DEPARTMENT OF FIBRE AND TEXTILE TECHNOLOGY

QUESTION BANK FOR THE GAT TEST FOR MS TEXTILE TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM

1. What is the first process in yarn production?
a) Blow Room
b) Card
c) Draw frame
d) Comber

2. What is the second process/ machine in yarn production?
a) Carding machine
b) Mixing
c) Drawframe
d) Blow room

3. What process / machine is used after carding?
a) Lap former
b) Draw frame.
c) Comber
d) Blow room

4. What process is used after draw frame?
a) Ring
b) Simplex.
c) Card
d) Blow room

5. What is the production of blow room?
a) Sliver
b) Lap
c) Heap
d) Draw frame sliver

6. What is the input of draw frame?
a) **Card sliver**
b) Drawing sliver
c) Both of them
d) None of these

7. What is the production of simplex?
a) Draw frame sliver
b) **Roving**

c) Card sliver
d) Yarn

8. 1 lb(pound) =?
a) 840 yards
b) **16 ounces**
c) 14 ounces
d) 800grains

9. What is the input of blow room?
a) **Bale**
b) Cotton waste
c) Card sliver
d) None of these

10. What is the input of combing?
a) Draw frame sliver
b) **Comber lap**
c) Card sliver
d) Pre-drawn card slivers

11. What is the input of simplex?
a) Drawframe sliver of 20-30 grains per yard
b) Drawframe sliver of 40-50 grains per yard
c) **Drawframe sliver of 60-80 grains per yard**
d) Drawframe sliver of 600-900 grains per yard

12. What is the input of ring frame for medium to fine count spinning?
a) **Roving 0.7 -1.2 hanks.**
b) Roving 0.2 – 0.5 hanks
c) None of these
d) Both of them

13. Micronaire of Pakistani cotton ranges from
a) 0-3
b) 3.8 -4.0
c) **3.8-4.8**
d) 4.8 – 6.0

14. Immature cotton fibres have
a) High micronaire
b) Low micronaire
c) No difference in micronaire
d) None of these

15. A fully mature fibre has

a) Fully developed secondary wall
b) Lumen area is less
c) Both of these
d) None of them

16. Immature fibres have ,
A. High dye absorption
B. Low dye absorption
C. No effect on dye absorption
D. Absolutely no dye absorption

17. If staple length is more
a) The yarn quality will be better
b) Spinnability will be high
c) Yarn breakage will be low
d) All of these

18. If fibre strength is higher, then
a) Yarn strength and fabric strength is also higher
b) Yarn strength will be higher, but fabric strength will be low
c) Both are low
d) None of these

19. Short fibres deteriorate
a) Yarn strength
b) Yarn uniformity
c) Yarn spinability
d) All of these

20. What is the minimum strength for a cotton fibre?
a) 0-10 grams/tex
b) 20-30 grams / tex
c) 20-30 grams / tex
d) None of these

21. When bale mixing is done?
a) Before carding
b) After blow room
c) **Before the blow room**
d) After combing

22. What are the basic operations in the blow room?
a) Opening & Cleaning
b) Mixing & blending
c) Even feed of material to the card.
d) All of these

23. Objective of carding.

a) To open up the cotton in to single fibre state.
b) To reduce the number of neps, short fibres.
c) To produce a thick untwisted rope of fibre called sliver.
d) All of these

24. Carding is called the

a) Heart of spinning
b) Mother of spinning
c) Half spinning
d) Both a&c

25. What are the main objectives of draw frame?

a) Parallelization, drafting & drawing.
b) Blending, doubling and auto leveling
c) Cleaning
d) All of these.

26. For cotton, higher the count,

a) Finer the yarn
b) Coarser the yarn
c) Same is the yarn
d) None of these

27. For synthetics, higher the tex,

a) Finer the yarn
b) Coarser the yarn
c) Same is the yarn
d) None of these

28. Total Draft =?

a) Back draft + Main draft
b) **Back draft x Main draft**
c) Back draft / Main draft
d) Back draft - Main draft

29. What is the name of combing waste?

a) **Noil**
b) Coil
c) Fly
d) Droppings

30. What is twist per inch?

a) TM x Count
b) TM / Count

c) TM / $\sqrt{\text{count}}$
d) TM x $\sqrt{\text{count}}$

31. What is the ring frame waste
a) Pneumafil
b) sweep
c) hard waste
d) All of these

32. Over twisted yarn become
a) High in strength
b) **Low in strength**
c) No effect
d) None of these

33. What is the meaning of MIC?
a) Grams per meter
b) Microgram per inch.
c) Micrograms per meter
d) Micrograms per yard

34. In direct system which one is fixed (mass/length)?
a) Mass
b) Length
c) Both
d) None of these

35. In indirect system which one is fixed (mass/length)?
a) Mass
b) Length
c) Both
d) None of these

36. English count is denoted by
a) Tex
b) **Nec**
c) Nm
d) None of these

37. Metric count is denoted by
a) Tex
b) Nec
c) Nm
d) None of these

38. In spinning mill, up to roving the count value is expressed by

a) Hank
b) Count
c) Grains/yard
d) Ounces/yard

39. Irregularities increased by
a) Doubling
b) **Drafting**
c) Blending
d) Auto levelling

40. Irregularities decreased by
a) Doubling
b) Drafting
c) Auto levelling
d) Both a & c

41. What is IPI
a) Thick places
b) Thin places
c) Neps
d) All above

42. One meter =
a) 1.0936 yards
b) 7000 grains
c) 25 cm
d) 36 inches

43. One Pound (lb) =
a) **7000 grain**
b) 2.2046 Kg
c) 14 ounces
d) 15.43 grains

44. One Hank =
a) Number of 840 yards in one pound
b) Number 120 yards in one pound
c) Number of 1000 meter in one pound
d) Number of 1000 meter in one kg

45. Rotor yarn is
a) S twisted
b) Z twisted
c) False twisted
d) None of these

46. Ring process yarn is
a) S twisted
b) **Z twisted**
c) False twisted
d) None of these

47. One Denier will be equal to
a) 10 Tex
b) 9 Tex
c) 90 Tex
d) 1 Deci Tex

48. One Tex will be equal to
a) **590.6/ Nec**
b) Nec x 490.6
c) Denier x 590.6
d) None of these

49. Tex × Metric count =
a) 100
b) 1000
c) 900
d) 9000

50. One lea is equal to
a) **120 yards**
b) 80 yards
c) 320 yards
d) 100 meter

51. Coiling in the card cans is
a) Over center coiling
b) Under center coiling
c) Both of them
d) None of these

52. Coiling in the draw frame cans is
a) Over center coiling
b) Under center coiling
c) Both of them
d) None of these

53. What is Uniformity Ratio?
a) **(50% Spun length/2.5% span length)×100**
b) (2.5% span length / 50% span length) x 100

c) (UHML/Mean length) x 100
d) None of these

54. The causes of roving breakage are
a) Tension variation
b) Irregular roving
c) High speeds
d) All of these

55. Manmade fiber are _____ in nature
a) Hydrophillic
b) Hydrophobic
c) Hygroscopic
d) None of these

56. What is the manmade cellulose fiber?
a) Viscose
b) Cotton
c) Polyester
d) Kavlar

57. Cotton fibre can be dissolved in
a) 35% sulphuric acid
b) **70% sulphuric acid**
c) 35% HCl
d) 70% HCl

58. Viscose fibre can be dissolved in
a) 35% sulphuric acid
b) 70% sulphuric acid
c) 35% HCl
d) 70% HCl

59. Polyester fibre can be dissolved in
a) Sulphuric acid
b) Hydrochloric acid
c) Caustic soda
d) Metacrezole

60. Burning smell of cotton fibre is like
a) burning paper
b) Burning Plastic
c) Pungent
d) None of these

61. What is MR% of jute?

a) 1-4%
b) 4-8%
c) 13-14%
d) 16%

62. What is MR% of viscose and silk?
a) **5%**
b) 7 %
c) 8.5%
d) 11%

63. What is MC % of cotton?
a) 5.8%
b) 7.8 %
c) 8.5%
d) 10.6%

64. What is MR% of wool?
a) 1-4%
b) 4-8%
c) 8-15%
d) 16%

65. What is MR% of nylon?
a) 1.0%
b) 2.5%
c) 4.0%
d) Above 6%

66. What is MR% of polyester?
a) 0.1-0.3%
b) 0.4-0.7%
c) 0.8-1.8%
d) 2% or above

67. What are the long staple fiber?
a) Jute
b) Flax
c) Hemp
d) All of these

68. What is the main working part of carding machine?
a) Doffer
b) Cylinder
c) Taker-in.

d) Flats

69. What is the botanical name of Pakistani cotton?
a) Goosypium Herbacum,
b) Goosypium Hirsutum.
c) Goosypium Barbedance
d) None of these

70. What is ginning?
a) Separation of seeds from lint
b) Separation of seeds from short fibres
c) Separation of lint from short fibres
d) Separation of trash from lint

71. How much trash% in pakistani cotton?
a) 1% to 2%
b) 2-4%
c) 5-10 %
d) Above 10%

72. What is blow room waste?
a) Dropping
b) Dust
c) filter waste
d) All of these

73. What is the percentage of comber waste for super combed yarns
a) 1-10 %
b) 10-15%
c) 15-22%
d) Above 22%

74. Single fibre testing is performed at
a) HVI(High volume instrument)
b) AFIS(Advance fiber information system)
c) Shirley analyzer = trash%
d) Moisture testing oven = MR%

75. If MIC value is increased what should be the fineness?
a) decreased
b) Increased
c) No effect
d) None of these

76. Nec 30 will be approximately equal to
a) 10 Tex

b) 20Tex
c) 30 Tex
d) 100 Tex

77. What is the maximum count to be produce in rotor spinning?
a) Nec 30
b) Nec 20
c) Nec40
d) Nec 100

78. What is the feed material in rotor spinning machine?
a) Card sliver
b) Roving
c) Draw frame sliver
d) Comber lap

79. Which spinning process requires at least three draw frame passages ?
a) Ring spinning
b) Rotor Spinning
c) Air Jet Spinning
d) All of these

80. Natural fibres are _____ in nature
a) Hydrophillic
b) Hydrophobic
c) Hygroscopic
d) None of these

81. Simplex is essential component of
a) Ring spinning
b) Rotor Spinning
c) Air Jet Spinning
d) All of these

82. Which one is yarn strength testing machine.
a) Uster evenness tester
b) Uster classimat
c) Uster auto sorter
d) Uster tensiorapid

83. What is the un-useable waste in spinning mill?
a) lap waste
b) sliver waste
c) pneumafil waste
d) Hard waste

84. What are the action of blow room?

a) Action of opposing spikes
b) Action of air current
c) Action of beaters
d) All of these

85. The immense significance of carding is demonstrated from the statement "well carded is_____ spun."

a) Complete
b) Half
c) Best
d) Good

86. Worsted hank for count measuring is of length _____ yards.

a) 840
b) 560
c) 256
d) 14,400

87. Stronger but comparatively less number of teeth per square inch are of _____ wire.

a) Taker-in
b) Main cylinder
c) Doffer
d) Flats

88. Motes and heavy trash is extracted under the _____ of the card machine,

a) Main cylinder
b) **taker-in**
c) doffer
d) Feed roller

89. The maximum carding action takes place between main cylinder and _____.

a) Doffer
b) Flats
c) taker-in
d) main cylinder cover plates

90. Blow room opens the raw material only to flocks whereas card machine must open the material into _____.

a) Small tufts
b) **individual fibres**
c) sliver
d) web

91. In card sliver the fibres are found _____parallel to each other.

a) Fully longitudinally oriented

b) Partially longitudinally oriented
c) Almost oriented
d) None of these

92. Elimination of foreign matter occurs mainly in the region of the _____.
a) Taker-in
b) Main cylinder
c) Doffer
d) Feed roller

93. The degree of cleaning achieved by the modern card is very high that is usually in the range of _____.
a) 60% to 75%
b) above 95%
c) 80 to 95%,
d) None of these

94. It is often falsely assumed that _____ are eliminated at the card; in fact they are mostly opened out at here.
a) Fussy motes
b) Neps
c) fibrous flocks
d) hooks

95. An improvement of disentanglement of neps is obtained by _____spacing between the clothings.
a) Closer
b) Wider
c) extra wider
d) extra narrow

96. Card flat bars are made of _____ profile.
a) Iron
b) Copper
c) Aluminum
d) Plastic

97. Production of card sliver mainly depends upon the _____ ____speed.
a) feed roller
b) main cylinder
c) Doffer
d) moving flats

98. Out of 80 to 116 flats moving on the top of main cylinder _____ are located in the carding position relative to the main cylinder.
a) 16 to 28
b) 30 to 46

c) 50 to 55
d) 56 to 66

99. Card fed weight is 6000 grains/yard, delivered sliver 0f 60 grains/yard and total card waste extraction is 5%, then the total draft at card= _____.

a) 80
b) 85
c) 90
d) 95

100. Doffer diameter in conventional card machine is usually of _____ inches.

a) 28
b) 35
c) 30
d) 27

101. Denier=_____, if the yarn english count is 20s.

a) 165
b) 190
c) 212
d) 265.7

102. Flats speed at the top of main cylinder ranges between _____inches/min.

a) 100 to 120
b) 60 to70
c) 30 to 44
d) 6 to 18

103. The underside of the main cylinder is enclosed by grids and _____.

a) Mote knives
b) Blades
c) Cover plates
d) Stationary flats

104. For cotton processing, the space/gauge between cylinder and tops is set in the range _____thousand of an inch.

a) 5 to 20
b) 14 to 16
c) 9 to 11
d) 20 to 24

105. Doffer to cylinder gauge is usually kept to _____ thousand of an inch for cotton.

a) 8
b) 10
c) 12
d) 5

106. After leaving the doffer the card web passes through_____ ____.

a) Web trumpet
b) **Crushing rollers**
c) Calendar rollers
d) A pulley

107. Carding is the _____ of spinning.

a) Strength
b) Back bone
c) Life
d) Heart

108. _____ arranges the delivered sliver in the card can in a systematic way.

a) Coiler calendar roller
b) Coiler trumpet
c) Doffer
d) **Coiler tube**

109. Top rollers covered with rubber cots to _____ the material properly for required draft to apply on it to reduce its weight/unit length.

a) Fetch
b) Balance
c) Grip
d) Spread

110. In modern spinning mills, the first intermediate product is _____.

a) Lap
b) Roving
c) Card sliver
d) Draw frame sliver

111. Card fly waste contains mostly _____ and dust along with the short fibres

a) Neps
b) Seed parts
c) Plant leaves
d) Motes

112. _____ is the final process of quality improvement in a spinning mills.

a) Simplex machine

b) Combing,
c) Drawing
d) Carding

113. _____ is the process of elongating a strand of fibres, with the intension of orientating the fibres.
a) Drafting
b) Combing
c) Drawing
d) Carding

114. It can be assumed that _____% of the card web fibres have trailing hooks.
a) 25
b) 50
c) 35
d) 40

115. More is the draft, _____ will be irregularity.
a) Less
b) Normal
c) More
d) None of these

116. Rubber cots hardness at draw frame for cotton processing should be _____shore.
a) 60
b) 75
c) 80
d) 85

117. The transfer of the roller speed to the fibres is effected mainly effected by _____ during drafting.
a) Friction
b) Rollers contact
c) Rubber cot
d) Top roll pressure

118. _____ is the heart of draw frame.
a) Middle roller pair
b) Top roll pressure
c) Break draft

d) Drafting arrangement

119. _____ drafting arrangement with pressure bar is widely used in the modern draw frames.

a) 4/4 with deflecting roller
b) 3/3 with deflecting roller
c) 4/5 without deflecting roller
d) 3/4 with deflecting roller

120. Combing improves the _____, tenacity, luster, appearance and trash in the yarn.

a) Fibre length distributions
b) fibre fineness
c) U%
d) Elongation %

121. RH% of combing section is kept above_____ usually for efficient combing and to avoid of fibre damage and fibre growth reduction.

a) 60
b) 70
c) 75
d) 80

122. Testing is the process to determine the _____ of the product.

a) Nature
b) Structure
c) **Quality**
d) Composition

123. The excellence of the product is known as its

a) **Quality**
b) strength
c) value
d) value addition

124. Quality Assurance (Q.A) is

a) product oriented
b) Process oriented
c) **Both a and b**
d) none of these

125. Thicker places in yarn that have practically no twist and have a collection of relative short and hooked fibres inside them are called)

a) nep
b) Thin place
c) **slubs**
d) none of these

126. Yarn with kinks due to insufficient tension after twisting is known as

a) **snarl**
b) over twisted yarn
c) neppy yarn
d) both a & b

127. The weak yarn indicating lesser twist is known as

a) **untwisted yarn**
b) soft yarn
c) broken yarn
d) none of these

128. Protrusion of fibre ends from the main yarn structure is called

a) pilling
b) **hairiness**
c) splicing
d) none of these

129. Fly or fluff either spun along with the yarn or loosely embedded on the yarn is called

a) pneumafil
b) card fly

c) **spun in fly**
d) none of these

130. The gauge settings of the spinning machine are usually based on
a) fibre strength
b) **fibre length**
c) fibre maturity
d) none of these

131. The proportion by weight of fibres shorter than 0.5 inch or 12.7 mm is expressed as
a) mean length
b) upper half mean length
c) **short fibre content**
d) none of these

132. The ratio between mean and upper half mean length is known as
a) uniformity ratio
b) **uniformity index**
c) short fibre content ratio
d) a & b

133. The combination of Fibre linear density and Fibre maturity is termed as
a) **maturity ratio**
b) micronaire
c) short fibre index
d) none of these

134. Fibre entanglements having hard central knot are known as
a) splices
b) thick places
c) **neps**
d) none of these

135. The mean length of longer half (50%) by weight of the fibres in the sample is called
a) average length
b) **upper half mean length**
c) effective length
d) None of these

136. The deformation of fibre before it breaks as a result of stretching is termed as
a) elasticity
b) tenacity
c) **elongation**
d) none of these

137. Fibrograph is constructed on the basis of

a) staple length
b) **span length**
c) effective length
d) none of these

138. The average length of all the fibres in the sample is known as

a) effective length
b) span length
c) **mean length**
d) none of these

139. The relationship between thickness of cell wall and fibre diameter is called

a) **maturity**
b) fineness
c) strength
d) none of these

140. There is definite relationship between Fibre maturity and

a) **fibre strength**
b) fibre length
c) fibre elongation
d) none of these

141. The digital fibrograph works on the principle of

a) resistance to air flow
b) degree of reflectance
c) **photo electricity**
d) a & b

142. Application of load under rapid impact conditions is called

a) **ballastic strength**
b) tensile strength
c) breaking strength
d) tenacity

143. For measuring the tensile strength of the fibres the load is applied

a) randomly
b) suddenly
c) **gradually**
d) quickly

144. CRE stands for

a) constant rate of elasticity
b) **constant rate of extension**
c) constant rate of explosion

d) none of these

145. CRT stands for

a) constant rate of tension
b) constant rate of turning
c) **constant rate of traverse**
d) none of these

146. The working principle for tensile testing applied in Uster Tensorapid is

a) **CRE**
b) CRL
c) CRT
d) none of these

147. The force per unit area at failure is called

a) elongation
b) rupture
c) **tenacity**
d) none of these

148. Yarn evenness deals with the variation in yarn

a) **fineness**
b) thickness
c) strength
d) none of these

149. Percentage of mass deviation of unit length of a material is known as

a) **CV %**
b) U %
c) M.R %
d) none of these

150. Yarn fault of 1 mm having a cross section 200 percent of the average value is called

a) **Nep**
b) Thick place
c) Slub
d) none of these

151. Representation of mass variation in frequency domain is called

a) Spectrograph
b) **Spectrogram**
c) Histogram
d) none of these

152. Yarn faults are classified according to their appearance and

a) Strength
b) **Diameter**
c) Shape
d) none of these

153. Yarn faults which occur in the range of 10- 5000 times per 1000 m of yarn are called
a) Randomly occurring
b) Seldom occurring
c) **Frequently occurring**
d) None of these

154. The resistance of a textile material against its bending is called
a) Tenacity
b) Elasticity
c) **Rigidity**
d) None of these

155. Which of the following is not natural fiber……..
a) **Terrylene**
b) Cotton
c) Wool
d) Flex

156. Which part of jute plant give fibre
a) Root
b) leaf
c) **stem**
d) flower

157. Which fibre is come from a husk of coconut fruit
a) Banana
b) **coir**
c) flax
d) kapok

158. Agava sisalana is binomial name of:
a) jute
b) **sisal**
c) cotton
d) hemp

159. The fibre is obtained from rocks:
a) flax
b) **basalt**
c) silk
d) jute

160. Which of these fibres are non-degradable?

a) cotton
b) jute
c) wool
d) **nylon**

161. The process of removing seed from cotton is known:

a) **ginning**
b) weaving
c) knitting
d) spinning

162. Cellulose 55-65%, hemi cellulose 10-15%, lignin 10-20%, pectin 2-4 % is components of that fibre

a) cotton
b) jute
c) **sisal**
d) flax

163. Sisal fibre is obtained from:

a) stems
b) husk of coconut
c) seed capsules of plant
d) **leaves of plant**

164. Fibre which is used fireproof material:

a) sisal
b) kapok
c) **asbestos**
d) none of these

165. The following which is not a vegetable fibre:

a) kapok
b) jute
c) flax
d) d)asbestos

166. Chemical constituent of cotton is:

a) glucose
b) **cellulose**
c) pectin
d) lactose

167. Which is the following leaf fibre_____?

a) flax

b) ramie
c) banana
d) **sisal**

168. The following fibre is a mineral fibre:
a) ramie
b) coir
c) **asbestos**
d) flax

169. In which fibre is not a plant fiber
a) **Silk**
b) cotton
c) ramie
d) flax

170. The name of fibre which is not a filament fibre__
a) silk
b) polyester
c) viscose
d) cotton

171. The fibre has more absorbency___
a) rayon
b) polyester
c) **cotton**
d) silk

172. Kenaf is more lustrous, harder and stronger than ___
a) **jute**
b) ramie
c) cotton
d) silk

173. The removal of pectin and gummy substance from fibre is known as____
a) **retting**
b) bleaching
c) scouring
d) none of these

174. Retting of jute takes place between days____
a) 1 to 10 days
b) 10 to 20 days
c) **20 to 30 days**
d) d)30 to 40 days

175. The main factors affecting retting of jute are___

a) Temperature
b) pH
c) water
d) all of these

176. The development of cell wall of fibre is known as___

a) Fineness
b) **maturity**
c) Strength
d) length

177. **The fibre which is not synthetic fibre___**

a) rayon
b) nylon
c) polyester
d) jute

178. The fibre which is more fineness to others fibre___

a) jute
b) **cotton**
c) hemp
d) ramie

179. The ability of a fabric to hang easily and fall into graceful shape is known as___

a) Resilience
b) strength
c) **drapability**
d) none of these

180. Wool fibres and hair fibre are the natural hair growth of certain animals and are composed of…….

a) **Protein**
b) Cellulose
c) Synthetic
d) None of these

181. Wool fabrics are more …… than the cotton and linen fabrics.

a) Cheep
b) **Coarser**
c) Expensive
d) finer

182. Wool provide ……. and physical comfort that cotton and linen fabrics cannot give.

a) Cool effect
b) **Warmth**
c) Both a&b
d) None of these

183. Merino variety originated in ……..and was so prized for its outstanding quality.

a) Pakistan
b) India
c) Spain
d) **none of these**

184. The staple is relatively short ranging from……..inches.

a) 1-2
b) **3-4**
c) 1-5
d) 5-7

185. The carded wool, which is to be made into……is put through gilling and combing operations.

a) **Worsted yarns**
b) Woolen yarns
c) Both a& b
d) None of these

186. …….is an advanced operation which doubles and redoubles sliver of wool fibres.

a) **Drawing**
b) Combing
c) Gilling
d) Scouring

187. In the spinning operation the wool roving is drawn out and twisted into……

a) Fibre
b) Sliver
c) **Yarn**
d) Filament

188. ……may be immersed in a solution of starch, gum or similar compound to make them smooth and strong of weaving.

a) Yarn
b) Fibres
c) **Warp beam**
d) Sliver

189. Wool is quickly damaged by strong……

a) Acids
b) Salts
c) **Alkalies**
d) None of these

190. Felting of wool is the…….of the length.

a) Reversible
b) **Irreversible shrinkage**
c) Both a & b
d) None of these

191. The fibres obtained from animal are made up of……

a) Cellulose
b) Carbohydrates
c) Vitamin
d) Protein

192. Sericulture is……..

a) **Rearing of silk worm**
b) Rearing of sheep
c) Rearing of animals
d) None of these

193. Which of the following not vegetable fibre?

a) Flex
b) **Silk**
c) Jute
d) Hemp

194. Silk fibre is obtained from……

a) Fleece of sheep
b) Cotton ball
c) **Coccon**
d) Shiny jute stock

195. Cotton is _____

a) natural leaf fibre
b) Vegetable fruit fibre
c) **Vegetable seed fibre**
d) none of these

196. There are _____ main parts of the physical structure of cotton.

a) five
b) **three**
c) seven
d) none of these

197. The color of the most raw cotton is

a) sunny white
b) **off white**
c) creamy white
d) none of these

198. The ratio between mean length and upper half mean length is known as

a) uniformity ratio
b) uniformity impact
c) **uniformity index**
d) none of these

199. Micronaire measurements reflect fibre fineness and

a) fibre color grade
b) **fibre maturity**
c) fibre uniformity
d) none of these

200. The amount of cotton plant particles in the raw cotton is known as

a) color grade
b) leaf grade
c) **non lint contents**
d) none of these

201. The hollow canal located in the secondary wall of cotton fibre is known as

a) cuticle portion
b) Convolutions
c) **lumen**
d) none of these

202. The absorption regain of cotton is

a) 5-8 %
b) **7-8 %**
c) 6-8 %
d) none of these

203. Specific stress of cotton fibre is expressed in

a) **g/tex**
b) N/tex
c) Kg/Tex
d) none of these

204. The toughness value of cotton fibre is also known as

a) Breaking force
b) **rigidity**
c) Work of rupture
d) none of these

205. The tenacity value is generally higher for

a) longer fibres
b) longer and coarser fibres

c) **longer and finer fibres**
d) none of these

206. Cotton wax is primarily long chain of

a) **fatty acids**
b) alcohols
c) both a & b
d) none of these

207. Proteins are organic compounds made of

a) **amino acids**
b) citric acids
c) hydrochloric acids
d) none of these

208. Sugar in the cotton fibre comes from the sources

a) plant source
b) **from insects**
c) both a & b
d) none of these

209. The cross section of dried cotton fibre is of

a) oval shaped
b) circular
c) **bean shaped**
d) none of these

210. The visible foreign matters in cotton fibre are known as

a) broken particles
b) dust particles
c) **trash particles**
d) all of these

211. The types of neps that are most commonly defined throughout the literature are

a) four types
b) **two types**
c) three types
d) all of these

212. Insect-resistant transgenic cotton is also known as

a) ginned cotton
b) **bt cotton**
c) genome cotton
d) all of these

213. Cotton grown without the use of any synthetically compounded chemicals and fertilizers is known as

a) Bt cotton
b) brown cotton
c) **organic cotton**
d) all of these

214. Pakistan ranks _____ position in world cotton production

a) 3rd
b) 4th
c) 5th
d) None of these

215. Cotton after ginning is known as

a) linter
b) seed cotton
c) **lint**
d) all of these

216. Saw gin for cotton ginning was invented by

a) **Eli whitney**
b) Frank mecharthy
c) Alex fine
d) all of these

217. The practice of pulling off entire opened boll from the cotton plant by hand is known as

a) hand picking
b) **hand stripping**
c) hand snapping
d) all of these

218. For machine picking at least _____ of the bolls need to be open before picking begins

a) 50 – 60%
b) 65 – 75%
c) **80 – 85%**
d) all of these

219. There are _____ cultivated species of cotton

a) two
b) three
c) **four**
d) all of these

220. Cotton fibre has elongation % from

a) **3- 8%**
b) 9 -11 %
c) 12- 13%
d) all of these

221. Dry cotton is easier to _____

a) wash
b) **clean**
c) pack
d) all of these

222. The non-cellulose components in cotton fibre are in the range of about

a) **4-12 %**
b) 13- 17 %
c) 18-23 %
d) all of these

223. Cellulose is mainly composed of

a) polypeptides
b) polynitrides
c) **polysaccharide**
d) none of these

224. The development of secondary wall thickness is known as

a) fineness
b) tenacity
c) **maturity**
d) none of these

225. Cotton fibres having only primary wall are known as

a) **dead fibres**
b) short fibres
c) crimped fibres
d) none of these

226. The measurement for variation of fibre length and length uniformity is called

a) coefficient of variation
b) **uniformity index**
c) maturity index
d) none of these

227. The degree of refection of cotton fibre is indicated by the abbreviation

a) UI
b) UHML
c) **Rd**

d) none of these

228. Cotton fibre is an electrically_____ fibre

a) **insulator**
b) chargeable
c) conductive
d) none of these

229. Bt is the abbreviation of

a) **bacillus thuringiensis**
b) basic tropic
c) botanically treated
d) both a&b

230. The Botanical name of American upland cotton is

a) gossypium arboreum
b) gossypium barbadense
c) **gossypium hirsutum**
d) both a&b

231. The tuck loops increase ----------of the fabric

a) **Thickness**
b) Weight
c) Both a&b
d) None of these

232. Elasticity and stretchability is poor in _____.

a) **Wovens**
b) knitted
c) non wowen
d) none of these

233. _____requires expensive preparation processes

a) Intertwining
b) knitting
c) **weaving**
d) non woven

234. Raschel is the type of _____ machine.

a) Weaving
b) **warp knitted**
c) weft knitted
d) flat bed

235. Forming a series of connected loops in a _____ direction is called weft knitting.

a) **Diagonal**
b) vertical

c) both a &b
d) horizontal

236. In warp knitting needles move_____

a) Alternatively
b) opposite direction
c) **simultaneously**
d) one by one

237. Length of yarn use in one loop is called_____.

a) **Stitch length**
b) stitch density
c) course length
d) tightness factor

238. Medium-diameter circular knitting machines ranges from_____ inches.

a) **8 – 22**
b) 20 – 25
c) 3 – 6
d) 24 – 40
e) none of these

239. Knitted loops tend to distort easily under tension in _____ structure

a) **Single jersey**
b) Rib
c) Interlock
d) purl

240. _____are attached to the cam-plates of both needle beds to ensure the full opening of the latches.

a) Cam carriage
b) yarn carrier
c) cam guide roll
d) **latch brushes**

241. In warp knitting swinging is the motion control by_____.

a) Cam shaft
b) chain links
c) **guide bars**
d) none of these

242. Twist multiplier of roving is-

a) 0.7- 1.15
b) 0.7-2.15
c) 0.2-2.6
d) 0.2-1.6

243. Draft of simplex lies in the range of

a) 5-10
b) 5-20
c) 10-30
d) 10-40

244. The count range of chenille yarn is-

a) 0.5-15 Ne
b) 0.5-5 Ne
c) 5-50 Ne
d) 15-50 Ne

245. Which one is the delivery speed of chenille machine from the followings?

a) 5 m/min
b) 10 m/min
c) 50 m/min
d) 100 m/min

246. For cut piles in chenille yarn, which one is used as feed stock?

a) Sliver
b) Plied yarn
c) Roving
d) a & b

247. Which one is correct for Cutting rotor rpm of chenille machine?

a) 10000 rpm
b) 20000 rpm
c) 30000 rpm
d) 40000 rpm

248. Spindle speed of chenille machine is lies in the range of

a) 1000-4000
b) 4000-6000
c) 6000-10000
d) 10000-20000

249. Which fancy yarn is not produced by crochet knitting machine from the followings?

a) Ping pong yarn
b) Centipede yarn
c) Lace yarn
d) Chenille yarn

250. **Choose the correct diameter of traveler ring in a fancy yarn manufacturing machine from the followings-**

a) 40 mm
b) 80 mm
c) 120mm
d) 160 mm

251. ---------- Hygroscopic Fibre.
a) Cotton
b) Polyester
c) Nylon
d) Polyethylene

252. Wool is a ------ fibre.
a) Cellulosic Based
b) Protein Based
c) Mineral Based
d) None of these

253. Wool dissolves in --------.
a) Acids
b) Alkalis
c) Meta-Cresol
d) Both acids and alkalis

254. Which spinning system is most popular for producing fancy yarn?
a) Rotor Spinning
b) Ring Spinning
c) Friction Spinning
d) All of these

255. Which yarn is not composite yarn from the followings?
a) Core
b) Slub
c) Bobtex
d) Parallel

256. CSP value of rotor spun yarn is
a) 1600-1800
b) 2600-2800
c) 1800-2000
d) None of them

257. Flyer speed of modern speed frame is –
a) 1200 rpm
b) 1300 rpm

c) 1400 rpm
d) 1500 rpm

258. Main contaminants of wool fiber is
a) Grease
b) Suint
c) Dust
d) All of these

259. Which process is used to remove vegetable matter from wool fiber?
a) Scouring
b) Carbonizing
c) Bleaching
d) Mercerization

260. Name of natural filament is
a) Silk
b) Wool
c) Flax
d) Jute

261. Identify the fibre with highest modulus
a) Aramids
b) Carbon
c) Polyethylene
d) HDPE

262. Identify the fibre with better chemical resistance
a) PVDC
b) Polyester
c) Viscose
d) Saran

263. Identify the fibre with better tensile strength
a) Carbon
b) Glass
c) Aramids
d) Ceramics

264. CVD (Chemical vapour deposition) is followed in the preparation of ------ fibres
a) Glass
b) Carbon
c) CRF
d) Ceramics

265. Due to high melting point and insolubility, --------fibers cannot be produced

by conventional methods

a) PTFE
b) Carbon
c) Aramids
d) Ceramic

266. The weave with highest tear strength is ---------

a) Plain
b) Twill
c) Satin
d) None of these

267. -------- weaving machine has the highest speed.

a) Shuttle
b) Air Jet
c) Water Jet
d) Projectile

268. --------- weaving machine control the each warp yarn individually.

a) Jacquard
b) Air jet
c) Projectile
d) Rapier

269. -------- weaving machine is used for hydrophobic fabrics.

a) Air jet
b) Water Jet
c) Projectile
d) Rapier

270. Narrow fabrics have less than ------- width.

a) 8cm
b) 12 cm
c) 6cm
d) 4 cm

271. _____ is the process of elongating a strand of fibres with the intension of orientating the fibres.

a) Drafting
b) Combing
c) Drawing
d) Carding

272. Which one is not used for fiber testing?

a) Uster Evenness Tester
b) Uster HVI

c) Shirley Trash Analyzer
d) Stelometer

273. Which fiber has no convolution?
a) Matured Fibre
b) Half Matured Fibre
c) Dead Fibre
d) Immature Fibre

274. The DP of viscose fiber is approximately
a) 25000
b) 2500
c) 250
d) 25

275. A 36Nec cotton yarn has a twist factor of 4 TM. The yarn twist in turns/inch, is
a) 24
b) 30
c) 36
d) 37

276. Wet spinning technique is commercially used to produce filament yarn of
a) Polypropylene
b) Polyester
c) Nylon
d) Nylon 6,6

277. A machine that does not improve the mass evenness is
a) Ring Doubler
b) Speed frame
c) Draw Frame
d) Ribbon Lap

278. Nep count in a cotton fibre sample is measured by
a) AFIS
b) HVI
c) Uster Tester
d) Stelometer

279. Most of the seed coat particles are removed in
a) Blow room
b) Card
c) Comber
d) Draw frame

280. The increase in traveller weight leads to an increase in

a) Yarn Twist
b) Yarn tension
c) Traveler lag
d) Balloon Daimeter

281. One hank length in jute spinning for count measuring is_____ yards.
a) 14400
b) 15400
c) 13567
d) 13400

282. Higher the noil extraction percentage _____ will be the combing efficiency.
a) Greater
b) Lower
c) No difference
d) None of these

283. The combination of Fibre linear density and Fibre maturity is termed as
a) Fibre Maturity
b) Short Fibre Index
c) Micronaire
d) Color

284. Third party audit is done by the ---------
a) Employer
b) Employees
c) Customer
d) Independent Body

285. Total Quality Management is dependent on---------
a) QMS
b) Quality Control
c) Quality Assurance
d) All of these

286. Variations from pre-defined standards can be detected through-------
a) Audits
b) Quality Control
c) Quality Assurance
d) None of these

287. ---------- is the heart of ISO 9000
a) Documentation
b) Process Control
c) Statistical Process Control

d) None of these

288. The appearance of textile is remained unchanged in _____ Finishing.

a) Chemical
b) Mechanical
c) Both of the above
d) None of these

289. The slower the speed in calendaring, _____ the fabric in the calendar nib.

a) Shorter
b) Longer
c) No effect
d) None of these

290. Loops are stretched in during raising of _____ yarns.

a) Staple
b) Woolen
c) Worsted
d) Filament

291. The single jersey knitted fabric can be knitted on ----- machines.

a) Single bed
b) Double bed
c) Both
d) None of these

292. The simplest structure in knitting is ----------.

a) Rib
b) Interlock
c) Single Jersey
d) Double jersey

293. Knitting is not possible without----------.

a) Sinker
b) Needles
c) Cams
d) Machine

294. Feeding is performed at needle----------.

a) Hook
b) Stem
c) Butt
d) None of these

295. Average cotton fiber elongation is

a) 5%

b) 6%
c) 6.8-7.6%
d) 8%

296. Tapered section of a full roving bobbin is usually called_____.
a) Slop
b) Chase length
c) Lay
d) Lay Density

297. In modern blow room the end product is --------
a) Fibre Flock
b) Lap
c) Both A & B
d) None of these

298. Maximum heat generating section in a spinning unit is _____ section.
a) Carding
b) Combing
c) Winding
d) Ring

299. The force per unit area at failure is called
a) Elongation
b) Rapture
c) Tenacity
d) None of these

300. Ring spinning is ----- percent of total spinning of the world
a) Above 90
b) Above 80
c) Above 70
d) 100

301. In modern blow room the end product is --------
a) Lap
b) Fibre Flocks
c) Both
d) None of these

302. Raw material represents about ------- % of manufacturing cost of staple yarn.
a) 10-25
b) 25-50
c) 50-75
d) 75-100

303. About -------% of immature fibres remains present in fully matured cotton ball

a) 2
b) 5
c) 10
d) 15

304. When cotton combed material is processed at simplex machine flyer speed is kept _____.

a) High
b) Minimum
c) Critical
d) Very High

305. For a hank roving of 1.00 twist factor is 0.8 the tpi will be _____.

a) 0.85
b) 0.96
c) 0.90
d) 0.88

306. 40 penny= _____ grains.

a) 750
b) 850
c) 900
d) 960

307. Roving breaks in the simplex section should not be more than_____% spindle hours.

a) 5
b) 1.5
c) 2
d) 2.5

308. Rubber aprons are helpful in ring drafting system for giving safe and _____ draft to the roving.

a) Even
b) Low
c) Maximum
d) Intermediate

309. One ounce= _____grams.

a) 28.35
b) 25.25
c) 27.5
d) 26.35

310. ---------- stones are used in washing.

a) Pumic
b) Basalt
c) Metamorphic
d) None of these

311. Discoloration is done after ------- process.

a) Bleaching
b) Stone wash
c) Acid wash
d) Enzymatic wash

312. Spread holding surface, hold fabric between spreading table and ---------.

a) Marker placement
b) Stitching table
c) Cutting table
d) None of these

313. For serging garment panels ------- sewing machine is used,

a) Flat bed
b) Over lock
c) Feed of the arm
d) Faltlock

314. Lubricated paper is used to place --------

a) Separate layers
b) Markers
c) Both
d) None of these

315. The consumption of fabric is highest in ------- garment lay.

a) Half
b) Single Size
c) Full
d) Same in all

316. In direct system which one is fixed (mass/length)?

a) Mass
b) Length
c) Both of these
d) None of these

317. What process is used after draw frame?

a) Ring
b) Simplex
c) Card
d) Blow Room

318. What is the production of simplex?

a) Draw frame sliver
b) Roving
c) Card Sliver
d) Yarn

319. What is the input of combing?
a) Draw frame sliver
b) Comber Lap
c) Card Sliver
d) Pre-Driven Card Sliver

320. Micronaire of Pakistani cotton ranges from
a) 0-3
b) 3.8-4
c) 3.8-4.8
d) 4.8-6

321. A fully mature fibre has
a) Fully developed secondary wall
b) Lumen area is less
c) Both of these
d) None of them

322. Short fibres deteriorate
a) Yarn strength
b) Yarn uniformity
c) Yarn spinability
d) All of these

323. Carding is called the
a) Heart of Spinning
b) Half Spinning
c) Spinning
d) None of these

324. What is the name of combing waste?
a) Noil
b) Coil
c) Fly
d) Droppings

325. What is the ring frame waste
a) Pneumafil
b) Sweep
c) Hard waste
d) All of these

326. Rotor yarn is

a) S Twisted
b) Z Twisted
c) Fault Twisted
d) None of these

327. One Denier will be equal to

a) 10 Tex
b) 9 Tex
c) 8 Tex
d) None of these

328. Tex × Metric count =

a) 100
b) 1000
c) 900
d) 9000

329. One lea is equal to

a) 120 Yards
b) 320 Yards
c) 80 Yards
d) 300 Yards

330. What is the manmade cellulose fiber?

a) Viscose
b) Polyester
c) Nylon
d) Silk

331. Nec 30 will be approximately equal to

a) 10 Tex
b) 20 Tex
c) 30 Tex
d) 35 Tex

332. Simplex is essential component of

a) Ring Spinning
b) Simplex Spinning
c) Rotor Spinning
d) Air Jet Spinning

333. What is the un-useable waste in spinning mill?

a) Lap Waste
b) Sliver Waste
c) Hard Waste
d) Pneumafil Waste

334. What are the action of blow room?
a) Action of Opposing Spikes
b) Action of beaters
c) Action of air currents
d) All of these

335. Worsted hank for count measuring is of length _____ yards.
a) 840
b) 560
c) 440
d) 14,400

336. Enzyme treatment of cotton is carried out to remove
a) Size
b) Color
c) Waxes
d) Dirt

337. Enzyme used for the breakdown of amylose is called
a) Lypase
b) Cellulase
c) Amylase
d) None of these

338. The most important ingredient of a scouring composition is
a) Acid
b) Alkali
c) Wetting Agent
d) Soap

339. What is scouring?
a) Cleaning
b) Dyeing
c) Scrubbing
d) Heat Setting

340. Continuous scouring is carried out in
a) Kier

b) Jigger
c) Winch
d) J Box

341. Bleaching with hydrogen peroxide is carried out at pH of
a) 10.5
b) 4
c) 7
d) 12

342. This process of discoloration of natural pigments is called
a) Singeing
b) Desizing
c) Scouring
d) Bleaching

343. Hydrogen peroxide used for bleaching is an
a) Solvent
b) Enzyme
c) Oxidizing agent
d) Reducing agent

344. Raising is a type of process
a) Pretreatment
b) Dyeing
c) Printing
d) Finishing

345. The peach like finish can be obtained by
a) Bleaching
b) Raising
c) Emerizing
d) Tumbling

346. Elimination of foreign matter occurs mainly in the region of the _____.
a) Taker-In
b) Main Cylinder
c) Doffer
d) Feed Roller

347. The average length of all the fibres in the sample is known as
a) Effective Length
b) Mean Length

c) Span Length
d) None of these

348. For measuring the tensile strength of the fibres the load is applied
a) Randomly
b) Suddenly
c) Gradually
d) None of these

349. The working principle for tensile testing applied in Uster Tensorapid is
a) CRE
b) CRL
c) CRT
d) None of these

350. The force per unit area at failure is called
a) Elongation
b) Rapture
c) Tenacity
d) None of these

351. Yarn evenness deals with the variation in yarn
a) Fineness
b) Thickness
c) Strength
d) None of these

352. Percentage of mass deviation of unit length of a material is known as
a) CV%
b) U%
c) M.R%
d) None of these

353. Which part of jute plant give fibre
a) Root
b) Leaf
c) Stem
d) Flower

354. Which fibre is come from a husk of coconut fruit
a) Banana
b) Coir
c) Sisal

d) Hemp

355. Bleaching of cotton fabrics is commercially done using
a) Sodium Bisulfite
b) Hydrogen Peroxide
c) Sodium Chlorite
d) Sodium Chloride

356. In bleaching with H2O2 the active oxidizing species is
a) Water
b) Perhydroxyl ion
c) Hydrogen
d) Hydroxyl ion

357. ---------- of controlled exercises is necessary.
a) Testing
b) Quality Assurance
c) Documentation
d) Standardization

358. Re-inspection of reworked product is not necessary.
a) True
b) False
c) Not Given
d) All of these

359. ISO 9000 standards outline the requirement of---------.
a) Quality Control
b) Quality Assurance
c) QMS
d) None of these

360. The major focus of TQM is……
a) Manufacturer
b) Workers
c) Design of control
d) Control of non-conforming products

361. Mean values are represented in --------- Charts.
a) R
b) X-Bar
c) U
d) C

362. In quality graphs data is plotted in ------- order.
a) Sampling
b) Time
c) No. of events
d) All of these

363. The combination of Fibre linear density and Fibre maturity is termed as
a) Maturity Ratio
b) Micronaire
c) SFI
d) None of these

364. Fibre entanglements having hard central knot are known as
a) Splices
b) Thick Places
c) Neps
d) None of these

365. Chemical constituent of cotton is
a) Protein
b) Cellulose
c) Glucose
d) Fructose

366. The following which is not a vegetable fibre
a) Kapok
b) Jute
c) Flax
d) Asbestos

367. Wool is quickly damaged by strong……
a) Acids
b) Salts
c) Alkalis
d) All of these

368. The color of the raw cotton is
a) Creamy White
b) Light Brown
c) Grey
d) Off White

369. Cotton wax is primarily long chain of

a) Fatty Acids
b) Alcohols
c) Both
d) None of these

370. Pakistan ranks _____ position in world cotton production

a) 3rd
b) 4rth
c) 5th
d) 6th

371. Cotton after ginning is known as

a) Lint
b) Linter
c) Seed Cotton
d) None of these

372. Dry cotton is easier to _____

a) Clean
b) Wash
c) Pack
d) All of these

373. The development of secondary wall thickness is known as

a) Fineness
b) Maturity
c) Tenacity
d) All of these

374. In warp knitting needles move_____

a) Alternatively
b) Opposite Direction
c) Simultaneously
d) Both A and C

375. Length of yarn use in one loop is called_____.

a) Stitch Length
b) Stitch Density
c) Stitch Capacity
d) None of these

376. The process of removing seed from cotton is known

a) Spinning
b) Ginning
c) Weaving
d) Knitting

377. Which of these fibres are non-degradable?
a) Hemp
b) Polyester
c) Nylon
d) Both b & c

378. The fibre is obtained from rocks
a) Basalt
b) Banana
c) Carbon
d) Jute

379. Agava sisalana is binomial name of
a) Sisal
b) Jute
c) Hemp
d) Cotton

380. Which part of jute plant give fibre
a) Leaf
b) Stem
c) Seed
d) Flowers

381. What is the meaning of MIC?
a) Grams per meter
b) Microgram per inch
c) Microgram per yard
d) Microgram per meter

382. Metric count is denoted by
a) Tex
b) Nec
c) Nm
d) None of these

383. ----------requires expensive preparation processes
a) Intertwining
b) Knitting

c) Weaving
d) Nonwoven

384. Elasticity and stretch ability is poor in _____.
a) Woven
b) Knitted
c) Both
d) None of these

385. _____set of yarns used in twining.
a) Two
b) Three
c) One
d) Two or more

386. Mechanical manipulation of yarn can be done in _____ ways to form a fabric
a) One
b) Two
c) Three
d) Four

387. The tuck loops increase ----------of the fabric
a) Thickness
b) Weight
c) Both
d) None of these

388. Air permeability property is poor in ------- Fabric
a) Knitted
b) Woven
c) NonWoven
d) None of these

389. The production rate of circular knitting is roughly -------- times faster than modern weaving loom
a) Five
b) Eight
c) Ten
d) Fifteen

390. Sizing is-------- for warp knitting
a) Necessary
b) Not Necessary

c) Both
d) None of These

391. Irregularities increased by------
a) Doubling
b) Drafting
c) Blending
d) Auto Levelling

392. What is IPI
a) Thick Places
b) Thin Places
c) Neps
d) All Above

393. In direct system which one is fixed (mass/length)?
a) Mass
b) Length
c) Both
d) None of these

394. What process / machine is used after carding?
a) Lap Farmer
b) Draw Frame
c) Comber
d) Blow room

395. 1 lb(pound) =?
a) 840 yards
b) 16 ounces
c) 20 ounces
d) 14 ounces

396. The name of fibre which is not a filament fibre__
a) Silk
b) Viscose
c) Polyester
d) Cotton

397. The following fibre is a mineral fibre:
a) Ramie
b) Coire
c) Asbestos

d) Cotton

398. Kenaf is more lustrous, harder and stronger than ___

a) Jute
b) Cotton
c) Silk
d) Ramie

399. The removal of pectin and gummy substance from fibre is known as____

a) Retting
b) Bleaching
c) Scouring
d) None of these

400. Wool fabrics are more …… than the cotton and linen fabrics.

a) Cheaper
b) Coarser
c) Finer
d) Expensive

401. Solvent scouring can be carried out by using

a) Caustic soda
b) Benzene
c) Enzymes
d) Toluene

402. Raising is a type of process

a) Pre-Treatment
b) Dyeing
c) Finishing
d) Value added

403. The appearance of a fabric after chemical finishing is normally

a) Changed
b) Not Changed
c) May be Changed
d) None of these

404. Narrow Fabrics do not exceed --------in width with two selvedges.

a) 3 cm
b) 4 cm
c) 6 cm
d) 8 cm

405. Wool provide ……. and physical comfort that cotton and linen fabrics cannot give.

a) Warmth
b) Cool Effect
c) Both
d) None of these

406. Sisal fibre is obtained from:

a) Flower
b) Seed
c) Stem
d) Leaf

407. Yarn faults are classified according to their appearance and

a) Strength
b) Diameter
c) Shape
d) None of these

408. Which of the following is not natural fiber……..

a) Terrylene
b) Wool
c) Cotton
d) Flex

409. The gauge settings of the spinning machine are usually based on

a) Fibre Strength
b) Fibre Length
c) Fibre Diameter
d) None of these

410. The excellence of the product is known as its

a) Quality
b) Strength
c) Value
d) Value Addition

411. The mass of oven dry solid matter in size paste is called

a) Size take up
b) Size percentage
c) Size concentration
d) All of these

412. The strength of compact yarns is _____ in comparison with conventional ring yarns.

a) Higher
b) Lower
c) Same
d) None of these

413. The compacting cylinder in compact spinning machine uses _____pressure

a) Compression
b) Suction
c) Blowing
d) Spring

414. C-type travelers are used for _____ flange rings

a) A-Type
b) C-Type
c) B-Type
d) F-Type

415. The energy consumption of the ring machines in the spinning mill is _____ percent.

a) 60
b) 70
c) 30
d) 50

416. False draft refers to as _____ draft

a) Intentional
b) Unintentional
c) Very small
d) Very high

417. Superior quality of yarn can be produced using ring spinning in comparison with the other spinning systems due to _____

a) True Twist
b) Good Winding
c) Good control of spinning triangle
d) None of these

418. The maximum possible draft on the ring drafting system for the carded cotton yarns is

a) 40
b) 50
c) 60

d) 70

419. A spinning mill is using 1 number traveler for 20s count at 20,000 rpm and now they want to increase the speed to 22000 rpm. The recommended traveler should be

a) 1/0
b) 2
c) 3
d) 4

420. Protrusion of fibre ends from the main yarn structure is called

a) Pilling
b) Hairiness
c) Splicing
d) None of these

421. Quality Assurance (Q.A) is

a) Product Orientated
b) Process Orientated
c) Both
d) None of these

422. Yarn with kinks due to insufficient tension after twisting is known as

a) Snarl
b) Over twisted
c) Nappy
d) All of these

423. Card fly waste contains mostly _____ and dust along with the short fibres

a) Neps
b) Motes
c) Husks
d) Seed Parts

424. _____ is the final process of quality improvement in a spinning mills.

a) Simplex Machine
b) Drawing
c) Coming
d) Carding

425. The half-life of a foam is the time in which _____% of the liquid in a given foam volume has been drained from the foam.

a) 55%
b) 50%

c) 30%
d) 38%

426. The wetting of a solid by a liquid occurs if there is a _____ in the free energy of the system.
a) Decrease
b) Difference
c) Increase
d) Both a & b

427. Higher glass transition temperature of hand builder means …….hand of fabric)
a) Soft
b) Flexible
c) Bulky
d) Firm and stiff

428. Fluorocarbons (FC) provide fibre surfaces with the------- surface energies
a) Lowest
b) Highest
c) Balanced
d) Moderate

429. Antistatic agents form a _____ layer on fiber surface.
a) Hygroscopic
b) Hydrophilic
c) Hydrophobic
d) All of these

430. The major component of starch comprise of
a) Amylose
b) Amylopectin
c) Glucose
d) Fructose

431. PVA size can be removed with the help of
a) Water
b) Enzyme
c) Acid
d) Alkali

432. Enzyme treatment of cotton is carried out to remove
a) Colouring agent

b) Waxes
c) Size
d) None of these

433. Enzyme used for the bio polishing of cotton fabrics is
a) Amylase
b) Cellulase
c) Cellulose
d) Amylopectin

434. Scouring of cotton is carried out under------- conditions
a) Alkaline
b) Acidic
c) Neutral
d) Any

435. Emerizing can also be called
a) Sueding
b) Napping
c) Raising
d) Sanding

436. Velvet like even piles are produced by
a) Napping
b) Raising
c) Sanding
d) Sueding

437. The fabric becomes very stiff and harsh during processing due to removal of
a) Natural Waxes
b) Oils
c) Both a & b
d) Softeners

438. Penetration of softeners molecules into the fibers of fabric is due to
a) Lowering of Tg
b) Lowering of Tm
c) Surface Stiffness
d) Fibre cohesion

439. Static electricity can cause many processing problems for textile materials, especially-----
a) Hydrophilic
b) Hygroscopic

c) Hydrophobic
d) All of the above

440. More is the draft, _____ will be irregularity.
a) Less
b) More
c) Normal
d) None of these

441. Rubber cots hardness at draw frame for cotton processing should be _____shore.
a) 60
b) 75
c) 80
d) 85

442. It can be assumed that _____% of the card web fibres have trailing hooks.
a) 25
b) 30
c) 35
d) 40

443. Card fly waste contains mostly _____ and dust along with the short fibres
a) Neps
b) Seed parts
c) Plant Leaves
d) Motes

444. Doffer to cylinder gauge is usually kept to _____ thousands of an inch for cotton.
a) 8
b) 12
c) 10
d) 5

445. Elimination of foreign matter occurs mainly in the region of the _____.
a) Taker-in
b) Main Cylinder
c) Doffer
d) Feed rollers

446. Over twisted yarn become
a) High in strength
b) Low in Strength
c) No Effect

d) None of these

447. In spinning mill, up to roving the count value is expressed by
a) Hank
b) Count
c) Grains/Yard
d) Ounces per Yard

448. Insect-resistant transgenic cotton is also known as
a) Bt Cotton
b) Ginned Cotton
c) Genome Cotton
d) All of these

449. Sugar in the cotton fibre comes from the -------sources
a) Plant
b) Insect
c) Both
d) None of these

450. Cotton wax is primarily long chain of
a) Fatty Acids
b) Proteins
c) Polysacchrides
d) Enzymes

451. Fibrograph is constructed on the basis of
a) Stable length
b) Staple Length
c) Span Length
d) None of them

452. The working principle for tensile testing applied in Uster Tensorapid is
a) CRE
b) CRL
c) CRT
d) All of these

453. Fibre entanglements having hard central knot are known as
a) Splices
b) Thick Places
c) Neps
d) None of these

454. Testing is the process to determine the _____ of the product.
a) Nature
b) Quality
c) Composition
d) All of these

455. What is the ring frame waste
a) Pneumafil
b) Sweep
c) Hard waste
d) All of these

456. Abbreviation used for reflectance is
a) +b
b) Rd
c) +c
d) Rb

457. Total Load applied during Rubbing Fastness test is
a) 10N
b) 9.5N
c) 9N
d) 8N

458. In colorfastness to water test, the loaded specimen units heated in an oven at 38 ± 1°C (100 ± 2°F) for ---------.
a) 15h
b) 16h
c) 17h
d) None of these

459. The tapping angle for spray tester is
a) 45
b) 90
c) 180
d) 360

460. Which of the following is not the advantage of singeing
a) Clean Surface
b) Reduced Pilling
c) Reduced Soiling
d) Improved Colour

461. Scouring can be carried out by
a) Continuous method
b) Discontinuous method
c) Spray method
d) Both a & b

462. Due to presence of synthetic size on fabric the colour of potassium iodide turned to
a) Blue
b) Black
c) Violet
d) Pale blue

463. The basic objective of bleaching is to
a) Whitening of goods
b) Wax removal
c) Impurities removal
d) All of these

464. Fluorescent brightening agents absorb light in the ultraviolet region of the spectrum and emit
a) Blue light
b) Red light
c) Green light
d) Yellow light

465. Caustic soda mercerization of cotton is carried out for improvement of
a) Strength & Luster
b) Whitening
c) Colour
d) Wetting

466. Thermodynamically, dyeing is
a) Endothermic
b) Exothermic
c) Atheromic
d) Hydrodynamic

467. The direct dyes, under the conditions of dyeing, are
a) Cationic
b) Anionic
c) Nonionic
d) Amphoteric

468. Dyeing of polyester is carried out by using
a) Direct Dyes
b) Reactive dyes
c) Disperse Dyes
d) Vat Dyes

469. Dyes with lowest washing fastness are
a) Direct Dyes
b) Reactive Dyes
c) Disperse Dyes
d) Vat dyes

470. Reactive dyes make -------- bonding with cotton
a) Hydrogen
b) Covalent
c) Wander wall
d) None of these

471. Indigo is a _____
a) Direct
b) Reactive
c) Vat
d) Disperse

472. Maximum possible draft in modern ring spinning frame is-
a) 40
b) 60
c) 80
d) 120

473. Maximum spindle speed in ring frame is -
a) 15000
b) 21000
c) 22000
d) 25000

474. Which yarn is not composite yarn from the followings?
a) Core Yarn
b) Slub Yarn
c) Bobtex Yarn
d) Parallel Yarn

475. Compressed air pressure used in comber machine is-
a) 2-4 Bar
b) 6-8 Bar
c) 8-10 Bar
d) 10-12 Bar

476. Draft range of comber machine is –
a) 10-20
b) 20-25
c) 10-25
d) 25-68

477. Saw gin for cotton ginning was invented by
a) Eli Whitney
b) Maxwell
c) Alex Fine
d) None of these

478. The cross section of dried cotton fibre is of
a) Bean Shaped
b) Oval
c) Circular
d) None

479. The visible foreign matters in cotton fibre are known as
a) Broken Particle
b) Dust Particles
c) Trash Particles
d) All of these

480. The relative humidity in the blow room should be between
a) 30-35
b) 35-40
c) 40-45
d) 45-50

481. The tuft weight can be reduced to about ----- mg in the blow room
a) 0.1
b) 1
c) 2
d) 5

482. Damp conditions in the blow room results in

a) Fibre Breakage
b) Poor Cleaning
c) Neps in the rolls
d) None of these

483. High performance draw frame can produce -----kg of sliver per hour at each delivery
a) 100
b) 200
c) 300
d) 400

484. Round knife cutter is slightly --------.
a) Hexagonal
b) Tetragonal
c) Octagonal
d) Any of the above

485. The appearance of textile is remained unchanged in _____ Finishing.
a) Chemical Finishes
b) Mechanical Finishes
c) Both
d) None of these

486. Calendaring produces the following effects except _____.
a) Flattening
b) Compaction
c) Polishing
d) Brightness

487. The slower the speed in calendaring, _____ the fabric in the calendar ni
a) Longer
b) Shorter
c) Thicker
d) Thinner

488. Sewing jumpers are used to control _____ in calendaring.
a) Temperature
b) Speed
c) Pressure
d) Time

489. _____ is the most expensive finish.
a) Embossing

b) Cire
c) Felt
d) Miore

490. Sueding effect is produced from _____ side of the fabric.
a) Underside
b) Upper-side
c) Sidewise
d) None of these

491. The anticlockwise rotation, produced by the pressure of the loop------- the hook to allow a new thread to be fed
a) Close
b) Open
c) No effect
d) None of these

492. Mechanical manipulation of yarn can be done in _____ ways to form a fabric
a) Two
b) Three
c) Four
d) Five

493. In spinning processes fine fibres accumulate to a greater extent in
a) Yarn Core
b) Yarn Periphery
c) On the surface
d) None of these

494. Average cotton fiber elongation is
a) 5%
b) 6%
c) 6.8%-7.6%
d) None of these

495. One ounce= _____grams.
a) 25.25
b) 28.35
c) 29.35
d) 30.00

496. PC blended yarn of denier 106.3 is equal to Nm = _____.
a) 84.65

b) 76.3
c) 79
d) 78

497. Excessive increase in winding tension results in loss of tenacity_____ and work to break.
a) U%
b) Ipi
c) Elongation
d) Count Consistency

498. There is always a _____bundle of fibres without twist at the exit of the rollers this is called spinning geometry.
a) Vertical
b) Horizontal
c) Triangular
d) Circular

499. At draw frame the hooks must be presented in form of ------ in order to remove them.
a) Leading Hooks
b) Trailing Hooks
c) Double Hooks
d) None of these

500. Auto levelling at draw frame is ----
a) Open loop
b) Close loop
c) Close Chain
d) None of these

501. For highly combed yarns ------- amount of noil should be removed /eliminate
a) 12%
b) 12-18%
c) 18-22%
d) 22% or above

502. The % of trailing fibre hooks in card sliver is approximately
a) 32
b) 42
c) 52
d) 62

503. The relative humidity in the blow room should be between

a) 35-40
b) 40-45
c) 45-50
d) 50-55

504. The degree of cleaning achieve at modern card is in the range of ---
a) 60-70
b) 70-80
c) 80-95
d) 90-100

505. _____ is the final process of quality improvement in a spinning mills.
a) Simplex Machine
b) Combing
c) Drawing
d) Drafting

506. Top rollers covered with rubber cots to _____ the material properly for required draft to apply on it to reduce its weight/unit length.
a) Fetch
b) Balance
c) Grip
d) Spread

507. _____ at card may be done by two ways that is open loop and closed loop.
a) Auto-Levelling
b) Wire Grinding
c) Gear Setting
d) Gauges Setting

508. Elasticity and stretch ability is good in _____.
a) Knitted
b) Woven
c) Non-wovens
d) Equal in all

509. Identify the position of latch needle
a) Knock over
b) Feeding
c) Loop pulling
d) Clearing

510. _____ is the process of elongating a strand of fibres with the intension of orientating the fibres.

a) Drawing
b) Drafting
c) Combing
d) Carding

511. The particle size of micro dust present in cotton is------ micrometer

A. Above 500
B. 50
C. 15-50
D. Below 15

512. The tuft weight can be reduced to about ----- mg in the blow room

A. 5
B. 2
C. 1
D. 0.1

513. The relative humidity in the blow room should be between

A. 35-40
B. 40-45
C. 45-50
D. 50-55

514. Dry conditions in the blow room results in

A. Poor cleaning
B. Fibre damage
C. Nepping in the roles
D. None of these

515. Damp conditions in the blow room results in

A. Poor cleaning
B. Fibre damage
C. Nepping in the roles
D. None of these

516. The degree of cleaning achieve at modern card is in the range of ---

A. 60-70
B. 70-80
C. 80-95
D. 95-100

517. The card machine------

A. Remove the neps
B. Increase the neps
C. Disentangle the neps
D. Eliminates the neps

518. The amount of short fibres in the flat strippings is
A. 5%
B. 3%
C. 1%
D. Less than 1%

519. The arrangement of fibres in the card web is
A. Parallel
B. Scrambled
C. Oriented
D. Partially longitudinally oriented

520. The Cylinder is generally supported in------
A. Ball bearings
B. Universal ball bearing
C. Roller Ball bearings
D. Needle bearings

521. The coiling in card cans is
A. Over center coiling
B. Under center
C. Middle coiling
D. Outside coiling

522. The coiling in draw frame cans is
A. Over center coiling
B. Under center
C. Middle coiling
D. Outside coiling

523. The card clothing at card flats is
A. Flexible Clothing
B. Semi-rigid clothing
C. Rigid clothing
D. Metallic clothing

524. High performance draw frame can produce -----kg of sliver per hour at each delivery
A. 100
B. 200
C. 300
D. 400

525. The averaging out effect at draw frame is achieved at-------

A. Doubling
B. Blending
C. Auto levelling'
D. Drafting

526. There are about------- number of fibres in cross section of sliver

A. Below 10000
B. 10000-20000
C. 20000-40000
D. 40000-60000

527. At draw frame Break draft distance is always ------- than main draft distance

A. Equal
B. Less
C. Greater
D. None of these

528. Main draft is equal to-------

A. Break draft multiply by main draft
B. Break draft + main draft
C. Break draft - main draft
D. None of these

529. Auto levelling at draw frame is ----

A. Open loop
B. Close Loop
C. Close Chain
D. None of these

530. Auto levelling at card is ------

A. Open loop
B. Close loop
C. Open Chain
D. None of these

531. For highly combed yarns ------- amount of noil should be removed /eliminated.

A. 12%
B. 12-18%
C. 18-22%
D. 22% or above

532. The % of trailing fibre hooks in card sliver is approximately

A. 32
B. 42

C. 52
D. 62

533. At comber the hooks must be presented in form of ------ in order to remove them.
A. Trailing hooks
B. Leading hooks
C. Double hooks
D. Any of them

534. At draw frame the hooks must be presented in form of ------ in order to remove them.
A. Trailing hooks
B. Leading hooks
C. Double hooks
D. Any of them

535. In terms of noil elimination backward feed at comber is ------ than forwardfeed
A. Effective
B. Less effective
C. Inferior
D. None of these

536. Yarn evenness deals with the variation in yarn
A. **Fineness**
B. Thickness
C. Strength
D. None of these

537. The relationship between thickness of cell wall and fibre diameter is called
A. **Maturity**
B. Fineness
C. Strength
D. None of these

538. The TPI in roving is kept _____ for the better drafting in the ring drafting zones.
A. Maximum
B. **Minimum**
C. Normal
D. Extraordinary high

539. Roving strength is a major factor in determining _____ limitations.
A. **Winding**
B. Production
C. Twist multiplier
D. Spacer size

540. 40 penny= _____ grains.
A. 760.
B. 850.
C. 900.

D. **960**

541. For a hank roving of 1.00 twist factor is 0.8 the tpi will be _____.
   A. 0.85
   B. 0.90
   C. 0.96
   D. 0.88

542. Tapered section of a full roving bobbin is usually called_____.
   A. Slop
   B. **Chase length**
   C. Lay
   D. Lay density

543. When cotton combed material is processed at simplex machine flyer speed is kept _____.
   A. High
   B. Minimum
   C. **Very critical**
   D. Extremely high

544. Roving breaks in the simplex section should not be more than_____% spindle hours.
   A. 5.0
   B. 1.5
   C. **2.0**
   D. 2.5

545. Twist inserting element in yarn at ring frame is_____ though it is a very small part of the machine.
   A. Steel ring
   B. Lappet rod
   C. Snail wire
   D. Traveller

546. TPI of yarn count 20s is 18 and the yarn delivery from the front roller is 500 inches per minute then the traveller speed is _____rpm.
   A. **9000**
   B. 12000
   C. 10500
   D. 9500

547. 2.5 lbs. cone length of cotton yarn 40s english count is _____ yards.
   A. **84000**.
   B. 68000.
   C. 56000.
   D. 64000.

548. Rubber aprons are helpful in ring drafting system for giving safe and _____ draft to the roving.
   A. Even low
   B. **Maximum**
   C. Intermediate
   D. Flexible

549. 29.6 tex of yarn= _____ denier.

A. 200.22
B. 240.00.
C. **266.40**
D. 300.

550. Denier=_____ if the yarn english count is 20s.
A. 165.
B. 190
C. 212.
D. **265.7**

551. One ounce= _____grams.
A. 25.25
B. **28.35**
C. 29.35
D. 30.00

552. Metric count 50s= Ne _____.
A. **29.53**
B. 30.53
C. 32.32
D. 36.53

553. The amount of twist in roving depends upon the cotton_____ and size of the roving.
A. Fineness
B. Bundle strength
C. **Staple length**
D. Maturity

554. Twist factor for knitting yarn is kept comparatively _____than that for the warp yarn of the same count and material.
A. More
B. **Less**
C. Equal
D. Maximum

555. There is always a _____bundle of fibres without twist at the exit of the rollers this is called spinning geometry.
A. Vertical
B. Horizontal
C. **Triangular**
D. Circular

556. If actual production of yarn is 25000. lbs. and production efficiency 90% then the calculated production will be_____.
A. 26500
B. 27000**.**
C. **27777**.
D. 27500

557. PC blended yarn of denier 106.3 is equal to Nm = _____.
A. **84.65**
B. 76.3

C. 79.00
D. 83.33

558. For staple fibre more than 51mm spinning in very fine count with total draft more than 45 the break draft must be given to the strand more than_____.
A. 3.0
B. **1.4.**
C. 1.1
D. 2.5

559. Maximum heat generating section in a spinning unit is _____ section.
A. Carding
B. Comber
C. Winding
D. **Ring**

560. One hank length in jute spinning for count measuring is_____ yards.
A. 11400
B. 12400
C. 13400
D. **14400**

561. Excessive increase in winding tension results in loss of tenacity_____ and work to break.
A. U%
B. Ipi
C. **Elongation**
D. Count consistency

562. Worsted hank for count measuring is of length _____ yards.
A. 840
B. **560**
C. 256
D. 14400

563. The ratio of the delivered length to the feed length or the ratio of the correspondingperipheral speeds is called_____.
A. Elongation
B. fibre stress
C. **drafting**
D. Fibres displacement

564. _____ is the heart of draw frame.
A. Middle roller pair
B. Top roll pressure
C. Break draft
D. **Drafting arrangement**

565. RH% of combing section is kept above_____ usually for efficient combing and toavoid of fibre damage and fibre growth reduction.
A. **60**
B. 70
C. 75
D. 80

566. Higher the noil extraction percentage _____ will be the combing efficiency.
A. Higher
B. **lower**
C. Medium
D. extra-ordinarily higher

567. About _____% noil is removed by the top comb but it damages more fastly.
A. 20 to 30
B. 25 to 35
C. 60 to 75
D. **40 to 60**

568. The gauge settings of the spinning machine are usually based on
A. Fibre strength
B. **Fibre length**
C. Fibre maturity
D. None of these

569. The proportion by weight of fibres shorter than 0.5 inch or 12.7 mm is expressed as
A. Mean length
B. Upper half mean length
C. **Short fibre content**
D. None of these

570. The ratio between mean and upper half mean length is known as
A. Uniformity ratio
B. **Uniformity index**
C. Short fibre content ratio
D. A & b

571. The combination of Fibre linear density and Fibre maturity is termed as
A. Maturity ratio
B. **Micronaire**
C. Short fibre index
D. None of these

572. Contamination of cotton from the exudates of the silver leaf white fly and the cotton aphid is
A. **Stickiness**
B. Leaf curl virus
C. Stained cotton
D. None of these

573. Fibre entanglements having hard central knot are known as
A. Splices
B. Thick places
C. **Neps**
D. None of these

574. The relationship between thickness of cell wall and fibre diameter is called
A. **Maturity**
B. Fineness
C. Strength
D. None of these

575. There is definite relationship between Fibre maturity and
   A. **Fibre strength**
   B. Fibre length
   C. Fibre elongation
   D. None of these
576. The force per unit area at failure is called
   A. Elongation
   B. Rupture
   C. **Tenacity**
   D. None of these
577. Yarn evenness deals with the variation in yarn
   A. **Fineness**
   B. Thickness
   C. Strength
   D. None of these
578. In a 4/4 drafting system at drawing frame the main draft is 5.34 and total draft is 8.01 then the break draft is_____.
   A. 3.22
   B. 2.8
   C. 2.222
   D. **1.5**
579. Top rollers covered with rubber cots to _____ the material properly for required draft to apply on it to reduce its weight/unit length.
   A. Fetch
   B. Balance
   C. **Grip**
   D. Spread
580. Card fly waste contains mostly _____ and dust along with the short fibres.
   A. **Neps**
   B. Seed parts
   C. Plant leaves
   D. Motes
581. _____ at card may be done by two ways that is open loop and closed loop.
   A. **Auto-leveling**
   B. Wire grinding
   C. Gear setting
   D. Gauges setting
582. In every case of auto-leveling at card the volume of fibres passing through is measured and is made by altering the _____.
   A. Gauges
   B. **Draft**
   C. Stationary flats
   D. Wire
583. Besides the number of fibres in the cross section the drafting force is also heavily dependent upon the arrangement of the fibres in the strand, cohesion between the fibres, fibre length, and _____.

A. Fibre fineness
B. Fibre strength
C. Rubber apron
D. **Nip spacing**

584. _____ is the final process of quality improvement in a spinning mills.
A. Simplex machine
B. Combing
C. **Drawing**
D. Carding

585. _____ is the process of elongating a strand of fibres with the intension of orientating the fibres.
A. **Drafting**
B. Combing
C. Drawing
D. Carding

586. The knitting elements such as needles, sinkers, cams, cylinders and feeders are supported at the _____called knitting zone.
A. Right corner
B. Left Corner
C. **Center**
D. Top

587. _____gradually converts the tubular fabric into a double layer folded fabric by preventing the formation of _____.
A. **Fabric spreader, Creases**
B. Fabric withdrawal roller, Creases
C. Anti Snarl Device, Creases
D. None of these

588. In ---------- William Lee, invented the first knitted machine in the form of a hand frame .
1775
1850
1750
1589

589. The anticlockwise rotation, produced by the pressure of the loop------- the hook to allow a new thread to be fed
A. Close
B. **Open**
C. Not Effect
D. None of these

590. Identify the position of latch needle 
A. **Knock over**
B. Feeding
C. Loop pulling
D. Clearing

591. Compound needle moves -------- during landing position
A. Upward
B. **Downward**
C. Right side
D. Left Side
592. Sizing is-------- for warp knitting
A. Necessary
B. **Not necessary**
C. Both a&b
D. None of these
593. The production rate of circular knitting is roughly -------- times faster than modern weaving loom.
A. Three
B. Four
C. **Five**
D. Six
594. Air permeability property is poor in ------- Fabrics
A. Knitted
B. **Woven**
C. Braided
D. Aluminized fabric
595. The tuck loops increase ----------of the fabric
A. Thickness
B. Weight
C. **Both a&b**
D. None of these
596. Mechanical manipulation of yarn can be done in _____ ways to form a fabri
A. Two
B. **Three**
C. One
D. None of these
597. _____set of yarns used in twining.
A. Two
B. Three
C. One
D. **Two or more**
598. Elasticity and stretchability is poor in _____.
A. **Wovens**
B. Knitted
C. non wowen
D. none of these
599. _____requires expensive preparation processes
A. Intertwining
B. **Knitting**
C. Weaving
D. Non woven

600. Spinning refers to the conversion of large quantity of -------- into a linear product of great length.

A. Individual
B. Unordered
C. Short length
D. All of these

601. Singeing of cotton fabrics is carried out to burn

A. Protruding fibres
B. Improve strength
C. Pills
D. Both Protruding fibers & pills

602. The problem of local cooling is most commonly associated with the following technique

A. Plate Singeing
B. Roller Singeing
C. Gas Singeing
D. Both plate & roller singeing

603. In the production of woven fabrics, warp yarns are sized with a protective coating to improve

A. Weaving efficiency
B. Colour of yarn
C. Extension of yarn
D. Both weaving efficiency & extension of yarns

604. Most commonly used sizing agent for cellulosic fabrics is

A. PVA
B. Starch
C. Ethylene glycol
D. Glue

605. The major component of starch comprise of

A. Amylopectin
B. Amylose
C. Glucose
D. Glue

606. PVA size can be removed with the help of

A. Water
B. enzyme
C. glucose
D. solvent

607. For singeing of fabrics mostly used machine in textile industry is

A. Plate singeing m/c
B. Gas singeing m/c
C. Rotary m/c
D. circular m/c

608. The desizing process mainly removes

A. All of these

B. dirt and colour
C. starch
D. natural impurities

609. Enzyme treatment of cotton is carried out to remove
A. Size
B. Colouring matter
C. Both size and Waxes
D. Waxes

610. Most specific process for desizing (starch) is
A. Rot steeping
B. Acid steeping
C. Enzyme steeping
D. Oxidative desizing

611. Enzyme desizing of cotton is usually carried out with the help of
A. Amylase
B. Cellulase
C. Lipase
D. Protease

612. Singeing is mainly done for
A. Cotton
B. PC Blend
C. Wool
D. Silk

613. The main drawback of enzymes is that they are
A. Active at low temp and pH
B. Expensive
C. Reduce quality
D. Change color

614. Enzyme used for the breakdown of amylose is called.
A. Amylase
B. Cellulose
C. Lipase
D. Protease

615. Enzyme used for the bio polishing of cotton fabrics is
A. Amylase
B. Cellulase
C. Lipase
D. Protease

616. Mainly Scouring is done to ------
A. Remove impurities.
B. Increase luster
C. Increase absorbency
D. All of these

617. For cotton fabrics normally singeing is performed at
A. Greige fabric
B. Dyed fabric

C. Bleached fabric
D. Finished fabric

618. Washing after dyeing is carried out at --------.

A. Boiling
B. 60 ^{0}C
C. 55 ^{0}C
D. 80 ^{0}C

619. The reactive groups present in the dye molecules help to react them with---------
A. Water
B. Cellulose
C. Chromophore
D. All of these

620. ---------- dye has more number of shades
A. Direct
B. Reactive
C. Both have equal
D. None of these

621. To remove the uneven darker dye ------- treatment is done.
A. Alkali
B. Salt
C. Soaping
D. Sulpher black

622. The reactive dye is dissolved in water at ------- temperature.
A. 60 ^{0}C
B. 50 ^{0}C
C. 80 ^{0}C
D. Room Temp.

623. --------- dyeing method is not suitable for knitted goods.
A. Batch
B. Semi-Continuous
C. Continuous
D. None of these

624. ------- make the vat dyes water soluble.
A. Dispersing agent
B. Oxidizing agent
C. Reducing agent
D. None of these

625. Rinsing is done after dyeing with vat dye.
A. TRUE
B. FALSE

626. Color reproducibility depends on -------
A. Dye amount
B. Fabric amount
C. Process conditions
D. All of these

627. The second phase in the dyeing process is ------

A. Absorption
B. Diffusion
C. Adsorption
D. Fixation

628. Alkali added in the dyeing solution to---- the dye molecules.

A. Fix
B. Exhaust
C. Adsorb
D. Both fix and adsorb

629. The dyeing temperature for direct dyes is kept--------.

A. 50 ^{0}C
B. 40 ^{0}C
C. 60 ^{0}C
D. None of these

630. In warp knitting needles move_____

A. Alternatively
B. Opposite direction
C. Simultaneously
D. One by one

631. In warp knitting swinging is the motion control by_____.

A. Cam shaft
B. Guide bars
C. Chain Links
D. None of these

632. Rib requires two sets of needles operating…….

A. In between
B. Back to back
C. Simultaneously
D. Both in between and simultaneously

633. Vertically corrugated lines appear in ---------- structure

A. Plain
B. Interlock
C. Rib
D. Purl

634. During rib structure formation, needles move out to clear --------- loops.

A. Plain
B. Rib
C. Both
D. None of these

635. The casting off of old loops is called--------.

A. Clearing
B. Knock over

C. Loop pulling
D. Feeding

636. The reverse loops are hidden in ------- structure.

A. Plain
B. Interlock
C. Rib
D. Purl

637. Interlock structure has the following characteristics except--------

A. No edge curling
B. No raveling
C. No laddering
D. Cheap

638. -------- is the structure having lowest productivity.

A. Plain
B. Rib
C. Interlock
D. Purl

639. Alternative courses are made of all face loops and all back loops are formed in ------ structure.

A. Plain
B. Interlock
C. Rib
D. Purl

640. ---------- Structure can be unrove.

A. Plain
B. Purl
C. Interlock
D. Both plain & purl

641. In purl structure formation, cam action causing the head of the delivering slider to pivot --------- from the trick.

A. outwards
B. Inwards
C. Inline
D. None of these

642. Flatbed knitting machine was patented in -------

A. 1862
B. 1865
C. 1890
D. 1861

643. In ….. Knitting the yarn feeding system moves.

A. Warp
B. Circular bed
C. Flat bed
D. None of these

644. Tucking in simple (1x1) rib design results -------- structures.
A. Half Cardigan
B. Full Cardigan
C. Cardigan
D. All of these

645. …….. is called polka rib.
A. Half Cardigan
B. Full Cardigan
C. Cardigan
D. Both full cardigan and cardigan

646. Karl Mayer developed ------- knitting machine.
A. Warp
B. Flat bed
C. Weft
D. Rib

647. --------- Motion is performed in warp knitting.
A. Reciprocating
B. Shogging
C. Both
D. None of these

648. Beam is prepared in -------- knitting.
A. Flat
B. Weft
C. Warp
D. None of these

649. In --------- knitting sinker controls the fabric throughout the knitting cycle.
A. Tricot
B. Raschel
C. Flat
D. Circular

650. ---------- machines are narrower.
A. Tricot
B. Raschel
C. Flat bed
D. None of these

651. Loop length variation causes----------.
A. Needle line
B. Press off
C. Barre
D. Sinker line

652. Close needles cause----------.
A. Press off

B. Needle line
C. Both
D. None of these

653. Thick and thin places are caused except.

A. Count mix
B. Lot mix
C. Uneven tension
D. None of these

654. ISO Certification is done for ----------

A. 2 Years
B. 3 Years
C. 4 Years
D. None of these

655. Process model is introduced in ---------

A. ISO9000:1994
B. ISO9000:2007
C. ISO9000:2008
D. ISO9000:2009

656. ISO Certification is done for ----------

A. 2 Years
B. 3 Years
C. 4 Years
D. None of these

657. Process model is introduced in ---------

A. ISO9000:1994
B. ISO9000:2007
C. ISO9000:2008
D. ISO9000:2009

658. Audits are done on the basis of-------

A. Unbiased means
B. Factual Data
C. Performance
D. All of these

659. Variations from pre-defined standards can be detected through-------

A. Audits
B. Quality control
C. Quality Assurance
D. All of these

660. Audits are done to achieve 100% certainty ---------

A. Ture
B. False

661. For production of speciality yarns ------- ISO standard is best suitable.

A. ISO-9002
B. ISO-9001

C. ISO-9003
D. Not given

662. Product identification means isolation of non-conforming products.

A. True
B. False

663. Inspection is done at--------- stage.

A. Product receiving
B. Product delivering
C. Both
D. None of these

664. All instrument at mill must be safe guarded to avoid unauthorized --------

A. Adjustment
B. Use
C. Both
D. None

665. The protection for quality should be maintained upto delivery of product to destination.

A. True
B. False

666. Customer supplied products are owned by the buyer.

A. True
B. False

667. ---------- of controlled exercises is necessary.

A. Testing
B. Documentation
C. Quality Assurance
D. Standardization

668. Re-inspection of reworked product is not necessary.

A. True
B. False

669. Quality production and installation is covered by -------- standards.

A. ISO-9002
B. ISO-9001
C. ISO-9000
D. None of these

670. Master list of the documents should be prepared for review and change.

A. True
B. False

671. Iso 9000 standards outline the requirement of---------.

A. Quality Control
B. Quality Assurance
C. QMS
D. All of these

672. Inspection must be done at ------- stage.

A. Raw Material
B. Final Product

C. Both
D. None of these

673. Communication of the quality measures should be made by-----

A. Management
B. Supervisors
C. Workers
D. QCC

674. To resolve the internal problems and issues of an industry quality control circles are created.

A. True
B. False

675. Third party audit is done by the ---------

A. Employees
B. Employer
C. Customer
D. Independent body

676. Quality control circles are dependent on the management for their working.

A. True
B. False

677. Worker's safety is also addressed in ISO standards.

A. True
B. False

678. TQM is dependent on---------

A. QMS (Quality Management system)
B. Quality Assurance
C. Quality Control
D. All of these

679. Quality concept paves the way for continuous improvement of a mill.

A. True
B. False

680. The major focus of TQM is……

A. Manufacturer
B. Workers
C. Control of non-conforming products
D. Design control

681. The procedures & requirements must be written and updated is part of ---------.

A. Quality Management System
B. Design Control
C. Contract Review
E. None of these

682. Implementation of TQM concepts improves the quality within an year.

A. True
B. False
C. Partially Agree
D. None of these

683. Iso standards cover-------

A. Selection of raw material
B. Warehouse conditions
C. Material Transportation
D. All of these

684. Percentage defects are plotted in -------- charts

A. P
B. C
C. X-Bar
D. U

685. Charts limits are selected by the person who monitor the processes.

A. True
B. False

686. Mean values are represented in --------- Charts.

A. R
B. X-Bar
C. U
D. C

687. In quality graphs data is plotted in ------- order.

A. Sampling
B. Time
C. No. of events
D. Both time & no. of events

688. -------- are the principles of ISO9000:2008

A. Customer focus
B. Leadership
C. Continuous improvement
D. All of these

689. -------- model is fit for all enterprises.

A. ISO 90011:2008
B. ISO 9000:1994
C. ISO 9000: 2008
D. None of these

690. --------- model is more prescriptive.

A. ISO 9000:2008
B. ISO 9000:1994
C. ISO 9000: 2007
D. None of these

691. ---------- is the heart of ISO 9000.

A. Documentation
B. Process Control
C. Statistical Analysis
D. None of these

692. Audits are done on the basis of-------

A. Unbiased means
B. Factual Data

C. Performance
D. All of these

693. Variations from pre-defined standards can be detected through-------
A. Audits
B. Quality control
C. Quality Assurance
D. All of these

694. Audits are done to achieve 100% certainty ---------
A. Ture
B. False

695. For production of speciality yarns ------- ISO standard is best suitable.
A. ISO-9002
B. ISO-9001
C. ISO-9003
D. Not given

696. Product identification means isolation of non-conforming products.
A. True
B. False

697. Inspection is done at--------- stage.
A. Product receiving
B. Product delivering
C. Both
D. None of thes

698. All instrument at mill must be safe guarded to avoid unauthorized --------
A. Adjustment
B. Use
C. **Both**
D. None

699. The protection for quality should be maintained upto delivery of product to destination.
A. True
B. False

700. Customer supplied products are owned by the buyer.
A. True
B. False

701. ---------- of controlled exercises is necessary.
A. Testing
B. Documentation
C. Quality Assurance
D. Standardization

702. Re-inspection of reworked product is not necessary.
A. True
B. False

703. Quality production and installation is covered by -------- standards.

A. ISO-9002
B. ISO-9001
C. ISO-9000
D. None of these

704. Master list of the documents should be prepared for review and change.

A. True
B. False

705. Iso 9000 standards outline the requirement of---------.

A. Quality Control
B. Quality Assurance
C. **QMS**
D. All of these

706. Inspection must be done at ------- stage.

A. Raw Material
B. Final Product
C. **Both**
D. None of these

707. Communication of the quality measures should be made by-----

A. Management
B. Supervisors
C. Workers
D. QCC

708. To resolve the internal problems and issues of an industry quality control circles are created.

A. True
B. False

709. Third party audit is done by the ---------

A. Employees
B. Employer
C. Customer
D. Independent body

710. Quality control circles are dependent on the management for their working.

A. True
B. False

711. Worker's safety is also addressed in ISO standards.

A. True
B. False

712. TQM is dependent on---------

A. QMS (Quality Management system)
B. Quality Assurance
C. Quality Control
D. **All of these**

713. Quality concept paves the way for continuous improvement of a mill.

A. True
B. False

714. The major focus of TQM is……

A. Manufacturer
B. Workers
C. Control of non-conforming products
D. Design control

715. The procedures & requirements must be written and updated is part of ---------.

A. Quality Management System
B. Design Control
C. Contract Review
D. None of these

716. Implementation of TQM concepts improves the quality within an year.

A. True
B. False
C. Partially Agree
D. None of these

717. Iso standards cover-------

A. Selection of raw material
B. Warehouse conditions
C. Material Transportation
D. All of these

718. Percentage defects are plotted in -------- charts

A. P
B. C
C. X-Bar
D. U

719. Charts limits are selected by the person who monitor the processes.

A. True
B. False

720. Mean values are represented in --------- Charts.

A. R
B. X-Bar
C. U
D. C

721. In quality graphs data is plotted in ------- order.

A. Sampling
B. Time
C. No. of events
D. Both time & no. of events

722. -------- are the principles of ISO9000:2008

A. Customer focus
B. Leadership
C. Continuous improvement
D. All of these

723. -------- model is fit for all enterprises.

A. ISO 90011:2008

B. ISO 9000:1994
C. ISO 9000: 2008
D. None of these

724. --------- model is more prescriptive.
A. ISO 9000:2008
B. ISO 9000:1994
C. ISO 9000: 2007
D. None of these
725. ---------- is the heart of ISO 9000.

A. Documentation
B. Process Control
C. Statistical Analysis
D. None of these
726. Mechanical finishing is considered as wet operation as moisture and chemicals are often needed to successful processing of fabric.
A. True
B. False
727. The appearance of textile is remained unchanged in _____ Finishing.
A. Chemical
B. Mechanical
C. Both
D. None of these
728. Embossing is a semi-permanent finish.
A. True
B. False
729. The cost to benefit ratio is required for _____.
A. Formulations of chemical finishes
B. Application of mechanical finishes
C. Compatibility of different components
D. All of above
730. Calendaring produces the following effects except _____.
A. Flattening
B. Compaction
C. Polishing
D. Brightness
731. The five bowls arrangement can be used in calendaring _____.
A. True
B. False
732. The metallic bowl is considered as calendar bowl.
A. True
B. False
733. Calendaring can be done at room temperature for smoothening effect.
A. True
B. False

734. The slower the speed in calendaring, _____ the fabric in the calendar nib.

A. Longer
B. Shorter
C. No effect
D. thinner

735. Sewing jumpers are used to control _____ in calendaring.

A. Temperature
B. Speed
C. Pressure
D. Time

736. Multiple layers of fabric can run through _____ calendar finish.

A. swizzing
B. Chasing
C. Friction
D. schreiner

737. In Friction calendaring, in intermediate roll _____ heat resistant filling is used

A. Polyester
B. Nylon
C. Cotton
D. None of these

738. The schreiner roller is usually engraved with _____ lines per inch.

A. 240
B. 250
C. 260
D. 270

739. For schreiner finishing fabric must be thoroughly pre-treated.

A. True
B. False

740. Schreiner finishes can withstand four washes

A. True
B. False

741. Embossing raised relief design is permanent on _____ fibres.

A. Nylon
B. Polyester
C. Cotton
D. Both nylon and polyester

742. _____ is the most expensive finish.

A. Embossing
B. Moire
C. Felt
D. Cire

743. Moire calendars can have maximum 8 bowls.

A. True
B. False

744. The moire style is used for curtains and wall coverings.

A. True

B. False

745. The felt calendar cannot be used for synthetics.

A. True

B. False

746. Sueding effect is produced from _____ side of the fabric.

A. Underside

B. Upper-side

C. sidewise

D. None of these

747. One abrasive cover matter roll is utilized in _____ roller emerising.

A. Double

B. Single

C. multi

D. All of these

748. Loops are stretched in during raising of _____ yarns.

A. Staple

B. woolen

C. worsted

D. Filament

749. Yarn tension is compulsory in _____.

A. Raising

B. Emerising

C. Calendaring

D. Compressive shrinkage

750. The GSM of the knitted fabric varies by varying the ……..

A. Stitch length

B. Machine Gauge

C. Both

D. None of these

751. Plain fabric can be knitted by using ------ needles.

A. Latch

B. Spring bearded

C. Compound

D. All of these

752. The swinging action of needle latch is performed by …….

A. Pressure of yarn

B. External device

C. Internal device

D. None of these

753. ---------- provides the path to knitting needles.

A. Sinker

B. Cylinder

C. Cams

D. Dial

754. The single jersey knitted fabric can be knitted on ----- machines.

A. Single bed

B. Double bed
C. Both
D. None of these

755. The simplest structure in knitting is ----------.

A. Single jersey
B. Double Jersey
C. Rib
D. Interlock

756. In circular knitting machine yarn feeding system is set at ------- of machine.

A. Bottom
B. Top
C. Left Corner
D. Right Corner

757. Knitting is not possible without----------.

A. Needles
B. Sinker
C. Cams
D. All of these

758. Guage of the machine can be adjusted by adjusting---------.

A. Loop length
B. Number of needles
C. Yarn type
D. Both loop length & number of needles

759. In Scouring -------- concentration of caustic soda is used.

A. 5%
B. 18%
C. 0.5%
D. 15%

760. For checking the construction of fabric …….. Is utilized.

A. Pick glass
B. Microscope
C. Both
D. None of these

761. Feeding is performed at needle----------.

A. Hook
B. Stem
C. Butt
D. Both hook & stem

762. In Run-in position needle holds -------- yarns.

A. 2
B. 1
C. 3
D. 4

763. In circular knitting machine -------- rotates.

A. Yarn feeding system
B. Cylinder

C. Dial
D. None of these

764. The lab safety equipment involve……..

A. Protective gloves
B. Lab coat
C. Glasses
D. All of these

765. Knitted fabric cover factor is checked by …..

A. Number of wales
B. Number of courses
C. Yarn diameter
D. None of these

766. The roving bobbin are placed on the ring machine using the _____ on the creel

A. Holders
B. Pivots
C. Small creel
D. None of these

767. Guide bars guide the rovings into _____ where they are drawn to their final count.

A. Spindle
B. Ring
C. Traveller
D. Drafting system

768. The angle of drafting system at the ring frame is _____.

A. 40-45
B. 45-60
C. 60-65
D. 65-75

769. The considerable influence of the drafting system is on the _____ of the yarn

A. Evenness
B. Strength
C. Twist
D. Neps

770. After the fibers leave the drafting zone the twist is inserted with the help of _____.

A. Ring
B. Traveller
C. Spindle
D. All of these

771. The traveller move on the _____ on the ring around the spindle

A. Ring
B. Flange
C. Cleaner
D. Lappet

772. The traveller is dragged on the with the spindle with the help of _____

A. Ring
B. Traveller
C. Centrifugal force
D. Yarn

773. The speed of the traveller is relatively slow than that of the spindle, which is called _____

A. Ring speed
B. Spindle speed
C. Lag speed
D. Yarn speed

774. Yarn balloon is generated during winding between the _____ and traveller.

A. Yarn guide
B. Spindle
C. Nip of front roller
D. None of these

775. The traveller lags behind the speed of spindle due to _____

A. High friction of the ring traveler on the ring
B. Atmospheric resistance of the traveler
C. Tension in the yarn
D. All of these

776. The cylindrical cop shape is achieved by raising and lowering of ring rails along with _____

A. Bobbin
B. Shift traverse Upward
C. Shift traverse downward
D. None of these

777. The energy consumption of the ring machines in the spinning mill is _____ percent.

A. 60
B. 70
C. 30
D. 50

778. The slow delivery speed of the ring spinning machine is due to _____

A. Spindle speeds
B. Drafting speed
C. Ring and Traveller mechanism
D. Front roller speed

779. Superior quality of yarn can be produced using ring spinning in comparison with the other spinning systems due to _____

A. True twist
B. Good winding
C. Good control of spinning triangle

D. None of these

780. The maximum possible draft on the ring drafting system for the carded cotton yarns is

A. 40
B. 50
C. 60
D. 70

781. The setting of the break draft zone should be adjusted to subject the roving under _____

A. Tension
B. Draft
C. Break draft
D. None of these

782. False draft refers to as _____ draft

A. Intentional
B. Unintentional
C. Very small
D. Very high

783. Why we cannot increase the ring diameter for producing large packages?

A. Rings are expensive
B. The circumferential speed of the traveler will increase
C. There will be low friction between traveler and ring
D. None of these

784. In the ring traveler combination, the hardness of _____

A. Ring and traveler is same
B. Hardness of traveler is higher than ring
C. Hardness of ring is higher than traveler
D. None of these

785. Longer bobbins cannot be used at ring frame because_____

A. Stable yarn balloon
B. Unstable yarn balloon
C. Friction between ring and traveler
D. Spindle speed

786. Yarn break at ring spinning machine normally occurs at

A. Nip of the front roller
B. Bobbin
C. Yarn balloon
D. Ring and traveler

787. The maximum achievable spindle speed at ring frame is _____

A. 18000rpm
B. 20000rpm
C. 22000rpm
D. 19000rpm

788. 2/0 traveler number is _____than 1/0 traveler number.

A. Heavier
B. Lighter

C. Same weight
D. None of these

789. 2/0 traveler number is _____ than 2 traveler number.
A. Lighter
B. Heavier
C. Same
D. None of these

790. If a mill is using 2/0 traveler for 30s count and now want to shift to 36s count the choice of the traveler will be
A. 2
B. 3/0
C. 1/0
D. 1

791. A spinning mill is using 1 number traveler for 20s count at 20,000 rpm and now they want to increase the speed to 22000 rpm. The recommended traveler should be
A. 1/0
B. 2
C. 4
D. 3

792. For synthetic fibers, the travelers are usually _____ than natural fibers
A. Of same weight
B. Heavier
C. Lighter
D. None of these

793. For a good traveler material, it should _____
A. Generate as little heat as possible
B. Quickly distribute the heat
C. Dissipate the heat quickly to the ring and air
D. All of these

794. C-type travelers are used for _____ flange rings
A. T-type
B. C-type
C. W-type
D. F-type

795. The transition from a single to multiple balloons is called_____
A. Tensioning
B. Necking
C. Balloon heights
D. None of these

796. The compacting cylinder in compact spinning machine uses _____pressure
A. Compression
B. Suction
C. Blowing
D. Spring

797. The _____ are used in compact spinning to reduce the spinning triangle on the compacting cylinder

A. Suction pressure
B. Air guide element
C. Top roll pressure
D. None of these

798. The strength of compact yarns is _____ in comparison with conventional ring yarns.
A. Higher
B. Lower
C. Same
D. None of these

799. The reduction in the spinning triangle results in _____
A. Increased hairiness
B. Decreased hairiness
C. Improved uniformity
D. Improved uniformity and decrease hairiness

800. If _____are not used one yarn break at spinning triangle can result in multiple yarn breaks
A. Spacer
B. Balloon control ring
C. Separator
D. Compacting cylinder

801. The centrifugal forces arising from the yarn balloon is controlled with_____
A. Separators
B. Thread guide
C. Balloon control ring
D. Yarn tension

802. Mechanical finishing is considered as wet operation as moisture and chemicals are often needed to successful processing of fabric.
A. True
B. False

803. The appearance of textile is remained unchanged in _____ Finishing.
A. Chemical
B. Mechanical
C. Both
D. None of these

804. Embossing is a semi-permanent finish.
A. True
B. False

805. The cost to benefit ratio is required for _____.
A. Formulations of chemical finishes
B. Application of mechanical finishes
C. Compatibility of different components
D. All of above

806. Calendaring produces the following effects except _____.
A. Flattening
B. Compaction

C. Polishing
D. Brightness

807. The five bowls arrangement can be used in calendaring _____.

A. True
B. False

808. The metallic bowl is considered as calendar bowl.

A. True
B. False

809. Calendaring can be done at room temperature for smoothening effect.

A. True
B. False

810. The slower the speed in calendaring, _____ the fabric in the calendar nib.

A. Longer
B. Shorter
C. No effect
D. thinner

811. Sewing jumpers are used to control _____ in calendaring.

A. Temperature
B. Speed
C. Pressure
D. Time

812. multiple layers of fabric can run through _____ calendar finish.

A. swizzing
B. Chasing
C. Friction
D. schreiner

813. In Friction calendaring, in intermediate roll _____ heat resistant filling is used

A. Polyester
B. Nylon
C. Cotton
D. None of these

814. The schreiner roller is usually engraved with _____ lines per inch.

A. 240
B. 250
C. 260
D. 270

815. For schreiner finishing fabric must be thoroughly pre-treated.

A. True
B. False

816. Schreiner finishes can withstand four washes

A. True
B. False

817. Embossing raised relief design is permanent on _____ fibres.

A. Nylon
B. Polyester
C. Cotton
D. Both nylon and polyester

818. _____ is the most expensive finish.

A. Embossing
B. Moire
C. Felt
D. Cire

819. Moire calendars can have maximum 8 bowls.

A. True
B. False

820. The moire style is used for curtains and wall coverings.

A. True
B. False

821. The felt calendar cannot be used for synthetics.

A. True
B. False

822. Sueding effect is produced from _____ side of the fabric.

A. Underside
B. Upper-side
C. sidewise
D. None of these

823. One abrasive cover matter roll is utilized in _____ roller emerising.

A. Double
B. Single
C. multi
D. All of these

824. Loops are stretched in during raising of _____ yarns.

A. Staple
B. woolen
C. worsted
D. Filament

825. Yarn tension is compulsory in _____.

A. Raising
B. Emerising
C. Calendaring
D. Compressive shrinkage

826. Yarn evenness deals with the variation in yarn

A. **fineness**

B. thickness

C. strength none of these

827. The relationship between thickness of cell wall and fibre diameter is called

***A.* maturity**

B. fineness

C. strength

D. none of these

828. The TPI in roving is kept _____ for the better drafting in the ring drafting zones.

A. maximum

B. **minimum**

C. normal

D. extraordinary high

829. Roving strength is a major factor in determining _____ limitations.

A. **winding**,

B. production,

C. twist multiplier

D. spacer size

830. 40 penny= _____ grains.

A. 760.,

B. 850.,

C. 900.,

D. 960

831. For a hank roving of 1.00, twist factor is 0.8, the tpi will be _____.

A. 0.85,

B. 0.90,

C. 0.96,

D. 0.88

832. Tapered section of a full roving bobbin is usually called_____.

A. slop,

B. chase length,

C. lay,

D. lay density

833. When cotton combed material is processed at simplex machine, flyer speed is kept _____.

A. high,

B. minimum,

C. very critical,

D. extremely high

834. Roving breaks in the simplex section should not be more than_____% spindle hours.

A. 5.0,

B. 1.5,

C. 2.0,

D. 2.5

835. Twist inserting element in yarn at ring frame is_____, though, it is a very small part of the machine.

A. steel ring,

B. lappet rod,

C. snail wire,

D. traveller

836. TPI of yarn count 20s is 18 and the yarn delivery from the front roller is 500 inches per minute, then, the traveller speed is _____rpm.

A. 9,000,

B. 12,000,

C. 10,500,

D. 9,500

837. 2.5 lbs. cone length of cotton yarn 40s english count is _____ yards.

A. 8,40,00.,

B. 6,80,00.,

C. 56,000.,

D. 64,000.

838. Rubber aprons are helpful in ring drafting system for giving safe and _____ draft to the roving.

A. even low,

B. maximum,

C. intermediate,

D. flexible

839. 29.6 tex of yarn= _____ denier.

A. 200.22,

B. 240.00.,

C. 266.40,

D. 300.

840. Denier=_____, if the yarn english count is 20s.

A. 165.,

B. 190,

C. 212.

D. 265.7

841. One ounce= _____grams.

A. 25.25,

B. **28.35**,

C. 29.35,

D. 30.00

842. Metric count 50s= Ne _____.

A. 29.53,

B. 30.53,

C. 32.32,

D. 36.53

843. The amount of twist in roving depends upon the cotton_____ and size of the roving.

A. fineness,

B. bundle strength**,**

C. staple length,

D. maturity

844. Twist factor for knitting yarn is kept comparatively _____than that for the warp yarn of the same count and material.

A. more,

B. less,

C. equal,

D. maximum

845. There is always a _____bundle of fibres without twist at the exit of the rollers, this is called spinning geometry.

A. vertical,

B. horizontal,

C. triangular,

D. circular

846. If actual production of yarn is 25,000. lbs. and production efficiency 90%, then, the calculated production will be_____.

A. 26,500,

B. 27000**.,**

C. 27,777.,

D. 27,500

847. PC blended yarn of denier 106.3 is equal to Nm = _____.

A. 84.65,

B. 76.3,

C. 79.00,

D. 83.33

848. For staple fibre more than 51mm spinning in very fine count with total draft more than 45, the break draft must be given to the strand more than_____.

a. 3.0,

b. **1.4.,**

c. 1.1,

d. 2.5

849. Maximum heat generating section in a spinning unit is _____ section.

A. carding,

B. comber,

C. winding,

D. ring

850. One hank length in jute spinning for count measuring is_____ yards.

A. 11,400

B. 12,400

C. 13400

D. 14,400

851. Excessive increase in winding tension results in loss of tenacity,_____ and work to break.

A. U%,

B. IPI,

C. elongation,

D. count consistency

852. Worsted hank for count measuring is of length _____ yards.

A. 840

B. 560

C. 256

D. 14,400

853. The ratio of the delivered length to the feed length or the ratio of the correspondingperipheral speeds is called_____.

A. elongation,

B. fibre stress,

C. drafting,

D. fibres displacement

854. _____ is the heart of draw frame.

A. middle roller pair

B. top roll pressure,

C. break draft,

D. drafting arrangement

855. RH% of combing section is kept above_____ usually for efficient combing and toavoid of fibre damage and fibre growth reduction.

A. 60,

B. 70,

C. 75,

D. 80

856. Higher the noil extraction percentage, _____ will be the combing efficiency.

A. higher,

B. lower,

C. medium,

D. extra-ordinarily higher

857. About _____% noil is removed by the top comb but it damages more fastly.

A. 20 to 30,

B. 25 to 35,

C. 60 to 75,

D. 40 to 60

858. The gauge settings of the spinning machine are usually based on

A. fibre strength

B. fibre length

C. fibre maturity

D. none of these

859. The proportion by weight of fibres shorter than 0.5 inch or 12.7 mm is expressed as

A. mean length

B. upper half mean length

C. short fibre content

D. none of these

860. The ratio between mean and upper half mean length is known as

A. uniformity ratio

B. uniformity index

C. short fibre content ratio

D. a & b

861. The combination of Fibre linear density and Fibre maturity is termed as

A. maturity ratio

B. micronaire

C. short fibre index

D. none of these

862. Contamination of cotton from the exudates of the silver leaf white fly and the cotton aphid is

A. stickiness

B. leaf curl virus

C. stained cotton

D. none of these

863. Fibre entanglements having hard central knot are known as

A. splices

B. thick places

C. neps

D. none of these

864. The relationship between thickness of cell wall and fibre diameter is called

A. maturity

B. fineness

C. strength

D. none of these

865. There is definite relationship between Fibre maturity and

A. fibre strength

B. fibre length

C. fibre elongation

D. none of these

866. The force per unit area at failure is called

A. elongation

B. rupture

C. tenacity

D. none of these

867. Yarn evenness deals with the variation in yarn

A. fineness

B. thickness

C. strength

D. none of these

868. In a 4/4 drafting system at drawing frame, the main draft is 5.34 and total draft is 8.01 then the break draft is_____.

A. 3.22,

B. 2.8,

C. 2.222,

D. 1.5

869. Top rollers covered with rubber cots to _____ the material properly for required draft to apply on it to reduce its weight/unit length.

A. fetch,

B. balance,

C. grip,

D. spread

870. The working angle of taker-in wire for cotton processing at card is _____.

A. 60o,

B. 65o,

C. 70o,

D. 80o

871. Card fly waste contains mostly _____ and dust along with the short fibres.

A. neps,

B. seed parts,

C. plant leaves,

D. motes

872. _____ at card may be done by two ways that is open loop and closed loop.

A. auto-leveling

B. wire grinding,

C. gear setting,

D. gauges setting

873. In every case of auto-leveling at card, the volume of fibres passing through is measured and is made by altering the _____.

A. gauges,

B. draft,

C. Stationary flats,

D. wire

874. Besides the number of fibres in the cross section, the drafting force is also heavily dependent upon the arrangement of the fibres in the strand, cohesion between thefibres, fibre length and _____.

A. fibre fineness,

B. fibre strength,

C. rubber apron,

D. nip spacing

875. _____ is the final process of quality improvement in a spinning mills.

A. simplex machine,

B. combing,

C. drawing,

D. carding

876. _____ is the process of elongating a strand of fibres, with the intension of orientating the fibres.

A. drafting,

B. combing,

C. drawing,

D. carding

877. Over lock machine can form various type of stitches except….

A. Stitch class 503
B. Stitch class 501
C. Stitch class 504
D. Stitch class 512

877. --------- sewing machines have 2-3 needles.

A. Flat lock
B. Overlock
C. Feed of the arm
D. None of these

878. Fabric spreading is done in-------- direction.

A. Pattern
B. Grain line
C. Marker
D. Both grain line & marker

879. zone deals with----------.

A. Waste
B. Stretch
C. Placement
D. All of these

880. When the plies are placed in layers------- cutting is done.

A. One-Way
B. Face to face
C. Nap one way
D. None of these

881. ---------- percent shrinkage is enough to change the garment size.

A. 3
B. 4
C. 5
D. Both A & B

882. After washing there is ---------- percent probability of shrinkage.

A. 0.1
B. 1
C. 5
D. 0

883. Bleaching follow the ------- action.

A. Oxidation
B. Reduction
C. Reduction Clearing
D. Any of the above

884. Discoloration is done after ------- process.

A. Bleaching
B. Stone wash
C. Acid wash
D. Enzymatic wash

885. In caustic wash-------- fabric can be processed

A. Knitted

B. Woven
C. Braided
D. All of these

886. ---------- stones are used in washing.

A. Pumic
B. Basalt
C. Metamorhic
D. Granite

887. Spread holding surface, hold fabric between spreading table and ---------.

A. Marker placement
B. Stitching table
C. Cutting table
D. None of these

888. For serging garment panels ------- sewing machine is used,

A. Flat bed
B. Overlock
C. Feed of the arm
D. Flatlock

889. Lubricated paper is use to place --------

A. Separate layers
B. Marker
C. Both
D. None of these

890. Half garments lay is used for------ fabrics.

A. Open width
B. Tubular
C. Both
D. None of these

891. The consumption of fabric is highest in ------- garment lay.

A. Half
B. Whole
C. Single size
D. Same in all

892. Fabric spreading can be done by methods except-------.

A. Hand
B. Semi-automatic
C. Hook
D. Computerized

893. -------- wash increase the garments hairiness.

A. Bleach
B. Stone

C. Acid
D. All of these

894. Softener is added during washing to increase ------ of fabric.

A. Softness
B. Drape
C. Wrinkle recovery
D. Both softness & drape

895. In pigment wash significant washing effects can be achieved by increasing----

A. Processing time
B. Liquor ratio
C. Both
D. None of these

896. In round cutting knife diameter can be varied from-------.

A. 6-22
B. 6-21
C. 5-20
D. None of these

897. ------ Cutting machine is commonly used in industry.

A. Straight Knife
B. Band Knife
C. Water jet
D. Notcher

898. Nylon bristle bed is used in ------- cutting.

A. Notcher
B. Water jet
C. Computerized
D. Straight knife

899. Round knife cutter is slightly --------.

A. Hexagonal
B. Tetragonal
C. Octagonal
D. Any of the above

900._____requires expensive preparation processes

A. Intertwining
B. ***Knitting***
C. Weaving
D. Non woven

901.Spinning refers to the conversion of large quantity of -------- into a linear product of great length.

A. Individual
B. Unordered
C. Short length
D. All of these

902. Ring spinning is ----- percent of total spinning of the world

A. Above 90
B. Above 80
C. Above 70
D. Above 40

903. In modern blow room the end product is --------
A. Lap
B. Fibre flocks
C. Both a & b
D. None of these

904. Raw material represents about ------- % of manufacturing cost of staple yarn.
A. 10-25
B. 25-50
C. 50-75
D. 75-100

905. Usually there are ------- number of fibre in cross section of yarn
A. 30-40
B. 50-60
C. 70-80
D. 39Above 100

906. In spinning processes fine fibres accumulate to a greater extent in
A. Yarn core
B. Yarn periphery
C. On the surface
D. None of these

907. In spinning processes coarse fibres accumulate to a greater extent in
A. Yarn core
B. Yarn periphery

C. On the surface
D. None of these

908. The mic values of Pakistani cotton lies between-------
A. 2.5-3.1
B. 3.1-3.9
C. 4-4.9
D. 5-5.9

909. About -------% of immature fibres remains present in fully matured cotton ball
A. 2
B. 5
C. 10
D. 15

910. Average cotton fiber elongation is
A. 5%
B. 5-6%
C. 6.8-7.6
D. 7.6 or high

911. The average amount of neps per gram in 100% cotton bales is-----
A. Upto 150
B. 150-250
C. 250-350
D. 350-450

912. The particle size of micro dust present in cotton is------ micrometer
A. Above 500
B. 50
C. 15-50
D. Below 15

913. The tuft weight can be reduced to about ----- mg in the blow room
A. 5
B. 2
C. 1
D. 0.1

914. The relative humidity in the blow room should be between
A. 35-40

B. 40-45
C. 45-50
D. 50-55

915. Dry conditions in the blow room results in
A. Poor cleaning
B. Fibre damage
C. Nepping in the roles
D. None of these

916. Damp conditions in the blow room results in
A. Poor cleaning
B. Fibre damage
C. Nepping in the roles
D. None of these

917. The degree of cleaning achieve at modern card is in the range of ---
A. 60-70
B. 70-80
C. 80-95
D. 95-100

918. The card machine------
A. Remove the neps
B. Increase the neps
C. Disentangle the neps
D. Eliminates the neps

919. The amount of short fibres in the flat strippings is
A. 5%
B. 3%
C. 1%
D. Less than 1%

920. The arrangement of fibres in the card web is
A. Parallel
B. Scrambled
C. Oriented
D. Partially longitudinally oriented

921. The Cylinder is generally supported in------
A. Ball bearings
B. Universal ball bearing

C. Roller Ball bearings
D. Needle bearings

922. The coiling in card cans is
A. Over center coiling
B. Under center
C. Middle coiling
D. Outside coiling

923. The coiling in draw frame cans is
A. Over center coiling
B. Under center
C. Middle coiling
D. Outside coiling

924. The card clothing at card flats is
A. Flexible Clothing
B. Semi-rigid clothing
C. Rigid clothing
D. Metallic clothing

925. High performance draw frame can produce -----kg of sliver per hour at each delivery
A. 100
B. 200
C. 300
D. 400

926. The averaging out effect at draw frame is achieved at-------
A. Doubling
B. Blending
C. Auto levelling'
D. Drafting

927. There are about------- number of fibres in cross section of sliver
A. Below 10000
B. 10000-20000
C. 20000-40000
D. 40000-60000

928. At draw frame Break draft distance is always ------- than main draft distance
A. Equal
B. Less
C. Greater

D. None of these

929. Main draft is equal to-------

A. Break draft multiply by main draft

B. Break draft + main draft

C. Break draft - main draft

D. None of these

930. Auto levelling at draw frame is ----

A. Open loop

B. Close Loop

C. Close Chain

D. None of these

931. Auto levelling at card is ------

A. Open loop

B. Close loop

C. Open Chain

D. None of these

932. For highly combed yarns ------- amount of noil should be removed /eliminated.

A. 12%

B. 12-18%

C. 18-22%

D. 22% or above

933. The % of trailing fibre hooks in card sliver is approximately

A. 32

B. 42

C. 52

D. 62

934. At comber the hooks must be presented in form of ------ in order to remove them.

A. Trailing hooks

B. Leading hooks

C. Double hooks

D. Any of them

935. At draw frame the hooks must be presented in form of ------ in order to remove them.

A. Trailing hooks

B. Leading hooks

C. Double hooks

D. Any of them

936. In terms of noil elimination backward feed at comber is ------ than forwardfeed

A. Effective

B. Less effective

C. Inferior

D. None of these

937. Yarn evenness deals with the variation in yarn

A. ***Fineness***

B. Thickness

C. Strength

D. None of these

938. The relationship between thickness of cell wall and fibre diameter is called

A. ***Maturity***

B. Fineness

C. Strength

D. None of these

939. The TPI in roving is kept _____ for the better drafting in the ring drafting zones.

A. Maximum

B. ***Minimum***

C. Normal

D. Extraordinary high

940. Roving strength is a major factor in determining _____ limitations.

A. ***Winding***

B. Production

C. Twist multiplier

D. Spacer size

941. 40 penny= _____ grains.

A. 760.

B. 850.

C. 900.

D. ***960***

942. For a hank roving of 1.00 twist factor is 0.8 the tpi will be _____.

A. 0.85

B. 0.90

C. 0.96

D. 0.88

943. Tapered section of a full roving bobbin is usually called_____.

A. Slop

B. ***Chase length***

C. Lay

D. Lay density

944. When cotton combed material is processed at simplex machine flyer speed is kept _____.

A. High

B. Minimum

C. ***Very critical***

D. Extremely high

945. Roving breaks in the simplex section should not be more than_____% spindle hours.

A. 5.0

B. 1.5

C. ***2.0***

D. 2.5

946. Twist inserting element in yarn at ring frame is_____ though it is a very small part of the machine.

A. Steel ring

B. Lappet rod

C. Snail wire

D. Traveller

947. TPI of yarn count 20s is 18 and the yarn delivery from the front roller is 500 inches per minute then the traveller speed is _____rpm.

A. ***9000***

B. 12000

C. 10500

D. 9500

948. 2.5 lbs. cone length of cotton yarn 40s english count is _____ yards.

A. ***84000***.

B. 68000.

C. 56000.

D. 64000.

949. Rubber aprons are helpful in ring drafting system for giving safe and _____ draft to the roving.

A. Even low

B. ***Maximum***

C. Intermediate

D. Flexible

950. 29.6 tex of yarn= _____ denier.

E. 200.22

F. 240.00.

G. ***266.40***

H. 300.

951. Denier=_____ if the yarn english count is 20s.

A. 165.

B. 190

C. 212.

D. ***265.7***

952. One ounce= _____grams.

A. 25.25

B. ***28.35***

C. 29.35

D. 30.00

953. Metric count 50s= Ne _____.

A. ***29.53***

B. 30.53

C. 32.32

D. 36.53

954. The amount of twist in roving depends upon the cotton_____ and size of the roving.

A. Fineness

B. Bundle strength

C. ***Staple length***

D. Maturity

955. Twist factor for knitting yarn is kept comparatively _____than that for the warp yarn of the same count and material.

A. More

B. ***Less***

C. Equal

D. Maximum

956. There is always a _____bundle of fibres without twist at the exit of the rollers this is called spinning geometry.

A. Vertical

B. Horizontal

C. ***Triangular***

D. Circular

957. If actual production of yarn is 25000. lbs. and production efficiency 90% then the calculated production will be_____.

A. 26500

B. 27000**.**

C. ***27777***.

D. 27500

958. PC blended yarn of denier 106.3 is equal to Nm = _____.

A. ***84.65***

B. 76.3

C. 79.00

D. 83.33

959. For staple fibre more than 51mm spinning in very fine count with total draft more than 45 the break draft must be given to the strand more than_____.

A. 3.0

B. ***1.4.***

C. 1.1

D. 2.5

960. Maximum heat generating section in a spinning unit is _____ section.

A. Carding

B. Comber

C. Winding

D. ***Ring***

961. One hank length in jute spinning for count measuring is_____ yards.

A. 11400

B. 12400

C. 13400

D. ***14400***

962. Excessive increase in winding tension results in loss of tenacity_____ and work to break.

A. U%

B. Ipi

C. ***Elongation***

D. Count consistency

963. Worsted hank for count measuring is of length _____ yards.

A. 840

B. ***560***

C. 256

D. 14400

964. The ratio of the delivered length to the feed length or the ratio of the correspondingperipheral speeds is called_____.

A. Elongation

B. fibre stress

C. ***drafting***

D. Fibres displacement

965. _____ is the heart of draw frame.

A. Middle roller pair

B. Top roll pressure

C. Break draft

D. ***Drafting arrangement***

966. RH% of combing section is kept above_____ usually for efficient combing and toavoid of fibre damage and fibre growth reduction.

A. ***60***

B. 70

C. 75

D. 80

967. Higher the noil extraction percentage _____ will be the combing efficiency.

A. Higher

B. ***lower***

C. Medium

D. extra-ordinarily higher

968. About _____% noil is removed by the top comb but it damages more fastly.

A. 20 to 30

B. 25 to 35

C. 60 to 75

D. ***40 to 60***

969. The gauge settings of the spinning machine are usually based on

A. Fibre strength

B. ***Fibre length***

C. Fibre maturity

D. None of these

970. The proportion by weight of fibres shorter than 0.5 inch or 12.7 mm is expressed as

A. Mean length

B. Upper half mean length

C. ***Short fibre content***

D. None of these

971. The ratio between mean and upper half mean length is known as

A. Uniformity ratio

B. ***Uniformity index***

C. Short fibre content ratio

D. A & b

972. The combination of Fibre linear density and Fibre maturity is termed as

A. Maturity ratio

B. ***Micronaire***

C. Short fibre index

D. None of these

973. Contamination of cotton from the exudates of the silver leaf white fly and the cotton aphid is

A. ***Stickiness***

B. Leaf curl virus

C. Stained cotton

D. None of these

974. Fibre entanglements having hard central knot are known as

A. Splices

B. Thick places

C. ***Neps***

D. None of these

975. The relationship between thickness of cell wall and fibre diameter is called

A. ***Maturity***

B. Fineness

C. Strength

D. None of these

976. There is definite relationship between Fibre maturity and

A. ***Fibre strength***

B. Fibre length

C. Fibre elongation

D. None of these

977. The force per unit area at failure is called

A. Elongation

B. Rupture

C. ***Tenacity***

D. None of these

978. Yarn evenness deals with the variation in yarn

A. ***Fineness***

B. Thickness

C. Strength

D. None of these

979. In a 4/4 drafting system at drawing frame the main draft is 5.34 and total draft is 8.01 then the break draft is_____.

A. 3.22

B. 2.8

C. 2.222

D. ***1.5***

980. Top rollers covered with rubber cots to _____ the material properly for required draft to apply on it to reduce its weight/unit length.

A. Fetch

B. Balance

C. ***Grip***

D. Spread

981. Card fly waste contains mostly _____ and dust along with the short fibres.

A. ***Neps***

B. Seed parts

C. Plant leaves

D. Motes

982. _____ at card may be done by two ways that is open loop and closed loop.

A. ***Auto-leveling***

B. Wire grinding

C. Gear setting

D. Gauges setting

983. In every case of auto-leveling at card the volume of fibres passing through is measured and is made by altering the _____.

A. Gauges

B. ***Draft***

C. Stationary flats

D. Wire

984. Besides the number of fibres in the cross section the drafting force is also heavily dependent upon the arrangement of the fibres in the strand, cohesion between the fibres, fibre length, and _____.

A. Fibre fineness

B. Fibre strength

C. Rubber apron

D. ***Nip spacing***

985. _____ is the final process of quality improvement in a spinning mills.

A. Simplex machine

B. Combing

C. ***Drawing***

D. Carding

986. _____ is the process of elongating a strand of fibres with the intension of orientating the fibres.

A. ***Drafting***

B. Combing

C. Drawing

D. Carding

987. The knitting elements such as needles, sinkers, cams, cylinders and feeders are supported at the _____called knitting zone.

A. Right corner

B. Left Corner

C. ***Center***

D. Top

988. _____gradually converts the tubular fabric into a double layer folded fabric by preventing the formation of _____.

A. ***Fabric spreader, Creases***

B. Fabric withdrawal roller, Creases

C. Anti Snarl Device, Creases

D. None of these

989. In ---------- William Lee, invented the first knitted machine in the form of a hand frame .

A. 1775

B. 1850

C. 1750

D. ***1589***

990. The anticlockwise rotation, produced by the pressure of the loop------- the hook to allow a new thread to be fed

A. Close

B. ***Open***

C. Not Effect

D. None of these

991. Identify the position of latch needle 

A. ***Knock over***

B. Feeding

C. Loop pulling

D. Clearing

992. Compound needle moves -------- during landing position

A. Upward

B. ***Downward***

C. Right side

D. Left Side

993. Sizing is-------- for warp knitting

A. Necessary

B. ***Not necessary***

C. Both a&b

D. None of these

994. The production rate of circular knitting is roughly -------- times faster than modern weaving loom.

A. Three

B. Four

C. ***Five***

D. Six

995. Air permeability property is poor in ------- Fabrics

A. Knitted

B. ***Woven***

C. Braided

D. Aluminized fabric

996. The tuck loops increase ----------of the fabric

A. Thickness

B. Weight

C. ***Both a&b***

D. None of these

997. Mechanical manipulation of yarn can be done in _____ ways to form a fabri

A. Two

B. ***Three***

C. One

D. None of these

998. _____set of yarns used in twining.

A. Two

B. Three

C. One

D. ***Two or more***

999. Elasticity and stretchability is poor in _____.

A. ***Wovens***

B. Knitted

C. non wowen

D. none of these

1000. _____requires expensive preparation processes

A. Intertwining

B. ***Knitting***

C. Weaving

D. Non woven