler bottom hook
D: Bend feeler and bottom hook
Correct Answer: Option D

Question 52: Normal clearance in a parallel blade slub catcher for carded counts
A: 1 to 1.5 time of yarn diameter
B: 1.5 to 2 times of yarn diameter
C: 2 to 2.5 times of yarn diameter
D: 2.5 to 3 times of yarn diameter
Correct Answer: Option B

Question 53: Advantage of swinging blade type slub catcher over fixed blade
A: Clearing 50% more fault
B: Cheap and easy to maintain
C: More sensitive to thin places
D: Slubs can get squeezed and passed through
Correct Answer: Option B

Question 54: Advantage of early shedding is
A: Less power consumption
B: Heavy wefting
C: Less strain in warp
D: Useful for light weight fabric production
Correct Answer: Option B

Question 55: Which one is incidental waste in weaving?
A: Knotting waste
B: Process waste
C: Waste from package fault
D: Waste during changing pirn
Correct Answer: Option C

Question 56: Narrow, bare and dense stripes running along the warp direction of fabric is called
A: Warp streaks
B: Weft bar
C: Missing end
D: Float
Correct Answer: Option A

Question 57: The depth of reed wire along the direction of warp yarn is known as
A: Air space
B: Percentage air space
C: Wire thickness
D: Gauge number of reed wire
Correct Answer: Option D

Question 58: Refractometer used for
A: Measuring stretch in sizing
B.-determine size pick up
C.-to indicate consistency of solid contents in size past
D.-to measure saw box temperature
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question59:-The length and weight unit of Denier English count system
A.-Hank of 840 yards and 1 denier
B.-Hank of 560 yards and 1 denier
C.-Hank of 520 yards and 1 denier
D.-Hank of 560 yards and 1 grains
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question60:-Count defined in Denier metric system as the
A:-Number of 9000-meter length units present in one gram
B:-Number of one-gram weight units of yarn present in 9000 meters
C:-Number of 1000-meters length units present in one gram
D:-Number of one-gram weight units of yarn present in 1000 meters
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question61:-Heald count in a plain set is
A:-number of heald eyes per 2 inches across the width
B:-number of heald eyes per inches across the width
C:-number of heald eyes per one inch width
D:-total number of heald eyes present in the heald divided by heald width
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question62:-Reed count is the number of dents in two inches in
A:-Radcliff system
B:-Metric system
C:-Brad ford system
D:-Stokport system
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question63:-Tachometer used for measuring
A:-Moisture regain
B:-RPM and surface speed
C:-Percentage of elongation
D:-Humidity
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question64:-If 200 yards of cotton yarn weigh 2 grams. What is the count in Ne?
A:-100s
B:-24s
C:-45s
D:-54s
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question65:-The calculated count determined from the total length and total weight of different count termed as
A:-Resultant count
B:-Average count
C:-Universal count (tex)
D:-Worsted count
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question66:-Find the resultant count of 8s, 24s and 12s
A:-8s
B:-15s
C:-4s
D:-20s
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question67:-If 30 Km of cotton yarn is 2.5 kg, what is the count in French cotton system?
A:-6sNf
B:-12sNf
C:-24sNf
D:-8sNf
Correct Answer:- Option-A
Question 68: Find the range of the following test results

Strength in lbs - 113, 108, 124, 128, 110

A: -20 lbs
B: -4 lbs
C: -15 lbs
D: -5 lbs
Correct Answer: Option A

Question 69: The whole material available for testing is called

A: Sample
B: Population
C: Specimen
D: Median
Correct Answer: Option B

Question 70: The ability of a fabric to assume a graceful appearance in use is

A: Stiffness
B: Drape
C: Resilience
D: Cover
Correct Answer: Option B

Question 71: Fraction of the area of the fabric covered by both warp and weft threads called

A: Cover factor
B: Cloth factor
C: Cloth setting
D: Cloth cover
Correct Answer: Option D

Question 72: Cover factor calculated from

A: Threads per inch in the cloth
B: Ends and picks per inch in the fabric
C: Threads per inch and count of yarn
D: End per inch in the fabric
Correct Answer: Option C

Question 73: Uster evenness tester working on

A: Optical principle
B: Electronic principle
C: Capacitance principle
D: Electromagnetic principle
Correct Answer: Option C

Question 74: Circumference of wrap reel is

A: 1.5 yards
B: 3 yards
C: 1.2 yards
D: 2.4 yards
Correct Answer: Option A

Question 75: Single thread strength tester of the pendulum type lever working on the principle of

A: Constant rate of loading
B: Constant rate of extension
C: Constant rate of breaking
D: Inclined plain
Correct Answer: Option B

Question 76: The relation between TPI and yarn count is

A: TPI = TM * \sqrt{\text{count}}
B: Count = TPI/TM
C: TPI = TM x Count
D: Count = TPI x TM
Correct Answer: Option A

Question 77: Linters are

A: Long fibres separated in ginning
B: Long fibres adheres to cotton seed
C: short fibres adheres to cotton seed
D: cotton fibre covered with cotton seed
Correct Answer: Option C

Question 78: Fibre quality index is given by the formula
A: FQI = (Lsum)/(F)
B: FQI = (Lsum)/(f)
C: FQI = (Lsm)/(Fu)
D: FQI = (Fusm)/(L)
Correct Answer: Option A

Question 79: One lea of 20s cotton yarn consists of
A: 120 Hanks
B: 120 yards
C: 120 inches
D: 120 feet
Correct Answer: Option B

Question 80: Instrument not used for the measurement of bundle strength is
A: stelometer
B: instron tester
C: pressley tester
D: arealometer
Correct Answer: Option D

Question 81: Micronaire value is a combination of
A: maturity and fibre strength
B: fibre length and fineness
C: fineness and maturity
D: fineness and fibre strength
Correct Answer: Option C

Question 82: Which is a burning characteristic of pure silk?
A: In flame it melt instantly
B: Burn, melt slowly when present to the flame
C: Smells like burning paper
D: Continuous to burn and melt when away from flame
Correct Answer: Option B

Question 83: What is the corrected count of yarn?
A: Count of yarn corrected in standard regain
B: Count of yarn in actual regain
C: Count of yarn after changing draft wheel
D: Count of yarn corrected in standard moisture
Correct Answer: Option A

Question 84: A yarn made with irregular profile or construction that differs from single or folded yarn called
A: Texturised yarn
B: Fancy yarn
C: Untwisted yarn
D: Worsted yarn
Correct Answer: Option B

Question 85: Wool fibre made with a naturally occurring protein
A: Keratin
B: Lignin
C: Sericin
D: Fibroin
Correct Answer: Option A

Question 86: A small tangled knot of fibre often caused by fibre processing is
A: Knot
B: Objectionable fault
C: Entanglement
D: Nep
Correct Answer: Option D

Question 87: Average length of Gossypium hirsutum is
A: 32-40 mm
Question 88: The distance between the nip line in relation to the distribution of fibre length within the silver called
A: Machine setting
B: Roller setting
C: Relative roller speed
D: Draft setting
Correct Answer: Option D

Question 89: Main contributors to thick and thin places in yarns are
A: Un opened fibre and drafting irregularities
B: Defective winding process
C: Presence of large amount of waste percentage in mixing
D: Poor control of lap weight
Correct Answer: Option B

Question 90: The most important single cause for within bobbin count variation
A: In correct draft and ratchet wheel in flyframe
B: Poor control of lap weight
C: Defective draw frame
D: Bad work practice in ring frame
Correct Answer: Option C

Question 91: Prime cause for excessive stretch in fly frame
A: Worn out drafting rollers
B: Incorrect initial position of cone drum belt
C: Faulty feeding of silver
D: Incorrect piecing practice
Correct Answer: Option B

Question 92: Percentage of yarn produced from a given weight of bale cotton
A: Productivity
B: Cotton realisation
C: Yarn realisation
D: Production efficiency
Correct Answer: Option C

Question 93: Common yarn objectionable faults in the fabric are
A: Slubs and knots
B: Neps and hooks
C: Thin places and neps
D: Thick places and neps
Correct Answer: Option D

Question 94: Cause for a catastrophic end breaks in spinning
A: Collision between balloons
B: Torn apron
C: Vibrating or out centre spindle
D: Eccentric drafting rollers
Correct Answer: Option A

Question 95: A periodic check on fractionating efficiency serves
A: To increase the production in comber
B: To improve the fibre alignment in comber
C: To judge the mechanical condition of comber
D: To reduce the stoppage in combing
Correct Answer: Option C

Question 96: A convenient and reliable method for estimating the loss of efficiency and its causes called
A: Productivity analysis
B: Snap reading
C: Machinery audit
D: Profitability analysis
Correct Answer: Option B

Question 97: The ratio of machine production to the labour employment ratio expressed as percentage is
A: Machine productivity
B: Labour productivity
C: Productivity
D: Productivity index
Correct Answer: Option C

Question 98: A periodic critical examination of machine to identify mechanical condition of various parts and machine setting, which are likely to affect quality and productivity is called
A: Periodic maintenance
B: Preventive maintenance
C: Quality audit
D: Machinery audit
Correct Answer: Option D

Question 99: Transfer efficiency of fibres in a carding cylinder decided by
A: RPM of cylinder
B: Wire population in doffer
C: Tooth angle in cylinder
D: RPM of doffer
Correct Answer: Option C

Question 100: The function of front plate is
A: To regulate the cleaning efficiency of carding machine
B: To regulate the percentage of flat waste
C: To control the droppings
D: To regulate the flat speed
Correct Answer: Option B