



University of Agriculture, Faisalabad

Question Bank for GAT/GRE

Discipline: (MSc. (Hons) Home Economics (Textiles and Clothing)

MCQ's		Answer Key
1)	Which lines add softness and roundness to a garment?	A
	A. Curved	B. Diagonal
	C. Vertical	D. Horizontal
2)	Part of the garment that turns back below the collar is called _____.	C
	A. Yoke	B. Hem
	C. Lapel	D. Trim
3)	Fabric cut at 45° angle is _____	D
	A. Seam allowance	B. Seam finish
	C. Seam	D. Bias
4)	Symmetrical balance occurs when the space within a garment is divided into _____ parts.	A
	A. Equal	B. Un equal
	C. Three	D. Four
5)	When the design elements work well together _____ is achieved.	D
	A. Rhythm	B. Balance
	C. Proportion	D. Harmony
6)	Triangular-shaped folds of fabric stitched to control fullness are called _____.	C
	A. Gathers	B. Pleats
	C. Darts	D. Hem
7)	The process of converting waste material into new product and objects is called _____.	D
	A. Recreation	B. Redesigning
	C. Reformation	D. Recycling
8)	The process of converting fibers directly into fabric is _____.	D
	A. Weaving	B. Spinning
	C. Knitting	D. Felting
9)	Colors which are exact opposite to each other on color wheel are _____	C
	A. Analogous	B. Monochromatic
	C. Complimentary	D. Tetrade

10)	Lightness or darkness of a color is known as _____.		A
	A. Value	B. Intensity	
	C. Brightness	D. Dullness	
11)	There are _____ neutral colors.		C
	A. 1	B. 4	
	C. 3	D. 5	
12)	Flax is a _____ fiber.		A
	A. Cellulosic	B. Proteinic	
	C. Synthetic	D. Man Made	
13)	_____ is the art of creating designs for knitted ,woven and non-woven fabrics .		B
	A. Illustrations	B. Textile Designs	
	C. Paintings	D. Sketches	
14)	_____ French term for exclusive one-of-kind” high fashion”		D
	A. Boutique	B. Show room	
	C. Out let	D. Haute couture’s	
15)	_____ is the basic unit of textile.		C
	A. Fabric	B. Yarn	
	C. Fiber	D. Cloth	
16)	Solution dyeing is mostly used for _____ fibers.		C
	A. Wool	B. Natural	
	C. Synthetic	D. Cellulosic	
17)	Creativity in textile is also known as _____		D
	A. Fabric	B. Clothing	
	C. Textiles	D. Designing	
18)	_____ designing shows awkward look in clothing		B
	A. Good	B. Incomplete	
	C. Unstitched	D. Raw	
19)	_____ designers sell their designs to fashion houses.		B
	A. Full-time	B. Freelance	
	C. Self employed	D. In-house	
20)	Grey cloth is also known as _____.		D
	A. Toile	B. Kutch	
	C. Maison	D. Unfinished fabric	
21)	First synthetic dye was developed in _____		A
	A. 1856	B. 1857	
	C. 1858	D. 1859	
22)	_____ are made specifically for an individual.		A
	A. Haute-Couture	B. Pret wear	
	C. Special cloths	D. Costumes	
23)	Feel or hand of the fabric is its _____		A

	A. Texture	B. Strength	
	C. Fall	D. Drape	
24)	Compounds that color textile is known as _____.		D
	A. Finished	B. Dyes	
	C. Bleaching	D. None of these	
25)	Which fiber is popularly called 'Golden fiber'		C
	A. Cotton	B. Silk	
	C. Jute	D. Flax	
26)	_____ are forms of art that are created by using your hands.		C
	A. Hand works	B. Designs	
	C. Handicrafts	D. Drawings	
27)	_____ is an ironing process that adds sheen to the fabric.		C
	A. Shearing	B. Weighting	
	C. Calendaring	D. Embossing	
28)	The companies that apply only finishes on textiles are		B
	A. Finish Product Supplier	B. Converters and jobbers	
	C. Retail Distributor	D. None of These	
29)	Blends are combination of fibers.		C
	A. Same	B. Bonded	
	C. Different	D. None of these	
30)	The lengthwise yarn in a woven fabric is known as _____.		C
	A. Selvedge	B. Grain	
	C. Warp	D. Weft	
31)	In a knit, the lengthwise rows of stitches are called _____.		B
	A. Courses	B. Wales	
	C. Warps	D. None of these	
32)	Bleaching is a _____ treatment.		A
	A. Whitening	B. Mercerizing	
	C. Dyeing	D. None of these	
33)	Sizing is a _____ treatment		B
	A. Cleaning	B. Finishing	
	C. Dyeing	D. Printing	
34)	Principles of design are.....		D
	A. Proportion	B. Balance	
	C. Rhythm	D. All of these	
35)	The designer of designed garments for High class.		B
	A. Haute Couture	B. Local	
	C. Pret	D. Both a&b	
36)	Other name for screen printing is _____.		D

	A. Digital printing	B. Transfer printing	
	C. Synthetic printing	D. Silk screen printing	
37)	In..... a mesh is used to transfer ink onto a substrate.		C
	A. Dyeing	B. Batik	
	C. Screen printing	D. Weaving	
38)	Knitting needles by hand should be _____ inches long.		A
	A. 7 to 14	B. 1 to 7	
	C. 14 to 21	D. None of these	
39)	Color is also known as.....		D
	A. Pill	B. Dust	
	C. Paint	D. Hue	
40)	_____ is the oldest type of printing.		B
	A. Screen printing	B. Block printing	
	C. Transfer printing	D. Digital printing	
41)	The short length man-made yarns are called _____ yarns		C
	A. Complex	B. Filament	
	C. Spun	D. None of these	
42)	The less expensive copies of designer's garments are called _____.		A
	A. Knock-off	B. Seconds	
	C. B-Grade	D. Both a & b	
43)	If no water penetrate in fabric, it will be _____.		A
	A. Waterproof	B. Water-repellent	
	C. Stain	D. None of these	
44)	When already dyed fabric is printed, it is called _____.		C
	A. Double printing	B. Another printing	
	C. Over printing	D. All of these	
45)	Batik is ____ dyeing technique.		A
	A. Resist	B. Tie & Dye	
	C. Egyptian	D. Stock	
46)	In lab test which fiber dissolved in acetone is?		B
	A. Nylon	B. Acetate	
	C. Rayon	D. Orlon	
47)	Acetate has only _____ sunlight resistance.		C
	A. Excellent	B. Good	
	C. Fair	D. Bad	
48)	Any style that is accepted for a short period of time called _____.		C
	A. Tradition	B. Classic	
	C. Fad	D. Old-fashioned	
49)	Surface ornamentation of fabric is called		B
	A. Fashion designing	B. Textile designing	

	C. Designing	D. None of these	
50)	_____ are short fibers that measured in inches or centimeters		B
	A. Filament	B. Staple	
	C. Coarse	D. Bonded	
51)	Cotton is known as our crop.		C
	A. Finished	B. Bleached	
	C. Cash	D. Calendered	
52)	Which is an elastomeric fiber?		D
	A. Acrylic	B. Mod Acrylic	
	C. Nylon	D. Spandex	
53)	Dacron is a trade name of which fiber?		B
	A. Nylon	B. Polyester	
	C. Spandex	D. Acrylic	
54)	Fabric is treated with heat, moisture and pressure to wool fiber.		A
	A. Lustering	B. Felting	
	C. Beetling	D. Glazing	
55)	The cohesiveness is the ability of fiber to _____ together.		B
	A. Elasticity	B. Cling	
	C. Stretch	D. Press	
56)	In which device the finished fabric holds under tension.		A
	A. Cloth beam	B. Shuttle	
	C. Warp beam	D. None of these	
57)	The ability of fabric to draw moisture away from your body is		A
	A. Wicking	B. Absorbency	
	C. Resiliency	D. None of these	
58)	When dye is applied in specific pattern on fabric is called _____		D
	A. Double printing	B. Another printing	
	C. Dyeing	D. Printing	
59)	A fitted section at the shoulders or hips to which the garment is attached is		B
	A. Collar	B. Yoke	
	C. Hem	D. Both A&B	
60)	Sueding is a _____ treatment.		B
	A. Cleaning	B. Finishing	
	C. Dyeing	D. Printing	
61)	A clothing review is _____		B
	A. Whitening	B. Wardrobe plan	
	C. Cleaning	D. Schrenerizing	
62)	The direction of threads in a woven fabric is known as _____		B
	A. Selvedge	B. Grain	
	C. Warp	D. Weft	
63)	Singeing of cotton is carried out to _____		A
	A. Remove protruding fibers from fabrics surface	B. Impart luster	
	C. Cut long threads from fabrics surface	D. Increased pliability of fibers	
64)	Spinning of yarn means _____		

	A. Denier	B. Twisting	B
	C. Tex	D. Pulling	
65)	_____ is man-made cellulosic fiber.		A
	A. Rayon	B. Acrylic	
	C. Orlon	D. Nylon	
66)	Country sent dolls dressed in latest fashion to other nations was _____		D
	A. England	B. China	
	C. New York	D. France	
67)	Ancient Egyptians used fiber for bandages for mummification was _____		B
	A. Cotton	B. Linen	
	C. Jute	D. Silk	
68)	Road very important for exchange of luxury textiles between East and West was _____		B
	A. G.T Road	B. Silk Road	
	C. Persia Road	D. None of these	
69)	A-Symmetrical balance occurs when the space within a garment is divided into _____ parts.		B
	A. Equal	B. Un equal	
	C. Three	D. Four	
70)	When the design _____ work well together Harmony is achieved.		D
	A. Figures	B. Balance	
	C. Proportion	D. Elements	
71)	Triangular-shaped folds of fabric stitched to control _____ - are called darts.		C
	A. Gathers	B. Pleats	
	C. Fullness	D. Hem	
72)	The main constituent of wool fiber is _____ -		D
	A. Cellulose	B. Casien	
	C. Reformation	D. Keratin	
73)	This is a yarn producing machine.		A
	A. Ring-frame	B. Spinning	
	C. Knitting	D. Felting	
74)	Colours which are exact _____ to each other on colour wheel are compliments.		C
	A. Parallel	B. Monochromatic	
	C. Opposite	D. Tetrade	
75)	Green and blues are _____ colors		A
	A. Cool	B. Intensity	
	C. Bright	D. Dull	

76)	There are _____ neutral colors.		C
	A. 1	B. 4	
	C. 3	D. 5	
77)	Flax is a _____ fiber.		A
	A. Cellulosic	B. Protein	
	C. Synthetic	D. Man Made	
78)	Fashion magazines help in spreading _____		A
	A. Fashion	B. Textile Designs	
	C. Paintings	D. News	
79)	Which of the following is leaf fiber?		B
	A. Cotton	B. Banana	
	C. Flax	D. Sisal	
80)	Polyester fiber manufactured by _____ spinning method.		C
	A. Dry	B. Wet	
	C. Melt	D. Ring	
81)	Solution dyeing is mostly used for _____ fibers.		C
	A. Wool	B. Natural	
	C. Synthetic	D. Cellulosic	
82)	_____ are items worn on the body.		B
	A. Fabric	B. Clothing	
	C. Textiles	D. Designs	
83)	Points create lines and lines create _____		A
	A. Shapes	B. Colors	
	C. Space	D. Emotions	
84)	Which one is strongest weave?		C
	A. Plain	B. Basket	
	C. Twill	D. Satin	
85)	Muslin is a cotton fabric of _____ weave.		A
	A. Plain	B. Twill	
	C. Maison	D. Satin	
86)	Queen Marie Antoinette started a _____ revolution in France.		C
	A. Freedom	B. 1857	
	C. Fashion	D. Style	
87)	_____ are made specifically for an individual.		A

	A. Haute-Couture	B. Pret wear	
	C. Special cloths	D. Costumes	
88)	_____ is the ability of a fabric to fall under its own weight into wavy folds of different nature.		D
	A. Texture	B. Feel	
	C. Fall	D. Drape	
89)	Compounds that color textile is known as _____.		D
	A. Finished	B. Dyes	
	C. Bleaching	D. None of these	
90)	Which fiber is successfully produced in Bangladesh?		C
	A. Kapok	B. Silk	
	C. Jute	D. Flax	
91)	Hooks, eyes, snaps, buttons and zipper are _____ for garments.		C
	A. Markings	B. Designs	
	C. Fastener	D. Facing	
92)	Buttonholes are of _____ types.		B
	A. One	B. Two	
	C. Four	D. Five	
93)	The companies that provide raw materials for Fashion Pipeline are called _____.		B
	A. Finish Product Supplier	B. Component Supplier	
	C. Retail Distributor	D. None of These	
94)	It fits closed to the neck without binding or gapping.		C
	A. Composite	B. Seam	
	C. Collar or neckline	D. None of these	
95)	Any good fitting of a garment must have the considerable amount of _____		C
	A. Selvedge	B. Grain	
	C. Ease	D. Looseness	
96)	Comfort, Appearance, and Durability are the important factors for _____ of the garment.		C
	A. Color	B. Wear	
	C. Good fitting	D. None of these	
97)	Caustic soda is used in _____ process.		B
	A. Whitening	B. Mercerization	
	C. Cleaning	D. None of these	
98)	Fulling is a _____ treatment.		B
	A. Cleaning	B. Finishing	
	C. Dyeing	D. Printing	
99)	Color is _____ of design.		B

	A. Proportion	B. Element	
	C. Rhythm	D. All of these	
100)	The designer of Haute Couture show a new collection _____ a year.		B
	A. Once	B. Twice	
	C. Thrice	D. Both a&b	
101)	Other name for screen printing is _____.		D
	A. Digital printing	B. Transfer printing	
	C. Synthetic printing	D. Silk screen printing	
102)	In screen printing a _____ is used to transfer ink onto a substrate.		C
	A. Net	B. Plastic	
	C. Mesh	D. Wood	
103)	Knitting needles by hand should be _____ inches long.		A
	A. 7 to 14	B. 1 to 7	
	C. 14 to 21	D. None of these	
104)	Other name for color is _____.		D
	A. Pigment	B. Dye	
	C. Paint	D. Hue	
105)	_____ is the oldest type of printing.		B
	A. Screen printing	B. Block printing	
	C. Transfer printing	D. Digital printing	
106)	Thread count found in type writer ribbon fabric is:		C
	A. 250	B. 300	
	C. 350	D. 400	
107)	Process introduced into the spinning of finer and high quality yarns for cotton is:		B
	A. Carding	B. Combing	
	C. Slashing	D. Roving	
108)	Dyeing at fiber stage is known as _____.		C
	A. Solution dyeing	B. Top dyeing	
	C. Stock dyeing	D. None of these	
109)	When already dyed fabric is printed, it is called _____.		C
	A. Double printing	B. Another printing	
	C. Over printing	D. All of these	
110)	Acetate is derived from _____.		A
	A. Cellulose	B. Protein	
	C. Latex	D. Rubber	
111)	Block printing first originate in _____.		
	A. Indonesia	B. China	
	C. Egypt	D. Asia	
112)	Garment cutting and manufacturing is based on _____.		A
	A. Measurement	B. Fit	

	C. Style	D. Fullness	
113)	Fashion stay for short time period is _____.		C
	A. Tradition	B. Classic	
	C. Fad	D. Old-fashioned	
114)	Surface ornamentation of fabric is called _____.		B
	A. Fashion designing	B. Textile designing	
	C. Designing	D. None of these	
115)	_____ are short fibers that measured in inches or centimeters		B
	A. Filament	B. Staple	
	C. Coarse	D. Bonded	
116)	Cotton can also be _____ to give the fiber added strength and luster		C
	A. Finished	B. Bleached	
	C. Mercerized	D. Calendered	
117)	Which is an elastomeric fiber?		D
	A. Acrylic	B. Mod Acrylic	
	C. Nylon	D. Spandex	
118)	Dacron is a trade name of which fiber?		B
	A. Nylon	B. Polyester	
	C. Spandex	D. Acrylic	
119)	Fabric is treated with heat and pressure to add luster.		A
	A. Lustering	B. Felting	
	C. Beetling	D. Glazing	
120)	The ability of fiber to stretch and return to shape is _____.		A
	A. Elasticity	B. Crimp	
	C. Stretch	D. Pliability	
121)	In which device the finished fabric holds under tension		A
	A. Cloth beam	B. Shuttle	
	C. Warp beam	D. None of these	
122)	The ability of fiber to return to its original shape after stretching is _____.		C
	A. Wicking	B. Absorbency	
	C. Resiliency	D. None of these	
123)	When already dyed fabric is printed, it is called		C
	A. Double printing	B. Another printing	
	C. Over printing	D. Printing	
124)	The designer of Haute Couture show a new collection _____ a year		B
	A. Once	B. Twice	
	C. Thrice	D. Both A&B	
125)	Grass bleaching is applicable for _____ fabrics.		B
	A. Suede	B. Linen	
	C. Denim	D. Printed	
126)	Bleaching is a _____ treatment		A
	A. Whitening	B. Mercerizing	
	C. Cleaning	D. Schrenerizing	
127)	The direction of threads in a woven fabric is known as _____.		

	A. Selvage	B. Grain	B
	C. Warp	D. Weft	
128)	Singeing of cotton is carried out to _____		A
	A. Remove protruding fibers from fabrics surface	B. Impart luster	
	C. Cut long threads from fabrics surface	D. Increased pliability of fibers	
129)	Spinning of yarn means _____		B
	A. Denier	B. Twisting	
	C. Tex	D. Pulling	
130)	_____ is known as artificial silk		A
	A. Rayon	B. Acrylic	
	C. Acetate	D. Nylon	
131)	FTC stands for _____		A
	A. Federal Trade commission	B. Federal Textile Commission	
	C. Fata Textile Commission	D. Federal Textile Council	
132)	When we combined different fibers in to yarn is _____		B
	A. Staple	B. Blend	
	C. Cabled	D. Decorative	
133)	The colour of cellulose xanthate in rayon production is.		C
	A. Blue	B. Yellow	
	C. Orange	D. White	
134)	The construction of knitted fabrics is evaluated by the number of		C
	A. Holes	B. Stitches	
	C. Loops	D. Rings	
135)	_____ fabrics dry very rapidly		B
	A. Cotton	B. Nylon	
	C. Wool	D. Jute	
136)	_____ resistance means dimensional stability in fabric:		D
	A. Water	B. Heat	
	C. Color	D. Shrinkage	
137)	Jersey fabrics have a tendency to at the edges:		A
	A. Curl	B. Finish	
	C. Ravel	D. Fix	
138)	Polyester is normally a fiber:		C
	A. Rough	B. Dull	
	C. Bright	D. Staple	
139)	Chemical compounds of nylon are classified as		B
	A. Polyvinyl	B. Polyamide	
	C. Estron	D. Rubber	
140)	In weaving, inserting filling yarns through the shed is.....		B
	A. Shedding	B. Picking	

	C. Battening	D. Spinning	
141)	Number of threads per square inch is.....in fabric:		A
	A. Thread count	B. Yarn Count	
	C. Selvage	D. Filament	
142) is staple fiber in nature:		A
	A. Wool	B. Silk	
	C. Rayon	D. Orlon	
143)	Flax is a _____ fiber.		A
	A. Cellulosic	B. Proteinic	
	C. Synthetic	D. Man Made	
144)	_____ is more than just clothing.		A
	A. Illustrations	B. Finishes	
	C. Fashion	D. Sketches	
145)	_____ was the first designer to have his label sewn into the garments.		D
	A. Charles Dickens	B. Charles James	
	C. Frederick Jameson Worth	D. Charles Frederick Worth	
146)	_____ is the process of transforming a design in to its constituent flat pattern pieces and then drafting the out.		A
	A. Pattern making	B. Draping	
	C. Blocks	D. Cloth	
147)	Sisal is a _____ fiber.		B
	A. Man made	B. Natural	
	C. Synthetic	D. Plastic	
148)	_____ is the thicker fabric ribbing in the weave.		A
	A. Taffeta	B. Tulle	
	C. Laces	D. Muslin	
149)	Which of the following is a principle of applying color to yarns?		B
	A. Digital imaging	B. Immersion	
	C. Bleaching	D. None of these	
150)	China was first producing country of _____ fiber.		B
	A. Cotton	B. Silk	
	C. Jute	D. Flax	
151)	Which of the following would NOT assist in controlling potential environmental damage caused by the textile industry?		C
	A. Pollution control	B. Government legislation	
	C. Globalization	D. Recycling	

152)	_____ is technique to create raised design on fabric surface.		D
	A. Glazing	B. Weighting	
	C. Calendaring	D. Embossing	
153)	Treatment that prevent fabric from clinging.		C
	A. Water proof finish	B. Antibacterial finish	
	C. Antistatic finish	D. Moth proof finish	
154)	Genesis of textiles means _____		C
	A. Present	B. Development	
	C. History	D. Grade	
155)	APTMA stands for _____		A
	A. All Pakistan Textile Mills Association	B. All Punjab Textile Manufacturing Association	
	C. All Power Textile Manufacturing Association	D. None of these	
156)	Bleaching is a _____ treatment.		A
	A. Whitening	B. Mercerizing	
	C. Cleaning	D. None of these	
157)	Removal of free fiber ends from fabric surface by burning method is _____		C
	A. Cleaning	B. Finishing	
	C. Singeing	D. Shearing	
158)	Red color means the sign of _____		B
	A. Earth	B. Danger	
	C. Rhythm	D. All of these	
159)	_____ are made from chemicals or petroleum and work well in either hard or soft water.		B
	A. Soaps	B. Detergents	
	C. Bleach	D. Starch	
160)	Other name for screen printing is _____.		D
	A. Digital printing	B. Transfer printing	
	C. Synthetic printing	D. Silk screen printing	
161)	C.O.D. stands for _____		B
	A. Care of delivery	B. Cash on delivery	
	C. Care of design	D. Collection of delivery	
162)	Knitting produce _____ materials.		A
	A. Stretchable	B. Stiff	
	C. Durable	D. None of these	
163)	Basically hue is the name of _____.		D
	A. Pigment	B. Dye	
	C. Paint	D. Color	

164)	_____ is the oldest type of printing.		B
	A. Screen printing	B. Block printing	
	C. Transfer printing	D. Digital printing	
165)	The yarn count system is used for _____ yarns		C
	A. Complex	B. Filament	
	C. Spun	D. None of these	
166)	In dress designing _____ lines are dramatic and more trendy nature.		C
	A. Vertical	B. Horizontal	
	C. Diagonal	D. Curved	
167)	Polyamide fabrics have _____ absorbency.		
	A. Low	B. Medium	
	C. High	D. None of these	
168)	Self edge of woven fabric is _____.		A
	A. Selvage	B. Bias	
	C. Dyeing	D. Printing	
169)	There are _____ types of Knitting		C
	A. 1	B. 3	
	C. 2	D. 4	
170)	Slack yarn is due to _____ in weaving.		B
	A. slub yarn	B. Insufficient tension	
	C. Defective yarn	D. None of these	
171)	Ends and picks are known as _____ and _____ respectively.		A
	A. Warp and filling	B. Filling and warp	
	C. None of these	D. Both of these	
172)	Part of the garment that turns back below the collar is called _____.		C
	A. Yoke	B. Hem	
	C. Lepel	D. Trim	
173)	_____ technique is used to prevent the edge from fraying.		B
	A. Seam allowance	B. seam Finish	
	C. Seam	D. none of these	
174)	When the design elements work well together _____ is achieved		D
	A. Rhythm	B. Balance	
	C. Proportion	D. Harmony	
175)	Lightness or darkness of color is called _____.		B
	A. Shade	B. Value	
	C. Tint	D. None of these	
176)	The outline or silhouette of an object is called _____.		A
	A. Shape	B. Space	
	C. Proportion	D. Rhythm	
177)	The pleasing arrangement of all parts of garment is called _____.		B
	A. Balance	B. Harmony	
	C. Proportion	D. Rhythm	

178)	In knitting warp knits are made with _____ Yarns.		D
	A. One	B. Four	
	C. Three	D. Several	
179)	Regenerated fibers are widely used in _____		B
	A. Clothing	B. Industries	
	C. Carpets	D. Nets	
180)	The decorative art of tying knots is called -----		A
	A. Macrame'	B. Crocheting	
	C. Braiding	D. Embroidery	
181)	When two or more yarns are twisted together they are designated as ----- yarns		C
	A. Doubled	B. Novelty	
	C. Ply	D. Cabled	
182)	Fashion also affects noneconomic matters as _____		D
	A. Money	B. Economy	
	C. Expenses	D. Social customs	
183)	Important trimmings used to decorate garment are _____		D
	A. Flayers	B. Nets	
	C. Knits	D. Laces	
184)	----- is used in mercerization.		A
	A. Sodium hydroxide	B. Schreinerizing	
	C. Glactose	D. None of these	
185)	The strength, abrasion resistance and stability of polyester make it very suitable for _____		B
	A. Ropes	B. Sewing thread	
	C. Pampers	D. Industries	
186)	Batik is a technique of ____.		B
	A. Dye resist dyeing	B. Wax resist dyeing	
	C. Tie and dye	D. Block resist dyeing	
187)	Spinnerete orifices are coated with specific _____		C
	A. Solution	B. Tank	
	C. Alloy	D. Net	
188)	Fabric is treated with heat and pressure to add luster		A
	A. Lustering	B. Felting	
	C. Beetling	D. Glazing	
189)	The ability of fiber to stretch and return to shape is		A
	A. Elasticity	B. Crimp	
	C. Stretch	D. Pliability	
190)	Disposable masks are made by _____		A
	A. Polypropylene	B. Paper	
	C. Jute	D. None of these	
191)	In fabrics charge develop from friction by wearing and general use is _____		

	A. Static charge	B. Friction	A
	C. Slipping	D. None of these	
192)	How many operations are fundamental in any type of weaving?		B
	A. 03	B. 04	
	C. 05	D. 06	
193)	The right-hand twist is called		C
	A. Twist	B. S twist	
	C. Z twist	D. None of these	
194)	A sketch can be turned into a _____		B
	A. Design	B. Garment	
	C. Picture	D. Fabric	
195)	The length of measuring tape is _____		C
	A. 50 inches	B. 62 inches	
	C. 60 inches	D. 59 inches	
196)	A garment is a _____ product		B
	A. Two dimensional	B. Three dimensional	
	C. Four dimensional	D. Six dimensional	
197)	Garment cutting and manufacturing is based on		A
	A. Measurements	B. Fit	
	C. Style	D. Fullness	
198)	_____ are added for movement to make the garment comfortable to wear		B
	A. Seam allowance	B. Ease allowance	
	C. Hem allowance	D. Fasteners	
199)	Rayon is made of		A
	A. Cellulose	B. Oxygen	
	C. Flax	D. Coal	
200)	The only natural fiber that may be a filament		B
	A. Polyester	B. Silk	
	C. Cotton	D. Linen	
201)	Clothing labels are		C
	A. Identify fabric contents	B. Required by law	
	C. Both	D. None of these	
202)	Fabric surface can be raised by _____ finish.		A
	A. Napping	B. Bleaching	
	C. Wetting	D. Stretching	
203)	Stain must be removed as early as it is _____		B
	A. Fixed	B. Fresh	
	C. Dry	D. Darker	
204)	Which type of selvage is made of heavier yarns or ply yarns to provide greater strength to fabric:		B
	A. Plain	B. Tape	
	C. Split	D. Fused	
205)	The process of making yarn from fiber is called		

	A. Knitting	B. Yarning	D
	C. Weaving	D. Spinning	
206)	_____ created from fibers twisted together or laid side by side is called		
	A. Fibers	B. Yarns	B
	C. Fabric	D. Textures	
207)	The de sizing process mainly removes		
	A. Wax and tallow	B. Dirt and color	C
	C. Starch	D. Natural impurities	
208)	Singeing of cotton is carried out to		
	A. Remove protruding fibers from fabrics surface	B. Impart luster	A
	C. Cut long threads from fabrics surface	D. Increased pliability of fibers	
209)	Spinning of yarn means		
	A. Denier	B. Twisting	B
	C. Tex	D. Pulling	
210)	_____ is known as artificial silk		
	A. Rayon	B. Acrylic	A
	C. Acetate	D. Nylon	
211)	Fabric is treated with heat and pressure to add luster		
	A. Glazing	B. Moiring	C
	C. Lustering	D. Ciering	
212)	_____ is the dress fitted through the bodice, waist, and hips, and flaring out from the knees		
	A. Empire	B. Mermaid	B
	C. Ball gown	D. A-Line	
213)	French term for exclusive one-of-kind "high fashion"		
	A. Bespoke-shop	B. Haute couture	B
	C. Boutique	D. Showroom	
214)	Fabrics are given a raised design on their surface by being calendared with rollers engraved with the design		
	A. Embossing	B. Glazing	A
	C. Lustering	D. Calendering	
215)	NIKE is the example of the brand name of		
	A. Women's swimwear	B. Children wear	D
	C. Bridal	D. Sports wear	
216)	Calico, a generic name for _____ products		
	A. Cotton	B. Flax	A
	C. Wool	D. Polyester	
217)	A _____ is the basic unit from which the fabric is made		
	A. Fiber	B. Yarn	A
	C. Thread	D. Cloth	
218)	An outer shape of an object is its _____		
	A. Silhoutte	B. Proportion	A
	C. Mass	D. None	
219)	Big reels on which yarn is wound is called		

	A. Bobbin	B. Handloom	A
	C. Moth	D. Needle	
220)	Silk, the natural form of fiber is obtained from		B
	A. Sheep	B. Cocoon	
	C. Jute plant	D. Cotton balls	
221)	Which type of weave is suitable for printing purpose?		A
	A. Plain	B. Basket	
	C. Satin	D. Twill	
222)	Which of the following statements is not true about wool- A natural form of fiber?		B
	A. Wool fiber is obtained from sheep	B. Wool fiber is obtained from moth	
	C. Wool fiber is obtained from llama	D. Wool fiber is obtained from alpaca	
223)	The size relationship of each of the internal spaces within a garment to one another and to the total look is _____		D
	A. Rhythm	B. Shape	
	C. Harmony	D. Proportion	
224)	The property of a fabric which determines its feels, looks and moves when it is worn is _____		A
	A. Texture	B. Shape	
	C. Weave	D. Crimp	
225)	Fabric as it comes from the loom before it is finished is called _____ -		C
	A. Mercerized	B. Bleached	
	C. Grey goods	D. Textured	
226)	All the decisions that go into the selling of a product called		A
	A. Market Research	B. Marketing	
	C. Merchandizing	D. Planning	
227)	Which finish is used to increase the absorption of nylon fabrics?		C
	A. Embossing	B. Mercerization	
	C. Nylonizing	D. Molding	
228)	High denier count give _____ to the fabrics.		A
	A. Strength	B. Elasticity	
	C. Crimp	D. Shine	
229)	The property of fiber bending without breaking is _____.		C
	A. Spinning quality	B. Tenacity	
	C. Flexibility	D. Breaking strength	
230)	Non-woven fabric is made by _____ process.		D
	A. Yarn	B. Fiber	
	C. Cloth	D. Felting	

231)	Count Hilaire de Chardonnet was known as the father of _____		A
	A. Rayon	B. Acetate	
	C. Nylon	D. Polyester	
232)	The fabric of compact construction has a _____ Thread count:		C
	A. Low	B. Medium	
	C. High	D. Equal	
233)	Possible deficiencies in clothing itself may include		D
	A. Stains	B. Smell	
	C. Holes	D. All of these	
234)	Highly labor intensive for apparel is its _____		A
	A. Production	B. Wearing	
	C. Discarding	D. Consumption	
235)	The quickest and easiest way to make a garment is _____		A
	A. Draping	B. Weaving	
	C. Knitting	D. None of these	
236)	The process that uses special liquids containing solvents to clean fabrics.		B
	A. Solvent	B. Dry cleaning	
	C. Laundering	D. Agitation	
237)	When fabric permanently joined to other fabric on material means _____		B
	A. Blended	B. Bonded	
	C. Woven	D. Wales	
238)	Through increasing rates of recycling, we decrease the levels of _____		B
	A. Air	B. Waste	
	C. Material	D. Business	
239)	Benefits of Recycling has not only for business but also for _____		C
	A. Institute	B. Home	
	C. Environment	D. Saving	
240)	The fibers with polyamide groups are called _____		A
	A. Nylon	B. Polyester	

	C Rayon	D. Spandex	
241)	Nylon is one of the lightest fiber with good _____		B
	A Abrasion	B. Strength	
	C Weight	D. Absorption	
242)	A cellulosic fiber usually made from wood pulp _____		C
	A Nylon	B. Cotton	
	C Rayon	D. Orlon	
243)	Final stage in spinning is _____.		B
	A Carding	B. Cone winding	
	C Mixing	D. Opening	
244)	Fancy and decorative yarns used in textiles are _____		B
	A Cabled	B. Novelty	
	C Spun	D. Staple	
245)	Along each edge of woven fabric, there is a _____.		B
	A Stripe	B. Selvage	
	C Color	D. Yarn	
246)	The variation of plain weave is _____		D
	A Twill	B. Sateen	
	C Satin	D. Basket	
247)	Rayon fiber manufactured through _____ spinning process.		A
	A Wet	B. Dry	
	C Melt	D. Ring	
248)	Now a days people prefer the way of shopping _____		C
	A Land	B. Shipping	
	C Online	D. None of these	
249)	The economics of clothing involve production, distribution and _____		A
	A Consumption	B. Radiation	
	C Management	D. Fashion	
250)	Linen fiber first grew by the _____ civilization		B

	A. Chinese	B. Egyptian	
	C. Victorian	D. Indians	
251)	All bleaching processes-----the strength of fiber:		B
	A. Increase	B. Decrease	
	C. No Change	D. None of these	
252)	The textile sector contributing-----to the country's exports:		B
	A. 47%	B. 67%	
	C. 87%	D. 40%	
253)	Fibers less than 1 denier per filament in length are called ----- fibers.		D
	A. Macrofibres	B. Long length fibers	
	C. Filament Fibers	D. Microfibers	
254)	While wet, wool may lose as much as ----- percent of its strength.		B
	A. 50%	B. 25%	
	C. 40%	D. 70%	
255)	----- is a Portion of garment that spreads out or widens.		A
	A. Flare	B. Bodice	
	C. Flap	D. None	
256)	-----is the transfer of construction symbols from paper pattern to fabric.		D
	A. Matching	B. Joining	
	C. Lining	D. Marking	
257)	The ability of a fabric to hang and fall into graceful shape and folds is called -----		C
	A. Strength	B. Flexibility	
	C. Drape	D. None	
258)	The desirable folds in the fabric are called-----		A
	A. Creases	B. Wrinkles	
	C. Both a & b	D. None	
259)	Cutting chart on instruction guide sheet showing the placement of pattern pieces is called-----		C
	A. Marking	B. Motif	
	C. Layout	D. None	
260)	----- means the fray in the cutting edges of the fabric.		A
	A. Ravel	B. Bias	
	C. Notch	D. Placket	

261)	The extra amount of garment looseness is called-----				B
	A.	Measurement	B.	Wearing Ease	
	C.	Proportion	D.	Dis-proportion	
262)	-----means the width of fabric beyond the seam line, not including the garment area.				B
	A.	Garment Allowance	B.	Seam Allowance	
	C.	Fabric Allowance	D.	None	
263)	The loss of color, when dyed fabric is immersed in water is called -----				B
	A.	Crocking	B.	Bleeding	
	C.	Shading	D.	Barre	
264)	----- is the weakest of natural fibers.				C
	A.	Cotton	B.	Linen	
	C.	Wool	D.	Silk	
265)	The ability of a fibre to hang easily and fall into graceful shapes indicates its -----				C
	A.	Resilience	B.	Elasticity	
	C.	Drapability	D.	Both B & C	
266)	Indigo was the first synthetic ----- dye				A
	A.	Vat	B.	Azoic	
	C.	Disperse	D.	Reactive	
267)	The process of dyeing at ----- stage is called Stock dyeing.				A
	A.	Fiber	B.	Fabric	
	C.	Yarn	D.	Filament	
268)	The ability of a color to remain unchanged is called -----				A
	A.	Color Flare	B.	After Chroming	
	C.	Colorfastness	D.	Color bleeding	
269)	In any type of weaving there are ----- fundamental operations.				D
	A.	3	B.	2	
	C.	5	D.	4	
270)	----- weave is the most durable and strong weave.				C
	A.	Basket	B.	Satin	
	C.	Twill	D.	Plain	
271)	Interlacing of two sets of yarns is called-----				B
	A.	Knitting	B.	Weaving	
	C.	Crocheting	D.	None of these	
272)	----- is a vegetable fibre.				D
	A.	Silk	B.	Wool	
	C.	Polyester	D.	Cotton	

273)	- Charles Worth was the first -----, who designed dresses for French royal family.		A
	A. Fashion designer	B. Textile designer	
	C. Entrepreneur	D. None	
274)	----- is an inexpensive method for imparting luster to low-priced cottons.		B
	A. Calendaring	B. Schreinerizing	
	C. Glazing	D. None of these	
275)	Sewing one or more pieces of fabric to the top of a large piece of fabric is called -----		A
	A. Applique	B. Patchwork	
	C. Felting	D. Quilting	
276)	All the decisions that go into the selling of a product called-----		C
	A. Market Research	B. Marketing	
	C. Merchandising	D. All of these	
277)	The raised surface on a fabric is called-----		A
	A. Pile	B. Texture	
	C. Pill	D. None of these	
278)	The outline or silhouette of an object is called-----		A
	A. Shape	B. Space	
	C. Proportion	D. Rhythm	
279)	In the weaving operations, inserting filling yarns through the shed is called-----		B
	A. Shedding	B. Picking	
	C. Beating up	D. Taking up	
280)	The decorative art of tying knots is called -----		A
	A. Macrame´	B. Crocheting	
	C. Braiding	D. Embroidery	
281)	Mercerizing process increases the strength of cotton as much as -----		B
	A. 40%	B. 20%	
	C. 10%	D. 50%	
282)	A garment labeled as “-----” will provide protection from moderate rain for many hours.		A
	A. Rain resistant	B. Water repellent	
	C. Water resistant	D. None	
283)	A garment labeled as “Rain resistant” will provide protection from moderate rain for -----		B
	A. Many hours	B. Few hours	
	C. fifteen minutes	D. one day	
284)	----- is an ironing process that adds sheen to the fabric.		C
	A. Glazing	B. Weighting	

	C. Calendaring	D. Embossing	
285)	A public promotion of some product or service is called -----		C
	A. Marketing	B. Merchandising	
	C. Advertisement	D. All of above	
286)	The approach a company uses to identify its customer's needs and the company's ability to satisfy those needs is called-----		C
	A. Marketing Mix	B. Marketing Concept	
	C. Marketing Strategy	D. Marketing Environment	
287)	Which of the following is a social value?		B
	A. Power	B. Love	
	C. Unity	D. Truth	
288)	The companies that provide raw materials for Fashion Pipeline are called -----		B
	A. Finish Product Supplier	B. Component Supplier	
	C. Retail Distributor	D. None of These	
289)	Any style that we have grown tired of looking at is called -----		D
	A. Tradition	B. Classic	
	C. Fad	D. Old-fashioned	
290)	The less expensive copies of designer's garments are called-----		A
	A. Knock-off	B. Seconds	
	C. B-Grade	D. None of these	
291)	Darkness of a color is known as		A
	A. Shade	B. Tint	
	C. Intensity	D. Brightness	
292)	A substance used to dissolve another substance is called -----		C
	A. Solution	B. Solute	
	C. Solute	D. Solvent	
293)	Loose fabric is also known as -----		A
	A. Cloth	B. Yarn	
	C. Fibre	D. String	
294)	Dye is added to the chemical solution before it is forced into manufactured fibres, called-----		A
	A. Solution Dyeing	B. Top dyeing	
	C. Yarn dyeing	D. Stock Dyeing	
295)	The term used for items worn on the body is called-----		A
	A. Clothes	B. Wearing	
	C. Garments	D. Dresses	
296)	When two or more yarns are twisted together they are designated as ----- yarn.		C
	A. Doubled	B. Novelty	
	C. Ply	D. Cabled	

297)	----- means that the store owner will put the items on sale in the store.		A
	A. Consignment	B. Shipment	
	C. Promotion	D. Marketing	
298)	The fabric come out from the loom is known as		C
	A. White goods	B. Black goods	
	C. Grey goods	D. None	
299)	Fabric as it comes from the loom before it is finished is called -----		B
	A. Bleached	B. Grey goods	
	C. Mercerised	D. None	
300)	Fashion industry has always been very_____ because of large companies competing.		C
	A. Decline	B. Powerful	
	C. Competitive	D. Strong	
301)	How a fabric handles and feels-----		B
	A. Elasticity	B. Texture	
	C. Crimp	D. Stretch	
302)	Dyes are the compounds that ----- textile		C
	A. Bleach	B. shrink	
	C. Color	D. None	
303)	Jute is a ----- fibre.		A
	A. Plant	B. Animal	
	C. Synthetic	D. Man made	
304)	Crafts that are created by using your hands are called-----		A
	A. Handicrafts	B. Design	
	C. Hand works	D. Drawings	
305)	The ability of a fibre to stretch and return to shape is called-----		C
	A. Resiliency	B. Shrinkage	
	C. Elasticity	D. None	
306)	Calendaring is an ironing process that adds----- to the fabric.		C
	A. Texture	B. Weight	
	C. Sheen	D. None	
307)	Component suppliers provide ----- materials for Fashion Pipeline.		B
	A. Finished Material	B. Raw Material	
	C. All Material	D. None	
308)	Different fibers combined in to one yarns -----		C
	A. Bonded	B. Filling	
	C. Blends	D. Weaving	
309)	The ability of a fabric to withstand tension or pulling is called		D
	A. Shape Retention	B. Abrasion	
	C. Resiliency	D. Tensile Strength	
310)	When heat and moisture are applied to wool, the scales spread and soften slightly.		B
	A. Compression	B. Felting	
	C. Calendaring	D. None	

311)	Triangular-shaped folds of fabric stitched to control fullness are called -----		C
	A. Gathers	B. Pleats	
	C. Darts	D. Hems	
312)	In a knit, the widthwise rows of stitches are called-----		A
	A. Courses	B. Wales	
	C. Warps	D. None	
313)	----- is a whitening treatment.		B
	A. Mercerising	B. Bleaching	
	C. Calendaring	D. None	
314)	----- is a finishing treatment.		D
	A. Dyeing	B. Printing	
	C. Cleaning	D. Sizing	
315)	.The designer of -----show a new collection twice a year.		B
	A. Pret A porter	B. Haute Couture	
	C. Both a & b	D. None	
316)	The combination of a primary color with a secondary color is called----- color.		D
	A. Complementary	B. Neutral	
	C. Triad	D. Intermediate	
317)	Anything that wear, cover and adorns the body is called		C
	A. Textile	B. Designing	
	C. Clothing	D. Dressing	
318)	A fashion that is very popular for a short time is called -----		C
	A. Classic	B. Style	
	C. Fad	D. Tradition	
319)	The direction of threads in a ----- fabric is known as Grain.		D
	A. Printed	B. Dyed	
	C. Crocheted	D. Woven	
320)	-----of yarn means twisting.		C
	A. Weaving	B. Glazing	
	C. Spinning	D. Printing	
321)	Artificial silk is-----		A
	A. Rayon	B. Acetate	
	C. Cotton	D. Wool	
322)	The first fashion designer was-----		C
	A. Robertson	B. Shakespeare	
	C. Charles Frederick Worth	D. Ellie Saab	
323)	Linen is obtained from		A
	A. Flax	B. Cotton	
	C. Jute	D. None	
324)	The process used to increase the luster of cotton is called -----		B
	A. Bleaching	B. Mercerization	

	C. Nylonizing	D. Napping	
325)	Surface ornamentation of fabric is called		B
	A. Fashion Designing	B. Textile Designing	
	C. Dyeing	D. None	
326)	A tall slender plant that is used to make linen fabric is called-----		A
	A. Flax	B. Cotton	
	C. Silk	D. Wool	
327)	An instrument used to weave the crosswise threads on a loom is called-----		B
	A. Cloth beam	B. Shuttle	
	C. Harness	D. Heddles	
328)	-----shaped folds of fabric stitched to control fullness are called darts.		B
	A. Rectangular	B. Triangular	
	C. Square	D. Circle	
329)	The process of converting fibers directly into fabric is		C
	A. Weaving	B. Spinning	
	C. Felting	D. Knitting	
330)	----- is the group of individuals who live together in a particular area		C
	A. Heritage	B. Culture	
	C. Society	D. None	
331)	----- is the formation of bunches or balls of tangled fibres on the surface of fabric.		A
	A. Pilling	B. Abrasion	
	C. Pile	D. None	
332)	Red, yellow and blue are ----- colors		C
	A. Neutral	B. Cool	
	C. Primary	D. Secondary	
333)	Neutral colors are-----		A
	A. Black & White	B. Red & Green	
	C. Yellow & Pink	D. None	
334)	Physical count of merchandise is -----		C
	A. Sheet	B. Frame	
	C. Inventory	D. Versatile	
335)	Thread count of woven fabric is ----- per inch of woven fabric is known as		A
	A. Threads per square inch	B. Fibres per square inch	
	C. Fabric per square inch	D. None	
336)	The microscopic structure of _____ fiber looks like a bamboo pole		A
	A. Flax	B. Cotton	
	C. Silk	D. Wool	
337)	----- of woven fabric is called selvage.		B
	A. Center	B. Self edge	

	C. Right edge	D. Left edge	
338)	Cotton is a _____ fiber.		A
	A. Artificial	B. Plant	
	C. Animal	D. The plumber and the painter work on consecutive days.	
339)	In ----- warp knits are made with several yarns.		D
	A. Printing	B. Knitting	
	C. Weaving	D. Dyeing	
340)	Application of heat and ----- on wool, to soften the scales is called felting.		C
	A. Pressure	B. Temperature	
	C. Moisture	D. None	
341)	The decorative art of ----- is called macramé.		A
	A. Tying knots	B. weaving	
	C. Crocheting	D. None	
342)	The process of removing the starch from the fabric is called -----		C
	A. Bleaching	B. Mercerizing	
	C. Desizing	D. none	
343)	Inner hollow hole of cotton fiber is known as		C
	A. Serine	B. Lint	
	C. Lumen	D. Pectin	
344)	Metallic fibers are only used for		A
	A. Strength	B. Apparel	
	C. Decoration	D. None of these	
345)	Exclusive or specialized designed dresses are		C
	A. Pret a porter	B. Bridal couture	
	C. Haute couture	D. None	
346)	Beetling is a finish applied to linen fabrics, in which fabric is beaten with _____ hammer.		B
	A. Iron	B. wooden	
	C. Copper	D. steel	
347)	----- finish is used to keep the fabric flat and smooth.		A
	A. Wrinkle resistant	B. Shape Retentive	
	C. Water repellent	D. Flame retardent	
348)	Finishes are classified according to their degree of _____		C
	A. Temporary	B. Semi durable	
	C. Permanence	D. none	
349)	All cotton fabrics are singed except those that are _____		B
	A. Bleached	B. Napped	
	C. Shrinked	D. Dyed	
350)	The success or failure of the fashion industry depends on _____ purchases of its products.		C
	A. Retailers	B. Sellers	

	C. Consumers	D. None	
351)	The area inside the shape is called -----		B
	A. Color	B. Space	
	C. Texture	D. None of these	
352)	The ability of fabric to draw moisture away from your body is-----:		B
	A. Wicking	B. Absorbency	
	C. Resiliency	D. none	
353)	When twist is increased in the spun yarn, its strength-----:		D
	A. Increases	B. Decreases	
	C. Does not change	D. First increases then decreases	
354)	Filament yarns are-----:		B
	A. Short length	B. Long length	
	C. Medium length	D. None	
355)	Sunlight is the principle bleaching aid for fine-----:		C
	A. Cotton	B. Linen	
	C. Polyester	D. Silk	
356)	Indigo was the first----- vat dye:		B
	A. Natural	B. Synthetic	
	C. Both A & B	D. None	
357)	Denier is the term applied to the ----- of yarn.		C
	A. Resiliency	B. Elasticity	
	C. Strength	D. None	
358)	----- processes are undertaken by highly specialized companies called converters.		C
	A. Dyeing	B. Printing	
	C. Finishing	D. None	
359)	A _____ is a device, sign or name that is used to identify the product.		A
	A. Brand	B. Price	
	C. Botique	D. Color	
360)	Caustic soda mercerization of cotton is carried out for improvement of		A
	A. Strength & Luster	B. Whiteness	
	C. Wetting	D. Absorption	
361)	Warp faced satin is ___ than the weft faced sateen.		D
	A. Lustrous	B. Rough	
	C. Weaker	D. Stronger	

362)	Water jet looms are capable of inserting _____.				A
	A.	700 picks per minute	B.	75 picks per minute	
	C.	180 picks per minute	D.	45 picks per minute	
363)	Which of the following is the odd one out with regards to enhancing whiteness in textile material?				D
	A.	Bleaching	B.	Optical Brightener	
	C.	Bluing agent	D.	Alkali	
364)	Why azoic dyes are also called ice colours?				B
	A.	As they develop cool colours of blue and green	B.	Ice is used to maintain the temperature as low as 0-5 Deg Centigrade	
	C.	They were first discovered by Perkin in the polar regions.	D.	The dye particles resemble ice crystals	
365)	_____ is a style that is popular in the present or a set of trends that has been accepted by a wide audience.				C
	A.	Style	B.	Fad	
	C.	Fashion	D.	Classic	
366)	In which stage of the fashion cycle do consumers reject a style and start looking out for something new				D
	A.	Decline	B.	Introduction	
	C.	Peak	D.	Rejection	
367)	The traditional process of fashion adoption is also called as				A
	A.	Trickle Down	B.	Trickle Up	
	C.	Trickle Across	D.	Mass Dissemination	
368)	_____ create fashion				D
	A.	Fashion role models	B.	Fashion followers	
	C.	Fashion Victims	D.	Fashion Innovators	
369)	Hoodies come under which wear				B
	A.	Party wear	B.	Casual wear	
	C.	Swim wear	D.	Formal wear	
370)	Which is not a type of marketing concept?				D
	A.	The production concept	B.	The selling concept	
	C.	The social marketing concept	D.	The supplier concept	
371)	This tool is used to temporarily hold two or more pieces of fabric together.				B
	A.	Chalk	B.	Pins	
	C.	Bobbins	D.	Needles	
372)	This is a guide containing steps to make a garment.				D
	A.	Thimble	B.	Needle threader	
	C.	Sewing gauge	D.	Pattern	

373)	This tool protects your fingers when you sew by hand.		A
	A. Thimble	B. Sewing gauge	
	C. Thread	D. Rotary cutter	
374)	Strength of the cotton increases with		B
	A. Decrease in moisture content	B. Decrease in moisture content	
	C. Increase in temperature	D. Decrease in relative humidity	
375)	----- is the secondary property of textile fibers.		B
	A. Strength	B. Fineness	
	C. Weight	D. Length	
376)	The process of supplying necessary moisture to textile is		C
	A. Weighting	B. Scouring	
	C. Conditioning	D. Tinting	
377)	The ratio of actual vapor pressure to the maximum vapor pressure, expressed as a percentage is called-		C
	A. Absolute humidity	B. Moisture Regain	
	C. Relative Humidity	D. Moisture Content	
378)	----- is the natural mineral fiber.		A
	A. Asbestos	B. Glass	
	C. Nylon 6	D. Aramid	
379)	Singeing removes ----- fibers		C
	A. Protein	B. Vegetable	
	C. Protruding	D. Entangled yarns	
380)	----- has excellent elastic recovery.		C
	A. Cotton	B. Polyester	
	C. Nylon	D. Viscose	
381)	----- has excellent crease resistance.		B
	A. Cotton	B. Polyester	
	C. Nylon	D. Viscose	
382)	The hollow space in cotton is known as -----		A
	A. Lumen	B. Medulla	
	C. Pores	D. Stomas	
383)	The protein present in wool is -----		B
	A. Elastin	B. Keratin	
	C. Fibronectin	D. Kevlar	
384)	The species that yield mulberry silk is -----		B

	A. Philosamia ricinis	B. Bombyx mori	
	C. Antheraea paphis	D. Anthraea assamia	
385)	The substance removed during degumming is -----		A
	A. Sericin	B. Fibroin	
	C. Natural coloring matters	D. Wool wax	
386)	----- dyes are readily soluble in water.		B
	A. Naphthol	B. Reactive	
	C. Disperse	D. Sulphur	
387)	Mercerization of cotton is carried out for-----		A
	A. Strength & Luster	B. Whiteness	
	C. Wetting	D. None	
388)	The only natural fiber that may be a filament is -----		B
	A. Cotton	B. Silk	
	C. Polyester	D. Linen	
389)	Rayon is made of -----		D
	A. Coal	B. Oxygen	
	C. Flax	D. Cellulose	
390)	Scouring of cotton is carried out under		A
	A. Alkaline conditions	B. Acidic conditions	
	C. Neutral conditions	D. None	
391)	When twist is increased in a spun yarn, its strength		D
	A. increases	B. Decreases	
	C. Does not change	D. First increases then decreases	
392)	The most important ingredient of a scouring composition is		B
	A. Wetting agent	B. Alkali	
	C. Emulsifying agent	D. Sodium silicate	
393)	Mercerization is carried out with NaOH of		B
	A. 10 –15% Conc.	B. 18 –25% Conc.	
	C. 5 –10% Conc.	D. 25-35% Conc.	
394)	An optical brightener is		B
	A. A synthetic bluing agent	B. A colorless dye	
	C. A fluorescent compound	D. An optical whitener	
395)	The most productive method for textile printing is		A
	A. Rotary screen printing	B. Automatic Flat-bed screen printing	
	C. G Block printing	D. None	
396)	Spun yarns are-----		C

	A. Smooth	B. Lustrous	
	C. Dull	D. Cool	
397)	Filament yarns are-----		A
	A. Smooth	B. Dull	
	C. Soft	D. Short	
398)	Novelty yarns are usually-----		C
	A. Boucle Yarns	B. Textured Yarns	
	C. Ply yarns	D. Card yarns	
399)	Spinning of yarn means-----		B
	A. Denier	B. Twisting	
	C. Tex	D. Pulling	
400)	----- weave produces lustrous surface.		B
	A. Twill	B. Satin	
	C. Jacquard	D. Pile	
401)	----- fiber is used to create linen.		B
	A. Cotton	B. Flax	
	C. Wool	D. Silk	
402)	----- refers to the amount of roominess in a garment.		C
	A. Grain line	B. Dart	
	C. Ease	D. Tuck	
403)	----- is the process of transforming designs to its constituent flat pattern pieces and then drafting them out.		A
	A. Pattern making	B. Draping	
	C. Template	D. Blocks	
404)	What should be minimum length of fibers for making of yarn from fiber?		B
	A. One inch	B. Half inch	
	C. One centimeter	D. Half centimeter	
405)	How many types the fibers have been classified based on the length of the fiber staples?		B
	A. Two Types	B. Three Type	
	C. Four Types	D. Five Types	
406)	Which one is the most important quality of textile fiber?		A
	A. Fineness	B. Moisture Content Value	
	C. Length	D. Cohesiveness power	
407)	Which one is the protein fiber?		D
	A. Cotton	B. Jute	
	C. Rayon	D. Silk	
408)	What is the Moisture regain value of cotton fiber?		C
	A. 7%	B. 8%	
	C. 8.5%	D. 9%	
409)	As the length of ----- fiber increases, its fineness also increases.		D
	A. Silk	B. Jute	
	C. Wool	D. Cotton	

410)	The cross sectional shape of ----- fiber looks triangular?		B
	A. Jute	B. Silk	
	C. Wool	D. Nylon	
411)	-----fiber melts in excessive heat.		B
	A. Silk	B. Polyester	
	C. Jute	D. Cotton	
412)	Which is the best cotton fiber?		B
	A. Egyptian	B. Seguisland	
	C. Indian	D. American	
413)	What type of smell is felt during burning of cotton fiber?		A
	A. Paper burning	B. Feather burning	
	C. Hair burning	D. No Smell	
414)	----- fiber is damaged by acid.		D
	A. Polyester	B. Acrylic	
	C. Wool	D. Cotton	
415)	Which fiber is the alternative to wool?		D
	A. Cotton	B. Polyester	
	C. Nylon	D. Acrylic	
416)	Which elements are used in making viscose rayon fiber?		D
	A. Oil and water	B. Coal and air	
	C. Oil and coal	D. Wood and bamboo	
417)	What is meant by yarn count?		D
	A. Counting of yarn	B. Strength of yarn	
	C. Density of yarn	D. Thickness of yarn	
418)	The steaming of cotton yarn is done for-----		C
	A. increasing the strength of yarn	B. increasing the weight of yarn	
	C. setting of twist of yarns	D. increasing the glaze of the yarn	
419)	Combed yarns are better than carded yarns because-----		B
	A. All say it is good	B. Quality	
	C. Price is higher	D. Price is lower	
420)	Why are the ends/inch kept greater than the picks/inch in fabrics?		A
	A. The cost is lower	B. The fabrics look good	
	C. As it is mandatory	D. Fabrics become more stronger	
421)	Minimum how many frames are required for producing plain fabrics?		A
	A. 2	B. 3	
	C. 4	D. 5	
422)	Primary motion of a weaving machine is -----		A
	A. Shedding, picking and beat-up	B. Shedding and picking	

	C. Picking and beat-up	D. Let-off and take-up	
423)	Why is starch used in warp yarn?		B
	A. To increase the luster of the yarn	B. To increase the strength of yarn	
	C. For smoothing the yarn	D. For increasing the weight of the warp yarn	
424)	Why are the picks/inch kept smaller than the ends/inch in fabrics?		A
	A. Cost comes lower	B. Cost comes higher	
	C. Fabrics look good	D. The quality of fabric increases	
425)	----- is the secondary motion of a weaving machine.		D
	A. Shedding	B. Picking	
	C. Warp protector mechanism	D. Let-off motion	
426)	----- is not a weaving fault.		D
	A. Shuttle mark	B. Reed mark	
	C. Running stripe	D. Oil spot	
427)	----- type of fabric is produced by jacquard weaving machine.		D
	A. Plain	B. Twill	
	C. Zig zag	D. Fabric with big designs.	
428)	GSM of a fabric means -----		C
	A. The construction of fabric	B. The strength of fabric	
	C. The weight of fabric	D. Thickness of fabric	
429)	-----dye is used for dyeing of polyester fabrics.		D
	A. Direct dye	B. Vat dye	
	C. Reactive dye	D. Disperse dye	
430)	-----dye is not used for dyeing of Cotton fabrics.		D
	A. Reactive	B. Sulfur	
	C. Vat	D. Disperse	
431)	-----dye allows better colorfastness to cotton fabrics.		C
	A. Direct	B. Reactive	
	C. Vat	D. Sulfur	
432)	Why is scouring done for cotton fabrics?		D
	A. For removing starch	B. For setting dimension	
	C. For increasing strengths	D. For removing garbage from cotton fibers	
433)	Generally, which type of printing is not used in fabric printing?		D
	A. Block print	B. Batik print	
	C. Roller print	D. Transfer print	
434)	----- dye gives the lowest cost for dyeing.		A
	A. Direct Dye	B. Reactive Dye	
	C. Vat Dye	D. Acid Dye	
435)	Stentering machine is used to -----		A
	A. Drying of fabric and setting of dimension	B. To print fabric	
	C. To clean fabric	D. To control fabric shrinkage	

436)	----- agent is used for bleaching of fabrics.		C
	A. De-singeing material	B. Acid	
	C. Hydrogen peroxide	D. Potassium permanganate	
437)	Pilling occur in fabric-----		C
	A. If fabric is dirty	B. If fabric is much used	
	C. Much hairy fiber in fabric	D. If fabric is less used	
438)	Singeing done in fabrics for -----		C
	A. Cleaning of fabrics	B. Thinning of fabrics	
	C. Removing hairy fibers from fabrics	D. Setting of dimension in fabrics	
439)	-----test is not required for testing of the fiber.		C
	A. Strength test	B. Length test	
	C. Crease Recovery test	D. Humidity Test	
440)	Staple length of fibers means -----		D
	A. Average length	B. Maximum length	
	C. Minimum length	D. Modal length	
441)	What happens in pre-treatment?		B
	A. Fabric weight increases	B. Fabric weight decreases	
	C. Fabric weight remains unchanged	D. Fabric length increases	
442)	Drape test of fabric is done for-----		C
	A. For examining weight of fabrics	B. For examining thickness of fabrics	
	C. For examining hanging behavior of fabrics	D. For examining strength of fabrics	
443)	Which one of the below tests is not done for testing of yarn?		B
	A. Strength	B. Pilling	
	C. Count	D. Hairiness	
444)	Micronaire means-----		C
	A. Fineness of yarn	B. Fineness of fabric	
	C. Fineness of fiber	D. Construction of fabric	
445)	Cross-sectional shape of Viscose Rayon is -----		C
	A. Round	B. Rectangular	
	C. Star shape	D. Ribbon shape	
446)	The length of a silk fiber is -----		A
	A. 400 to 700 meter	B. 400 to 500 meter	
	C. 500 to 600 meter	D. 500 to 700 meter	
447)	Why is Doubling done in yarn manufacturing?		B
	A. For elongating the material	B. For decreasing the irregularities of material	
	C. For decreasing the slub problem	D. For controlling the hairiness of yarn	
448)	What has been meant by Marker in garments industry?		C
	A. One kind of pen	B. One kind of label	
	C. The paper for drawing the pictures of patterns	D. Colored sticker for marking garments	

449)	What has been meant by Seam Pucker?		B
	A. The holes in seams	B. Creasing of fabrics along the seams	
	C. Types of seam	D. Length of seam	
450)	What is meant by Grading in garments industry?		C
	A. To classify the garments based on quality	B. To classify the garments based on sizes	
	C. To make patterns of various sizes	D. To make patterns of various designs	
451)	What is meant by Fusing in garments industry?		C
	A. Paper interlining	B. Sewn interlining	
	C. Joining of interlining through heat and pressure	D. None	
452)	Crease Mark happen in fabric during		C
	A. Using of garments	B. Ironing	
	C. Dyeing	D. Cleaning of garment	
453)	With an increase of moisture content, the strength of a Nylon filament -----		B
	A. Increases	B. Decreases	
	C. First increases then decreases	D. First decreases then increases	
454)	Modifications in clothing reflect		D
	A. grace and beauty	B. ideas of modesty	
	C. ideas of shame	D. change in societies	
455)	Colour of the cap of Liberty worn by French revolutionaries was		A
	A. Red	B. Green	
	C. White	D. Yellow	
456)	During medieval times Bloomers were-----		B
	A. Knickers	B. Trousers	
	C. Short skirts	D. Tunics	
457)	Which among the following Indian population were the first to adopt western styles?		A
	A. Men	B. Women	
	C. Children	D. Bengalis	
458)	A primary property of a textile fiber which refers to adequate strength is -----		D
	A. cohesiveness	B. Flexibility	
	C. Density	D. Tenacity	
459)	Find the odd one out?		D
	A. Cotton	B. Jute	
	C. Linen	D. Silk	
460)	Fibers that are measured in centimeters or inch are?		A
	A. Staple fibers	B. Filament fibers	

	C. Short fibres	D. Long fibres	
461)	Tenacity is the term usually applied to the strength of?		A
	A. Fiber	B. Yarn	
	C. Fabric	D. Cotton	
462)	Denier is the term applied to the strength of?		B
	A. Fiber	B. Yarn	
	C. Fabric	D. Cotton	
463)	----- is the property of bending without breaking.		B
	A. Bending strength	B. Flexibility	
	C. Spinning quality	D. Tenacity	
464)	Cohesiveness is also termed as-----		A
	A. Spinning quality	B. Uniformity	
	C. Flexibility	D. Tenacity	
465)	Density is expressed as -----		B
	A. mass per unit volume	B. relative mass per unit volume	
	C. none of the above	D. Both a and b	
466)	The primary property essential for a fiber is-----		C
	A. Luster	B. density	
	C. length to width ratio	D. resiliency	
467)	The ability of a fiber to return to shape is -----		C
	A. Elastic recovery	B. Elongation	
	C. Resiliency	D. Spinning quality	
468)	When the fibre molecules are arranged in random then it is -----		D
	A. high orientation	B. Low orientation	
	C. Crystalline	D. Amorphous	
469)	----- is the French word for a small shop with unusual clothing.		B
	A. Brand	B. Boutique	
	C. Prêt a porter	D. none	
470)	A fashion that lasts for longer time is -----		C
	A. Fad	B. Trend	
	C. Classic	D. Interrupted fashion	
471)	-----are often used at the neck of a dress, or at the waist as a belt, serve as a fastener.		A
	A. bows	B. button loops	
	C. draw string	D. frog fastening	
472)	----- is the information given to the public regarding, product, policies, personnel, activities or services.		A

	A. Publicity	B. Editor	
	C. Report	D. Hangtag	
473)	The price paid by the retailer to the manufacturer for a garment is known as -----		A
	A. Cost price	B. Market price	
	C. Selling price	D. Discount price	
474)	An attractive feature used in design is -----		A
	A. fringing	B. Darts	
	C. Pleat	D. Vent	
475)	-----this means made-to-measure.		C
	A. prêt-a-porter	B. Ready to wear	
	C. Bespoke	D. Fitting	
476)	-----type or garment is usually worn, while riding a horse.		D
	A. blazer	B. fitted pant	
	C. bell bottom pant	D. breeches	
477)	----- is used to remove fullness from certain parts or the garment.		C
	A. Gather	B. Pleat	
	C. Dart	D. Tuck	
478)	LEVI'S brand is the example of-----		C
	A. swim wear	B. Bridal	
	C. Jeans	D. Children	
479)	Cotton is affected by-----		B
	A. Alkalies	B. Strong acids	
	C. Cold dilute acids	D. All above	
480)	----- is the "King of fibres".		A
	A. Cotton	B. Jute	
	C. Silk	D. Nylon	
481)	Linen is the other name given to-----		B
	A. Cotton	B. Flax	
	C. Ramie	D. Kapok	
482)	The short fibres are termed as-----		B
	A. Line	B. Tow	
	C. Filament	D. Lint	
483)	Hacking is the term given to-----operation.		C
	A. Carding	B. Scutching	
	C. Combing	D. Pulling	

484)	----- fibre which is mainly used for padding and stuffing particularly upholstery.		B
	A. Cotton	B. Kapok	
	C. Hemp	D. Urena	
485)	The finest quality wool is obtained from -----		B
	A. Delaine	B. merino	
	C. Rambouillet	D. lincoln	
486)	The fibre obtained from Angora goat is-----		B
	A. Alpaca	B. Mohair	
	C. Cashmere	D. Angora	
487)	The gummy substance which coats the silk fibre is -----		C
	A. pectin	B. glutin	
	C. Sericin	D. None	
488)	In silk, the process to where twist is inserted is termed as-----		B
	A. Reeling	B. throwing	
	C. Spinning	D. Degumming	
489)	The resiliency of silk is-----		C
	A. Very good	B. Good	
	C. Moderate	D. Poor	
490)	The bleach which tends to destroy silk is-----		A
	A. Chlorine	B. Hydrogen per oxide	
	C. All of above	D. None	
491)	The French term for ready-to-wear is-----		B
	A. Boutique	B. Prêt-a-porter	
	C. Couturier	D. haute couture	
492)	Couture clothing literally means -----in French.		D
	A. Designer clothing	B. Private labels	
	C. Mass production	D. Fine sewing	
493)	--- is the inter face between an organization and its customers.		B
	A. Customer's satisfaction	B. Marketing	
	C. Fashion forecast	D. Product assortment	
494)	Cutting V-shaped sections from the seam allowance is called -----		B
	A. Grading	B. Notching	
	C. Hemming	D. None	
495)	Making straight cuts into the seam allowance is called-----		A
	A. Clipping	B. Grading	
	C. Notching	D. Hemming	
496)	-----means the Armhole; opening for a sleeve.		C
	A. Hem	B. Gather	

	C. Armscye	D. None	
497)	Stitches made by hand or machine to hold fabric pieces together temporarily is called-----		C
	A. Bias	B. Clipping	
	C. Baste	D. Sewing	
498)	Two distinct fabrics glued together as one called-----		D
	A. Canvas	B. Hair Canvas	
	C. Heavy Fabric	D. Bonded fabric	
499)	Inter looped stitch in also known as-----		A
	A. Chain Stitch	B. Lock stitch	
	C. Over Lock stitch	D. French seam	
500)	The Portion of garment above the waist is called-----		B
	A. Skirt	B. Bodice	
	C. Sleeve	D. Collar	
501	Staple fibers are measured in _____		B
)	A. Yards	B. Inches	
	C. Kilograms	D. None of these	
502)	Cotton can also be _____ to give the fiber added strength and luster		C
	A. Finished	B. Bleached	
	C. Mercerized	D. Calendered	
503)	_____ is an universal bleaching agent		B
	A. Bleaching powder	B. Hydrogen peroxide	
	C. Copper Sulphate	D. Hydrogen Chloride	
504)	Acid dyes are mainly applied on		B
	A. Cotton	B. Wool	
	C. Linen	D. Jute	
505)	Fabric is treated with heat and pressure to add luster		A
	A. Lustering	B. Felting	
	C. Beetling	D. Glazing	
506)	The ability of fiber to stretch and return to shape is		A
	A. Elasticity	B. Crimp	
	C. Stretch	D. Pliability	
507)	_____ is one of the primary motions of the loom		C
	A. Take up	B. Let-off	
	C. Shedding	D. Denting	
508)	The ability of fabric to absorb moisture from body is		B
	A. Wicking	B. Absorbency	
	C. Resiliency	D. None of these	
509)	Squeegee is used in _____ printing		A
	A. Screen	B. Roller	
	C. Batik	D. Stencil	
510)	The designer of Haute Couture show a new collection _____ a year		B
	A. Once	B. Twice	

	C. Thrice	D. Both A&B	
511)	_____ is used to stiff the fabric		
	A. Cleaning	B. Sizing	B
	C. Dyeing	D. Printing	
512)	_____ is a pre-treatment for printing of cotton		
	A. Scouring	B. Fixing	A
	C. Calendering	D. Sanforizing	
513)	Draw frame is a _____ machinery		
	A. Weaving	B. Padding	C
	C. Spinning	D. Knitting	
514)	The process of removal of starch from the fabric is		
	A. Sizing	B. Desizing	B
	C. Singeing	D. Carbonizing	
515)	Yarns are marketed (bought and sold) by _____		
	A. Weight	B. Diameter	A
	C. Thickness	D. Softness	
516)	Color fastness means that the color in the fabric is _____		
	A. Fixed	B. Permanent	B
	C. Fast	D. Less	
517)	Clothing is a collective term for _____, items worn on the body.		
	A. Clothes	B. Wearing	C
	C. Garments	D. Dresses	
518)	Texturizing is the processes that introduce		
	A. Coils	B. Crimps	D
	C. Zigzag shaping	D. All of above	
519)	The Z twist is also called _____		
	A. Left twist	B. S twist	C
	C. Right twist	D. None of these	
520)	The botanical name of cotton plant is		
	A. Oriza Setiva	B. Maymosopudica	D
	C. Asephetoda	D. Gossypium	
521)	Indigo belongs to _____ class of dyes		
	A. Sulphur	B. Basic	C
	C. Vat	D. Reactive	
522)	Who makes an addition to the word embellish		
	A. Jeff seid	B. Robert Hook	C
	C. Collins Thesaurus	D. Thomas Edison	
523)	Profilm method is one of the method used to develop _____ for printing		
	A. Blocks	B. Screens	B
	C. Fabric	D. Pigments	
524)	Lacemaking was a _____ art		
	A. Creative	B. Domestic	B
	C. Industrial	D. Decorative	

525)	Rayon is made of			
	A. Cellulose	B. Oxygen		A
	C. Flax	D. Coal		
526)	Balochi embroidery alone has _____ different basic designs			
	A. 119	B. 118		B
	C. 117	D. 116		
527)	Crewel embroidery is done with loosely twisted _____ yarn			
	A. Wool	B. Cotton		A
	C. Silk	D. Nylon		
528)	Mercerization of cotton is carried out for improvement of			
	A. Strength and luster	B. Whiteness		A
	C. Wetting	D. Stretching		
529)	A synonym of trouser			
	A. Skirt	B. Pant		B
	C. Shirt	D. Gloves		
530)	_____ are hard to handle as you cut and stitch			
	A. Loosely woven fabrics	B. Sheer fabrics		C
	C. Slippery fabrics	D. Piles fabrics		
531)	The process of making yarn from fiber is called			
	A. Knitting	B. Yarning		D
	C. Weaving	D. Spinning		
532)	Hoodies come under which wear			
	A. Party wear	B. Casual wear		B
	C. Swim wear	D. Formal wear		
533)	The method of looping yarns together is called			
	A. Knitting	B. Weaving		A
	C. Quilting	D. Stretching		
534)	The yarns that runs crosswise in a woven fabric is			
	A. Warp yarns	B. Weft yarns		B
	C. Fly yarns	D. Spun yarns		
535)	The de sizing process mainly removes			
	A. Wax and tallow	B. Dirt and color		C
	C. Starch	D. Natural impurities		
536)	Removal of free fiber ends from fabric by burning method is _____			
	A. Singeing	B. Calendering		A
	C. Embossing	D. Mercerizing		
537)	Anti-shrink finish is given by			
	A. Embossing	B. Winch		C
	C. Sanforizing	D. Drapping		
538)	_____ is known as artificial silk			
	A. Rayon	B. Acrylic		A
	C. Acetate	D. Nylon		
539)	Mercerization of cotton fibers results in			
	A. Improved strength	B. Increase affinity		A

	C. Increased bending rigidity	D. Improved luster	
540)	_____ is the dress fitted through the bodice, waist, and hips, and flaring out from the knees		B
	A. Empire	B. Mermaid	
	C. Ball gown	D. A-Line	
541)	The size categories determined by height and body proportions		B
	A. Measurements	B. Figure type	
	C. Pattern size	D. Selecting fabric	
542)	Gum Arabic is used as a _____ in the printing paste		B
	A. Wetting agent	B. Thickener	
	C. Softner	D. Catalyst	
543)	For fabric sampling, the sample should not be taken from within _____ of the selvedge		C
	A. 30mm	B. 40mm	
	C. 50mm	D. 60mm	
544)	Calico, a generic name for _____ products		A
	A. Cotton	B. Flax	
	C. Wool	D. Polyester	
545)	The basic building block of textile is _____		A
	A. Fiber	B. Yarn	
	C. Thread	D. Cloth	
546)	The lower the number _____ the needle		A
	A. Finer	B. Heavier	
	C. Sharper	D. Stronger	
547)	A sharp needle is used for _____ fabrics		C
	A. Knitted	B. Textured	
	C. Woven	D. Non-woven	
548)	Silk, the natural form of fiber is obtained from		B
	A. Sheep	B. Cocoon	
	C. Jute plant	D. Cotton balls	
549)	Fiber used for making gunny bag is		B
	A. Wool	B. Jute	
	C. Silk	D. Cotton	
550)	The main constituent of cotton fabric is		A
	A. Cellulose	B. Fibroin	
	C. Aminoacids	D. Lignin	
551)	_____ fibers are added to fabrics for decoration		C
	A. Decorative	B. Glass	
	C. Metallic	D. Silk	
552)	Cotton is a _____ fiber		A
	A. Seed	B. Stem	
	C. Protein	D. Crimped	
553)	The most basic of the stitching crafts, is the art of using stitches to join pieces of fabric together is called		A
	A. Sewing	B. Embroidery	

	C. Applique	D. Quilting	
554)	Crosswise yarns of a woven fabric is called		C
	A. Weaving	B. Courses	
	C. Filling	D. Blending	
555)	Which type of printing uses wood blocks?		B
	A. Roller printing	B. Block printing	
	C. Resist printing	D. Discharge printing	
556)	What is the source of linen?		C
	A. Cotton	B. Silk	
	C. Flax	D. None	
557)	Which type of printing involves a wax or other substance is printed onto a fabric		B
	A. Block printing	B. Resist printing	
	C. Roller printing	D. Screen printing	
558)	The application of color to the whole body of a textile material with some degree of fastness		B
	A. Printing	B. Dyeing	
	C. Painting	D. Tie-dyeing	
559)	Transferring color to the surface of a fabric is called		A
	A. Printing	B. Dyeing	
	C. Coloring	D. Shading	
560)	Fabric passes between two heated rollers that smooth the fabric and improve the luster		A
	A. Calendaring	B. Moireing	
	C. Singeing	D. Glazing	
561)	Any special treatments that are added to fabrics is called		C
	A. Sizing	B. Calendaring	
	C. Finishing	D. Bleaching	
562)	Which fiber has a natural tendency to felt?		A
	A. Wool	B. Flax	
	C. Silk	D. Polyester	
563)	What do we need to cover our body?		B
	A. Hat	B. Clothes	
	C. Socks	D. Gloves	
564)	The term applied to men's, women's and children's wear		A
	A. Apparel	B. Fashion	
	C. Accessories	D. Brand	
565)	The high fashion, industry was established in _____		C
	A. England	B. Paris	
	C. France	D. America	
566)	_____ is more than just clothing		D
	A. Apparel	B. Garment	
	C. Clothing	D. Fashion	
567)	SDC stands for		B
	A. Sample data collection	B. Society of dyers and colorists	
	C. System decision papers	D. System of dyes and colors	
568)	_____ made color subcommittee		

	A. ISO	B. SDC	A
	C. ASTM	D. AATCC	
569)	Uneven warp or weft yarn defects occur in _____		A
	A. Spinning	B. Dyeing	
	C. Printing	D. Bleaching	
570)	Crosswise yarns of a woven fabric is called		C
	A. Weaving	B. Courses	
	C. Filling	D. Blending	
571)	The increase in length that has occurred when the fabrics breaks is called		C
	A. Breaking strength	B. Bursting strength	
	C. Breaking elongation	D. Extension	
572)	Which fabrics often will crock more easily?		C
	A. Dyed fabrics	B. Bleached fabrics	
	C. Printed fabrics	D. Colored fabrics	
573)	_____ fabrics are made by interlocking the fibers with heat and moisture or with an adhesive substance		B
	A. woven	B. Non-woven	
	C. Felted	D. Quilted	
574)	Which device is used for colorfastness to crocking?		B
	A. Fade-Ometer	B. Crockmeter	
	C. Launder-Ometer	D. Weather-Ometer	
575)	_____ lace has the design spread over the width of the fabric and repeated in its length		A
	A. All over	B. Mirror	
	C. Symmetrical	D. Boader	
576)	Ajrak is a unique form of _____ printing		A
	A. Block	B. Screen	
	C. Batik	D. Transfer	
577)	Ajraks have become a symbol of _____ culture and traditions		B
	A. Balochi	B. Sindhi	
	C. Punjab	D. Kailash	
578)	Which emperors were passionate about painting, jewelry, textile architecture, poetry etc?		B
	A. Roman	B. Mughal	
	C. Ottoman	D. Japanese	
579)	Ajraks are usually about _____ meters long		A
	A. 2.5 to 3	B. 1.5 to 3	
	C. 2.5 to 3.5	D. 2 to 3	
580)	Strands are plaited together by crisscrossing them diagonally and lengthwise		B
	A. Netting	B. Braiding	
	C. Lacing	D. Knotting	
581)	An open-mesh form of fabric construction that is held together by knots		B
	A. Lacing	B. Netting	
	C. Braiding	D. Crocheting	
582)	Colors combined with white		A
	A. Tints	B. Shades	

	C. Hue	D. Spectrum	
583)	The most expensive jamawar is woven in _____		C
	A. Punjab	B. Sindh	
	C. Kashmir	D. Baluchistan	
584)	The art of jewelry-making flourished in _____ century		C
	A. 14th	B. 15th	
	C. 16th	D. 17th	

585)	In the late 1700s, _____ were used to spread fashion news		C
	A. Newspaper	B. Magazines	
	C. Fashion babies	D. Media	
586)	_____ is the dress fitted through the bodice, waist, and hips, and flaring out from the knees		B
	A. Empire	B. Mermaid	
	C. Ball gown	D. A-line	
587)	A fashion that is made to order to fit an individual client's measurement is known as		B
	A. Pret-a-porter	B. Couture	
	C. Mass-de-couture	D. High fashion	
588)	_____ dye is called as ice colors		A
	A. Azoic	B. Vat	
	C. Sulphur	D. Acid	
589)	The staple length of cotton fiber will be in the range of _____		B
	A. 15 to 20	B. 0.4 to 2.5	
	C. 7 to 12	D. 4 to 6	
590)	Pictures are manipulated to appear as moving images is called		A
	A. Animation	B. Movies	
	C. Photographs	D. Designing	
591)	The treatment that follows printing are termed		B
	A. Successor process	B. After treatment	
	C. Discharging	D. Crimping	
592)	For what work Photoshop is used?		A
	A. Graphics	B. Animations	
	C. Programming	D. Typing	
593)	Photoshop launched by which company		A
	A. Adobe	B. Aldus	
	C. Eula	D. Microsoft	
594)	The function of doctor blade in roller printing is to		B
	A. Give pressure to the roller	B. Scrap off excess color paste from roller	
	C. Give pressure to the cloth	D. Steaming the roller	
595)	The secondary property of a textile fiber is		B
	A. Tenacity	B. Luster	
	C. Flexibility	D. Uniformity	
596)	The outline, or silhouette, of an object is called		A
	A. Shape	B. Space	
	C. Texture	D. Silhouette	

597)	What does torso mean?		
	A. Body	B. Head	A
	C. Limbs	D. All of these	
598)	Fashion illustration actually corresponds the fashion design with the help of _____		
	A. Drawings	B. Paintings	A
	C. Distributing	D. Creating	
599)	The dye molecules in the dye bath move towards the fiber is called		
	A. Adsorption	B. Absorption	B
	C. Penetration	D. Fixation	
600)	_____ is the raising and lowering of the warp yarn by means of a harness frame into two layers		
	A. Shedding	B. Beating	A
	C. Picking	D. Harness frame	
601)	An example for a natural protein fiber is		
	A. Cotton	B. Nylon	C
	C. Silk	D. Linen	
602)	Which yarns are the strongest yarns and they form the base of fabric		
	A. Warp yarns	B. Weft yarns	A
	C. Wales	D. Filling yarns	
603)	Applying wax to the surface of a fabric is a method of		
	A. Tie-dye	B. Shibori dyeing	C
	C. Resist dyeing	D. Fabric painting	
604)	The interlocking of fibers called		
	A. Knitting	B. Felting	B
	C. Weaving	D. Crocheting	
605)	Which fiber is sustainable		
	A. Nylon	B. Cotton	B
	C. Polyester	D. Acrylic	
606)	An example for a bast fiber is		
	A. Cotton	B. Linen	B
	C. Wool	D. Silk	
607)	Fibers that form the fleece of a sheep are		
	A. Wool	B. Cotton	A
	C. Leather	D. Nylon	
608)	What finish adds color to fabrics		
	A. Quilting	B. Beading	D
	C. Brushing	D. Dyeing	
609)	Needle sizes range from _____ to _____		
	A. 9 to 19	B. 8 to 16	C
	C. 9 to 18	D. 8 to 19	
610)	_____ created from fibers twisted together or laid side by side is called		
	A. Fibers	B. Yarns	B
	C. Fabric	D. Texture	
611)	The property of bending without breaking is		

	A. Bending strength	B. Flexibility	B
	C. Spinning quality	D. Tenacity	
612)	Who designs fabric weaves and prints for clothes and furnishings		C
	A. Tailor	B. Pattern maker	
	C. Textile designer	D. Stylist	
613)	The portion of the garment above the waist		A
	A. Bodice	B. Yoke	
	C. Lapel	D. Placket	
614)	The formation of small balls of fibers on the surface of fabric is called		A
	A. Pilling	B. Rubbing	
	C. Crocking	D. Napping	
615)	What is used for fashion forecasting		C
	A. Fashion shows	B. Consumer research	
	C. Sales record	D. All of these	
616)	The technique of sewing small shapes of fabric together to form larger shapes		B
	A. Quill work	B. Patch work	
	C. Applique	D. Quilting	
617)	What does dress designing involves		D
	A. Requirement of individual types	B. Selection of materials	
	C. Study of the structural lines of the human figure	D. All of these	
618)	The basic colors of red, yellow and blue		B
	A. Intermediate colors	B. Primary colors	
	C. Secondary colors	D. Complementary colors	
619)	A permanent finish is		A
	A. Mercerizing	B. Calendaring	
	C. Filling with starch	D. Embossing	
620)	A natural polyamide fiber is		D
	A. Cotton	B. Jute	
	C. Hemp	D. Wool	
621)	The highest rate of production in printing is obtained on		D
	A. Flatbed printing	B. Block printing	
	C. Digital printing	D. Rotary Screen Printing	
622)	ISO stands for		A
	A. International standard organization	B. Internal standard organization	
	C. International society organization	D. Internal system organization	
623)	Which yarn create wide variety of interesting textures		D
	A. Cable	B. Ply	
	C. Monofilament	D. Novelty	
624)	Silk, the natural form of fiber is obtained from		B
	A. Sheep	B. Cocoon	
	C. Jute plants	D. Cotton balls	
625)	The ability of the fiber to take up dye or color		B
	A. Absorbency	B. Dye ability	

	C. Resiliency	D. Dimensional stability	
626)	Who has given the new dimension to fashion illustration		A
	A. Paul Poiret	B. Carl Erickson	
	C. Paul Iribe	D. Antonio Lopez	
627)	The first fashion designer was		C
	A. Robertson	B. Shakespeare	
	C. Charles Frederick Worth	D. Ellie Saab	
628)	The typical size for a graphic design is measured in		B
	A. Pica	B. Pixels	
	C. Points	D. Inches	
629)	Images that are generated by computer is called		B
	A. Animations	B. Graphics	
	C. Design	D. Prints	
630)	_____ is a non-woven fabric where the fibers are held together by an adhesive rather than woven or knitted		B
	A. Composite fabric	B. Bonded fabric	
	C. Blends	D. None of these	
631)	Which device carries the weft thread that is wound on a bobbin		B
	A. Cloth beam	B. Shuttle	
	C. Reed	D. Heddle	
632)	Focal point or center of interest of a garment is called		C
	A. Proportion	B. Silhouette	
	C. Emphasis	D. Rhythm	
633)	Dyeing at fabric stage is known as		D
	A. Solution dyeing	B. Top dyeing	
	C. Stock dyeing	D. Piece dyeing	
634)	Under microscope, a cotton fiber looks like		B
	A. Flattened plates	B. Twisted ribbon	
	C. Serration	D. Bamboo pole	
635)	_____ vary in count, strength and twist		B
	A. Fibers	B. Yarns	
	C. Fabric	D. Filaments	
636)	The filling yarns pass over and under each warp yarn is called		B
	A. Weave	B. Plain weave	
	C. Twill weave	D. Satin weave	
637)	Matty Fabric has		B
	A. Huck a back weave	B. Mock leno weave	
	C. Bedford weave	D. Honey comb	
638)	Ceramic fibers are made of		A
	A. Aluminum silicate	B. Sodium silicate	
	C. Potassium silicate	D. Sodium hydroxide	
639)	The length of filament fibers ranges between _____ yards		C
	A. 200-1300	B. 400-1200	
	C. 400-1300	D. 200-1600	

640)	The actual fiber protein in silk is		
	A. sericine	B. alanine	D
	C. tyrosine	D. Fiborin	
641)	Queen of fiber is		
	A. silk	B. cotton	A
	C. rayon	D. wool	
642)	The short fiber are termed as		
	A. line	B. tow	B
	C. filament	D. lint	
643)	The images are made of _____		
	A. DPI	B. Pixels	B
	C. Drawing	D. Pictures	
644)	Levis brand is the example of		
	A. Swim wear	B. Bridal	C
	C. Jeans	D. Childern	
645)	The type of garment is usually wear, while riding a horse		
	A. Blazer	B. Fitted part	D
	C. Bell bottom	D. breeches	
646)	An attractive feature used in design		
	A. Fringing	B. Darts	A
	C. Pleat	D. Vent	
647)	The second property of textile fiber is		
	A. tenacity	B. luster	B
	C. flexibility	D. Uniformity	
648)	Fibers that are measured in centimeter or inch are		
	A. Staple fibers	B. Filament fibers	A
	C. Short fibers	D. Long fibers	
649)	Garment cutting and manufacturing is based on		
	A. Measurements	B. Fit	A
	C. Style	D. Fullness	
650)	Any resource from which a designer obtains ideas		
	A. Design resource	B. Ethnic level	A
	C. Research	D. Evaluation of Collection	
651)	The choice of colors used in design plan is called a		
	A. Color spectrum	B. Color wheel	C
	C. Color scheme	D. Color mix	
652)	Secondary colors are created by mixing two		
	A. Neutral colors	B. Complementary colors	C
	C. Primary colors	D. Tertiary colors	
653)	Colors that are different in darkness and lightness are said to be		
	A. Contrasting	B. Light in value	A
	C. Dark in value	D. Bright and intense	

654)	Which of the following are examples of warm colors		A
	A. Yellow, red and orange	B. Yellow, red and blue	
	C. Yellow, green and blue	D. Orange, purple and green	
655)	What is another word for the brightness of a color		B
	A. Value	B. Intensity	
	C. Hue	D. Complementary	
656)	Blue and orange are		B
	A. Primary	B. Complementary	
	C. secondary	D. None	
657)	The bleaching of cotton is done to remove		B
	A. Oils and waxes	B. Natural coloring matter	
	C. Cellulose	D. Lignin	
658)	Degumming is done on		B
	A. cotton	B. silk	
	C. linen	D. jute	
659)	Pre treatment for printing of cotton is known as		B
	A. Scouring	B. Sanforizing	
	C. Fixing	D. Calendaring	
660)	Acid dyes are mainly applied on		C
	A. Cotton	B. Linen	
	C. Wool	D. rayon	
661)	Desizing is a _____ Process.		B
	A. Dyeing	B. Pre treatment	
	C. After treatment	D. Printing	
662)	The hem falls right above the ankles		C
	A. Mini	B. Floor	
	C. Ballerina	D. Street	
663)	A straight, form fitting silhouette is		C
	A. Turmpet	B. Mermaid	
	C. Sheath	D. Tulip	
664)	_____ is the process of transforming a design in to its constituent flat pattern pieces and then drafting then out		A
	A. Pattern making	B. Draping	
	C. Template	D. Blocks	
665)	_____ and _____ are also indicating of the social; and marital status of women		A
	A. Dress and ornaments	B. Sindoor	
	C. Black scarf and bangles	D. Mangalsutra	
666)	_____ is a general term reffering to actual objects related to the human body		C
	A. Costume	B. Wardrobe	
	C. Clothing	D. Wear ability	
667)	_____ is more than just clothing		D
	A. Apparel	B. Garment	
	C. Clothing	D. Fashion	

668)	The finest quality of wool is obtained from		
	A. Delaine	B. merino	B
	C. lincoln	D. none	
669)	The resiliency of silk is		
	A. Very Good	B. Good	C
	C. Moderate	D. poor	
670)	Selvedge provide extra _____ to the fabric		
	A. strength	B. Clean edges	C
	C. both	D. none	
671)	Fiber arrangement to get them parallel is known as		
	A. carding	B. combing	A
	C. winding	D. Drafting	
672)	Diameter of yarn will _____, strength will _____		
	A. Increase, increase	B. Decrease, increase	A
	C. Increase, decrease	D. None	
673)	Which is not converted into 1 ply yarn		
	A. Linen	B. Silk	A
	C. Wool	D. jute	
674)	Which fabric is used as 1 ply most of the time		
	A. Linen	B. Silk	B
	C. Wool	D. jute	
675)	A long piece of fabric, or a dress that is worn by Greeks		
	A. Himation	B. Toga	A
	C. Tunic	D. None	
676)	A crescent shaped fabric with one straight end is known as		
	A. tunic	B. Himation	D
	C. Sari	D. Toga	
677)	_____ was first stitching style		
	A. Thonging	B. Needling	A
	C. Both	D. none	
678)	Sewing machine was invented in _____ Century		
	A. 16th	B. 17th	D
	C. 18th	D. 19th	
679)	Industrial revolution was begin in _____		
	A. italy	B. England	B
	C. France	D. Both A and B	
680)	Flying shuttle was invented by an English man in _____		
	A. 1731	B. 1732	C
	C. 1733	D. 1734	
681)	Spining jenny was named on the		
	A. owner	B. Owners wife	B
	C. Owners daughter	D. None	
682)	_____ seprate the trash and dust particles from the cotton		
	A. Twisting	B. Gining	B

	C. Winding	D. Calandring	
683)	_____ is a place that houses many machines and many workers		C
	A. workshop	B. Studio	
	C. Factory	D. None	
684)	The 1st sewing pattern was made in		C
	A. 1788	B. 1789	
	C. 1790	D. 1791	
685)	Paper pattern was an _____ invention		B
	A. Latin	B. American	
	C. Spanish	D. None	
686)	The first paper pattern was developed by		A
	A. Abenzir Butrick	B. Eli Whitney	
	C. John K	D. James	
687)	_____ that stays for very short time		B
	A. Fashion	B. Fad	
	C. Culture	D. None	
688)	Who introduced the high end fashion for the first time		B
	A. John K	B. Charles Worth	
	C. Britney Spares	D. Louis vuitton	
689)	A tight band on the waist and long gown is known as		B
	A. Bodice	B. Corset	
	C. Belted dress	D. None	
690)	Yellow color was widely obtained from		A
	A. Zafran	B. Turmeric	
	C. Both	D. None	
691)	Genisis means		A
	A. Origin	B. History	
	C. Revival	D. B and C	
692)	Fibers vary in _____		D
	A. Length	B. Color	
	C. Strength	D. All of the above	
693)	Fabric samples are always taken from _____ directions		C
	A. Warp	B. Weft	
	C. Both	D. None	
694)	Factors that affects the sample testing		D
	A. Test method	B. Test efficiency	
	C. Test instruments	D. All	
695)	_____ refers to anything that is capable of being woven or weaved		A
	A. Textile	B. Fashion	
	C. Both	D. None of these	
696)	_____ are old fashioned but well designed		C
	A. Posters	B. Led signs	
	C. Window displays	D. None	
697)	The most suitable fabric for the use on outdoor furniture		

	A. Cotton	B. Polyester fiber	B
	C. Rayon	D. Both A&B	
698)	Warp in different colors and weft in one color create		B
	A. Shot effect	B. Stripe effect	
	C. Cross over effect	D. Check style	
699)	Both warp and weft in different colors		D
	A. Shot effect	B. Stripe effect	
	C. Cross over effect	D. Check style	
700)	Printing is also defined as		C
	A. Dyeing	B. Coloring	
	C. Localized dyeing	D. None	
701)	_____ fabric can be identified by looking at the back side of the fabric where there is no color or design on face side		A
	A. Printing	B. Dyeing	
	C. Batik	D. Shibori	
702)	Dyes like vat and reactive are mostly used for		A
	A. Cotton	B. Wool	
	C. Linen	D. Viscose	
703)	Basic approaches to printing a color on a fabric are		B
	A. 2	B. 3	
	C. 4	D. 5	
704)	The printing approach that imprinted the dye in the paste form to form a pattern are		A
	A. Direct	B. Discharge	
	C. Reactive	D. None	
705)	Oldest and simplest way of printing is		D
	A. Roller	B. Screen	
	C. Rotary	D. Block	
706)	An indirect method of printing in which dyes are transferred from paper to a thermoplastic fabric under controlled condition is known as		C
	A. Roller	B. Screen	
	C. Transfer	D. None of these	
707)	There are _____ of resist printing		B
	A. 1	B. 2	
	C. 3	D. 4	
708)	Most advanced type of printing is		A
	A. Digital	B. Roller	
	C. Rotary	D. None	
709)	_____ print of varieties of flowers huge or small, bunch or single known as		C
	A. Classical	B. Ethnic	
	C. Floral	D. Traditional	
710)	The culture of any particular place can be described in _____ print.		A
	A. Classical	B. Ethnic	
	C. Floral	D. Traditional	

711)	_____ is the final process given to a textile material for desirable feel and good appearance		B
	A. Dyeing	B. Finishing	
	C. Printing	D. Calendaring	
712)	_____ finish involves a chemical change in fiber structure and do not alter through the life of the fabric		D
	A. Temporary	B. Durable	
	C. Semi durable	D. Permanent	
713)	_____ finish are removed or diminished the first time the article is laundered		A
	A. Temporary	B. Durable	
	C. Semi durable	D. Permanent	
714)	Finish that improves the performance properties of the fabric is known as		A
	A. Functional	B. Aesthetics	
	C. Both	D. None of these	
715)	Resist the penetration of water into or through the fabric		B
	A. Water repellent	B. Water proof	
	C. Both	D. None of these	
716)	Stiffening agents are applied to the cloth to increase		D
	A. weight	B. Thickness	
	C. Luster	D. All of the above	
717)	The process of screen printing involves printing _____ color		A
	A. Each	B. 1	
	C. 2	D. 3	
718)	_____ is a substance that can absorb light and reflect some lights to show color but it is water insoluble		B
	A. Dye	B. pigment	
	C. Chemical	D. Finish	
719)	Azo dyes are first produced in		C
	A. 1861	B. 1862	
	C. 1863	D. 1864	
720)	_____ is the last process of dyeing of goods		A
	A. Garment	B. Yarn	
	C. Fiber	D. None	
721)	Textile auxiliaries are		D
	A. Salt	B. Water	
	C. Soda ash	D. All of the above	
722)	_____ is much prone to wrinkle easily.		A
	A. Cotton	B. Silk	
	C. Chiffon	D. Organza	
723)	Photoshop was created in _____		A
	A. 1988	B. 1989	
	C. 1990	D. 1991	
724)	_____ tool selects areas based on pixels of similar values.		B
	A. Pen	B. Magic wand	
	C. Slicing	D. Cropping	

725)	Which of the following structures makes wool suitable for dyeing		A
	A. Amorphous structure	B. Morphological structure	
	C. crystalline	D. Hydrophobic	
726)	Advanced, vector-based editing software used to create logos, graphics, cartoons and fonts is called		C
	A. Photoshop light room	B. Adobe Photoshop	
	C. Adobe illustrator	D. Photoshop CC	
727)	_____ creates fashion wears		B
	A. Fashion followers	B. Fashion innovators	
	C. Fashion role models	D. Fashion victims	
728)	Hoodies comes under which wears		B
	A. Swim	B. Casual	
	C. Sports	D. Formal	
729)	A permanent finish is		A
	A. Mercerization	B. Glazing	
	C. Lustering	D. Calendering	
730)	Acid dyes are mainly applied on		C
	A. Cotton	B. Linen	
	C. Wool	D. Rayon	
731)	_____ is an after treatment for printed cloth		A
	A. Steaming	B. Scouring	
	C. Sizing	D. Glazing	
732)	_____ is resist style printing		A
	A. Batik	B. Screen	
	C. Roller	D. Stencil	
733)	Squeegee is used in _____ printing		B
	A. Batik	B. Screen	
	C. Roller	D. Stencil	
734)	Which design accent the persons height		A
	A. Vertical lines	B. Horizontal	
	C. Diagonal	D. Check	
735)	Which shape is formed by the outer lines of clothing		A
	A. Silhouette	B. Diagonal	
	C. Vertical	D. Horizontal	
736)	_____ is an element of design that can be seen or felt		B
	A. Proportion	B. Texture	
	C. Rhythm	D. Balance	
737)	Denier is the term that is applied to the		B
	A. Fiber	B. Yarn	
	C. Fabric	D. None	
738)	In _____ dyeing is called as bandhani		C
	A. Italy	B. China	
	C. India	D. Japan	
739)	Japanese art of paper folding is		A
	A. Origami	B. Ikebana	

	C. Karaoke	D. Haiku	
740)	Pablo Picasso belonged to which city		C
	A. China	B. France	
	C. Spain	D. Italy	
741)	Which animal emphasizes peace in art		D
	A. Cat	B. Deer	
	C. Duck	D. Dove	
742)	Da vinci Mona Lisa is		B
	A. Abstract	B. Representational	
	C. Obscure	D. Non representational	
743)	Aesthetics deals with objects that are		B
	A. Essential	B. Non essential	
	C. Both	D. None	
744)	Traditional art has been defines as		D
	A. Heritage	B. Culture	
	C. Wealth	D. Tradition	
745)	An important formal characteristics of art is		B
	A. Social meaning	B. Coherence	
	C. Representation	D. Strong emotions	
746)	The way to do an art critique is		D
	A. Interpret	B. Describe	
	C. Analyze	D. All	
747)	The principle of art that represents line and color		A
	A. Pattern	B. Unity	
	C. Proportion	D. Emphasis	
748)	Which artist said ' everything you can imagine is real"		B
	A. Da vinci	B. Pablo Picasso	
	C. Vincent van gogh	D. Michelangelo	
749)	The girl with a _____ in 17 th century		A
	A. Pearl	B. Stone	
	C. Earing	D. Scarf	
750)	Famous painting Mona lisa is made by		A
	A. Leonarda Da vinci	B. Pablo Picasso	
	C. Vincent van gogh	D. Michelangelo	
751)	Fashion design considered to have started in _____ century.		C
	A. 17 th	B. 18 th	
	C. 19 th	D. None	
752)	_____ is a short gathered or pleated strip of fabric attached at the waistline of the dress.		B
	A. Empire	B. Peplum	
	C. Ball gown	D. A-line	
753)	The outline of a dress made by using accurate body measurements is called a		B
	A. Pattren	B. Draft	
	C. Design	D. Bodice	

754	Hollywood of fashion world				C
	A.	London	B.	Milan	
	C.	Paris	D.	France	
755	When the fashion cycle happens quite slowly, it is a _____				B
	A.	Style	B.	Trend	
	C.	Fad	D.	Old fashion	
756	The process of separating cotton fiber from seed is called _____				A
	A.	Ginning	B.	Scouring	
	C.	Roving	D.	Carding	
757	A series of points connected together is called _____				B
	A.	Shape	B.	Line	
	C.	Space	D.	Illusion	
758	Buttons, hooks, snaps and zippers are called _____				A
	A.	Fasteners	B.	Plackets	
	C.	Openings	D.	Gussets	
759	The direction in which the yarn is passing in the fabric _____				B
	A.	Fiber	B.	Grain	
	C.	Lengthwise	D.	Crosswise	
760	Photoshop is an image _____ application				C
	A.	Sharing	B.	Downloading	
	C.	Editing	D.	Deleting	
761	Which is not the principle of design?				B
	A.	Harmony	B.	Texture	
	C.	Emphasis	D.	Balance	
762	A muslin garments cut from a first pattern is called _____				A
	A.	Sample	B.	Template	
	C.	Test	D.	Dress	
763	Denier is the term applied to the strength of _____				B
	A.	Fiber	B.	Yarn	
	C.	Fabric	D.	Cotton	
764	A _____ is a group of individuals who live together in a particular area.				C
	A.	Culture	B.	Values	
	C.	Society	D.	Custom	
765	_____ were laced together to form the first woven fabric.				C
	A.	Threads	B.	Fabric	
	C.	Grasses	D.	Laces	
766	Which of the following fibres is a synthetic fiber				A
	A.	Polyester	B.	rayon	
	C.	flax	D.	wool	
767	The simplest loom for plain weave has _____ harnesses				A
	A.	Two	B.	Four	

	C. Three	D. Six	
768	The secondary property of textile fiber is		A
	A. Luster	B. Tenacity	
	C. Flexibility	D. Uniformity	
769	Yarn is produced by spinning		B
	A. Fabric	B. Fibers	
	C. Cloth	D. None of these	
770	In mercerization process _____ is used.		B
	A. Sulphuric Acid	B. Sodium Hydroxide	
	C. Hrdrochloric acid	D. Sodium Carbonate	
771	The interloping of fibers is called		B
	A. Felting	B. Knitting	
	C. Weaving	D. Draping	
772	Calico is a generic name of		A
	A. Cotton	B. Flax	
	C. Wool	D. Polyester	
773	The rubbing off of colors is called		D
	A. Rubbing	B. Bleeding	
	C. Staining	D. Crocking	
774	The application of color to the whole body of a textile material with some degree of fastness		B
	A. Printing	B. Dyeing	
	C. Painting	D. Tie-dyeing	
775	Herring bone is a variation of		B
	A. Basket	B. Twill	
	C. Satin	D. Plain	
776	Aerospace textile is an example of _____ textiles.		A
	A. Technical	B. Medical	
	C. Composite	D. Biotechnology	
777	The amount of fullness needed for movement and comfort is called		B
	A. Design ease	B. Wearing ease	
	C. Comfort ease	D. Pattern ease	
778	_____ print is a good choice to hide small sewing mistakes		A
	A. All-over	B. Boarder	
	C. Mirror	D. Symmetrical	
779	Performance based textiles are known as _____.		D
	A. Medical	B. Composite	
	C. Biotechnical	D. Technical	
780	_____ is the process of transforming a clothing design into 3d form.		A
	A. Draping	B. Drafting	
	C. Crocking	D. Napping	
781	_____ finishes last throughout the life of the fabric		B
	A. Absorbent	B. Permanent	
	C. Durable	D. Temporary	

782	Dyeing of acrylic is carried out by using				B
	A.	Vat	B.	Cationic	
	C.	Acid	D.	Disperse	
783	Starches or resins are added to the fabric for extra body				A
	A.	Sizing	B.	Glazing	
	C.	Lustering	D.	Embossing	
784	Sublimation transfer printing is most suitable for				B
	A.	Cotton	B.	Polyester	
	C.	Silk	D.	Acrylic	
785	Why is starch used in warp yarns?				B
	A.	To increase the luster of the yarn	B.	To increase the strength of the yarn	
	C.	For smoothing the yarn	D.	For increasing the weight of the yarn	
786	Fibers mat together by the application of heat, steam and pressure is called				A
	A.	Felting	B.	Melting	
	C.	Heating	D.	Matting	
787	Fire Retardant finish is used to resist _____.				B
	A.	Heat	B.	Fire	
	C.	Moisture	D.	None	
788	Scouring is the special method used for cleaning				A
	A.	Wool	B.	Nylon	
	C.	Silk	D.	Rayon	
789					D
	A.	Cable	B.	Ply	
	C.	Monofilament	D.	Novelty	
790	The length of wool varies between _____ inches				A
	A.	1.5 to 12	B.	2.5 to 13	
	C.	0.5 to 12	D.	1.5 to 13	
791	Vintage fashion is also known as _____.				B
	A.	antique	B.	retrospective	
	C.	classic	D.	old	
792	Rayon, nylon and polyester are examples of				D
	A.	Plant fibers	B.	Animal fibers	
	C.	Natural fibers	D.	Synthetic fibers	
793					C
	A.	Robertson	B.	Shakespeare	
	C.	Charles Frederick Worth	D.	Ellie Saab	
794	Which yarns undergo less strain in the weaving process				B
	A.	Warp	B.	Filling	
	C.	Courses	D.	Both A and B	
795	Anything that wear, cover and adorns the body is called				C
	A.	Textile	B.	Designing	
	C.	Clothing	D.	Layering	

796	Different fibers combined into one yarn is called				C
	A.	Composite	B.	Bonded	
	C.	Blends	D.	None of these	
797	_____ is the first element noticed and have huge impact on garments.				B
	A.	Design	B.	Color	
	C.	Theme	D.	Cutline	
798	Focal point or center of interest of a garment is called				C
	A.	Proportion	B.	Silhouette	
	C.	Emphasis	D.	Rhythm	
799	Dyeing at fiber stage is known as				C
	A.	Solution dyeing	B.	Top dyeing	
	C.	Stock dyeing	D.	Piece dyeing	
800	Currently fashion industry relies on _____ sales.				B
	A.	Ready to wear	B.	Mass-market	
	C.	Haute couture	D.	Experimental	
801	Twisting two strands of fibers together to form _____ yarn				A
	A.	Single yarn	B.	Double yarn	
	C.	Ply yarn	D.	Cable yarn	
802	Brand is an example of:				B
	A.	Clothing tie-symbol	B.	Clothing symbols	
	C.	Clothing signs	D.	Clothing tie-signs	
803	The edge of a woven fabric is called				C
	A.	Felting	B.	Cross stitch	
	C.	Selvage	D.	Edging	
804	A twill weave is recognized by _____ ridges on the fabric surface				D
	A.	Horizontal	B.	Vertical	
	C.	Straight	D.	Diagonal	
805	The interlacing of two sets of yarns at right angle to each other is				A
	A.	Weaving	B.	Knitting	
	C.	Braiding	D.	Netting	
806	Anything that is currently 'in'				B
	A.	Style	B.	Fashion	
	C.	Trend	D.	Fad	
807	A fashion that is very popular for a short time				A
	A.	Fad	B.	Old fashion	
	C.	Trend	D.	Classic	
808	The surface characteristics, or feel, of an object				C
	A.	Silhouette	B.	Shape	
	C.	Texture	D.	Design	
809	Changing a garment to better meet your needs				

	A. Recycling	B. Redesigning	B
	C. Decorating	D. Designing	
810	The term refers to how well the fabric takes in moisture		D
	A. Durability	B. Resiliency	
	C. Wicking	D. Absorbency	
811	A worn spot that develops when the fabric rubs against something		B
	A. Resiliency	B. Abrasion	
	C. Absorbency	D. Durability	
812	The first manmade fiber is		A
	A. Rayon	B. Acetate	
	C. Nylon	D. Polyester	
813	A fibrous substance found in plants		C
	A. Protein	B. Fibers	
	C. Cellulose	D. Asbestos	
814	Textile word derived from texere meaning		B
	A. Fabric	B. To weave	
	C. Fibers	D. Yarn	
815	The standard length of belt of shalwar is		B
	A. 6 inches	B. 7 inches	
	C. 8 inches	D. 10 inches	
816	Cotton, wool, silk are examples of _____.		C
	A. Plant Fibres	B. Animal Fibres	
	C. Natural Fibres	D. Synthetic Fibres	
817	The rearing of silkworms for obtaining silk is known as		B
	A. Horticulture	B. Sericulture	
	C. Apiculture	D. Silviculture	
818	Heat transfer printing is also known as		B
	A. Fire retardant	B. Thermal-wax transfer	
	C. Heat sensitive	D. Iron press	
819	Which of the following is known as protein fibre?		A
	A. Wool	B. Cotton	
	C. Jute	D. Linen	
820	Which one of the following is not a natural fibre?		D
	A. Wool	B. Flax	
	C. Cotton	D. Nylon	
821	Other name of filling yarn is		B
	A. Warp yarn	B. Weft yarn	
	C. Novelty yarn	D. None	
822	The process of arranging two sets of yarns together to produce a fabric is known as		C
	A. Knitting	B. Looping	
	C. Weaving	D. Crochet	
823	Big reels on which yarn is wound is called		A
	A. Bobbin	B. Handloom	

	C. Moth	D. Needle	
824	A key tool for making cloth is		A
	A. Sewing needle	B. Sewing machine	
	C. Loom	D. Charkha	
825	Mercerization is a finish for		B
	A. Wool	B. Cotton	
	C. Silk	D. Jute	
826	The process of transforming design into its constituent flat pattern pieces and then drafting it out is known as		A
	A. Pattern making	B. Drafting	
	C. Blocks	D. Template	
827	The strongest natural fiber is _____.		B
	A. Cotton	B. Silk	
	C. Linen	D. Wool	
828	Staple fibres are		B
	A. Long length fibres	B. Short length fibres	
	C. Decorative fibres	D. None of these	
829	Tenacity is the fibres'		B
	A. Length	B. Strength	
	C. Width	D. Pliability	
830	Which natural fibre is highly lustrous		C
	A. Wool	B. Cotton	
	C. Silk	D. Flax	
831	Ability of a fibre to come back to its original shape is		A
	A. Resiliency	B. Absorbency	
	C. Tenacity	D. Both a and c	
832	Which one is highly resilient fibre?		D
	A. Cotton	B. Rayon	
	C. Flax	D. Polyester	
833	Basic unit of textile is		C
	A. Yarn	B. Fabric	
	C. Fibre	D. All of the above	
834	Warp faced satin is _____ than the weft faced sateen.		C
	A. Lustrous	B. Rough	
	C. Stronger	D. Weaker	
835	The angle of standard twill weave is always		D
	A. 90°	B. 75°	
	C. 180°	D. 45°	
836	A style that is popular in the present or a set of trends that has been accepted by a wide audience		C
	A. Style	B. Fad	
	C. Fashion	D. Classic	
837	The process which is done for the removal of substances from grey goods is		B
	A. Scouring	B. Singeing	
	C. Bleaching	D. Mercerization	

838	The process that gives a velvety surface		A
	A. Napping	B. Brushing	
	C. Beetling	D. Calendering	
839	Weighting process is for		D
	A. Cotton	B. Wool	
	C. Nylon	D. Silk	
840	Printing in which wooden blocks carved with a design to create a design is		C
	A. Roller printing	B. Screen printing	
	C. Block printing	D. Heat transfer printing	
841	The technique which is used whenever long runs of fabric are to be printed with the same design		A
	A. Roller printing	B. Screen printing	
	C. Block printing	D. Heat transfer printing	
842	Finishes that are used improve the performance properties of fabrics		C
	A. Chemical finishes	B. Mechanical finishes	
	C. Functional finishes	D. Aesthetic finishes	
843	Pretreatment process involving burning of projecting fibers or filament splinters from the surface of a fabric		D
	A. Desizing	B. Precuring	
	C. Precuring	D. Singeing	
844	Color is a design's		C
	A. Principle	B. Value	
	C. Element	D. None	
845	Which color cannot be made by mixing any other colors?		A
	A. Yellow	B. Green	
	C. Grey	D. Purple	
846	_____ textiles are versatile fibrous fabrics designed to stay treat wounds and medical conditions.		D
	A. Composite	B. Technical	
	C. Non woven	D. Medical	
847	Dullness and brightness of colors is known as		B
	A. Value	B. Intensity	
	C. Hue	D. both b and c	
848	Hue is also known as		C
	A. Intensity	B. Value	
	C. Color	D. None	
849	Colors that are located close together on a color wheel are known as		B
	A. Complementary colors	B. Analogous colors	
	C. Monochromatic colors	D. Tertiary colors	
850	Which of the following are examples of cool colors?		B
	A. Orange, green and purple	B. Blue, green and violet	
	C. Yellow, blue and red	D. White black and brown	
851	Which one of the following are obtained by adding black to a hue?		D
	A. Tints	B. Neutrals	
	C. Secondary colors	D. Shades	

852	Which color is the result of mixing of yellow + blue?		D
	A. Violet	B. Orange	
	C. Brown	D. Green	
853	Cutting shapes from textile fabrics and attaching them to another fabric or garment in order to decorate the base material.		A
	A. Applique	B. Quilting	
	C. Weaving	D. Gimp	
854	Designs in which each side of an item of apparel is different in structure than the other side		A
	A. Asymmetrical	B. Symmetrical	
	C. Radial	D. None of the above	
855	A hand technique for decorating textiles in which parts of the fabric are covered with wax.		B
	A. Silk painting	B. Batik	
	C. Heat transfer printing	D. Screen printing	
856	Diagonal direction of a woven fabric		A
	A. Bias	B. Bonnet	
	C. Bustle	D. Bustier	
857	A name, label, or mark assigned to a product by its manufacturer or distributor.		B
	A. Trademark	B. Brand	
	C. Outlet	D. Both a and b	
858	CAD stands for		B
	A. Creative aided design	B. Computer aided design	
	C. Computer arranged design	D. None	
859	V-shaped tuck that is sewn into a garment in order to shape the fabric		A
	A. Dart	B. Pleats	
	C. Bias	D. Gathers	
860	A hand technique for making small pieces of fabric and trimmings by knotting from two to four or more yarns, strings, or cords into a variety of decorative patterns		C
	A. Weaving	B. Knitting	
	C. Macramé	D. Crochet	
861	A common term used to describe clothing, attire, clothes and/or garments.		A
	A. Apparel	B. Ready to wear	
	C. Haute couture	D. All of the above	
862	Superfluous ornament that adds beauty or elegance		B
	A. Beading	B. Embellishment	
	C. Braiding	D. Printing	
863	Designer clothes sold in standard sizes rather than made to measure.		C
	A. Apparel	B. Haute couture	
	C. Pret-a-porter	D. None	
864	Most elastic fibre is		C
	A. Nylon	B. Polyester	
	C. Spandex	D. Acrylic	
865	A long or short, usually sleeveless, straight, tubular garment		A
	A. Tunic	B. Chiton	
	C. Peplos	D. Himation	

866	The frame which holds the heddles		A
	A. Harness	B. Raddle	
	C. Reed	D. Shuttle	
867	The outside thicker edge of the cloth created while weaving		B
	A. Draft	B. Selvage	
	C. Shed	D. Threading	
868	A thin, plain weave, sheer fabric traditionally made from silk		B
	A. Organdy	B. Organza	
	C. Rayon	D. Mohair	
869	The number of warp threads per inch plus the number of weft threads		C
	A. Weft count	B. Warp count	
	C. Thread count	D. All of the above	
870	The transfer of colour from one fabric to another by rubbing.		C
	A. Barre	B. Bleeding	
	C. Crocking	D. None of these	
871	A type of textile <i>weave</i> with a pattern of diagonal parallel ribs		B
	A. Satin weave	B. Twill weave	
	C. Plain weave	D. Basket weave	
872	Peach finish is done to improve		A
	A. Handle and feel	B. Functionality	
	C. Aesthetics	D. None of these	
873	Which of the following dyes are used for silk dyeing?		C
	A. Basic dyes	B. Azoic dyes	
	C. Acidic dyes	D. Acidic dyes	
874	Dyes that do not dye the fabric directly but require a binding agent		B
	A. Disperse dyes	B. Mordant dyes	
	C. Direct dyes	D. Vat dyes	
875	Mercerization consist of		D
	A. Hydrogen per oxide	B. Sulphuric acid	
	C. Nitrogen per oxide	D. Sodium hydroxide	
876	First manufactured fibre was		D
	A. Viscose	B. Acrylic	
	C. Acetate	D. Rayon	
877	Which one is the most basic weave among the following?		C
	A. Basket weave	B. Twill weave	
	C. Plain weave	D. Satin weave	
878	"Texere" means to		A
	A. Weave	B. Stitch	
	C. Knit	D. None	
879	Linen was originated from		B
	A. Asia	B. Egypt	
	C. Mexico	D. Japan	
880	Which one of the following is a direction of yarn twist?		D
	A. Z-twist	B. S-Twist	

	C. Zero twist	D. Both a and b	
881	Cotton is a _____ fiber.		A
	A. Cellulosic	B. Proteinic	
	C. Synthetic	D. Man Made	
882	_____ is the art of communicating fashion ideas in a visual form.		A
	A. Illustrations	B. Textile Designs	
	C. Paintings	D. Sketches	
883	_____ was considered as the earlier draper.		D
	A. Charles Dickens	B. Charles James	
	C. Frederick Jameson Worth	D. Charles Frederick Worth	
884	_____ are composed of two or more single yarns twisted together.		B
	A. Compact Yarn	B. Ply Yarn	
	C. Cabled Yarn	D. Novelty Yarn	
885	Solution dyeing is mostly used for _____ fibers.		C
	A. Wool	B. Natural	
	C. Synthetic	D. Cellulosic	
886	_____ are items worn on the body.		B
	A. Fabric	B. <i>Clothing</i>	
	C. <i>Textiles</i>	D. <i>Designs</i>	
887	_____ garments are intentionally unfinished pieces of clothing.		A
	A. Half-way	B. Incomplete	
	C. Unstitched	D. Raw	
888	_____ designers work inside the company during specific hours in a day.		A
	A. Full-time	B. Freelance	
	C. Self employed	D. In-house	
889	Muslin or a grey cloth is also known as _____.		A
	A. Toile	B. Kutch	
	C. Maison	D. Finished	
890	Only clothing created after _____ is considered as fashion design.		C
	A. 1856	B. 1857	
	C. 1858	D. 1859	
891	_____ is an article of clothing that was mass-manufactured in standard sizes.		B
	A. Haute-Couture	B. Pret wear	
	C. Special cloths	D. Costumes	
892	_____ is the ability of a fabric to fall under its own weight into wavy folds of different nature.		D
	A. Texture	B. Feel	
	C. Fall	D. Drape	
893	Compounds that whiten the fabric are known as _____.		C
	A. Finishing agents	B. Dying agents	
	C. Bleaching agents	D. None of these	

894	Which fiber is popularly called 'Queen of Fibers'		B
	A. Cotton	B. Silk	
	C. Jute	D. Flax	
895	_____ is a delicate fabric generally categories by needlelace or bobbinlace.		A
	A. Lace	B. Braid	
	C. Handicrafts	D. Macramé	
896	_____ finishing process adds stiffness to silk fabric.		B
	A. Glazing	B. Weighting	
	C. Calendaring	D. Embossing	
897	The companies that provide raw materials for Fashion Pipeline are called _____.		B
	A. Finish Product Supplier	B. Component Supplier	
	C. Retail Distributor	D. None of These	
898	_____ fibers are built up of two or more different compounds, which can be of inorganic or organic origin.		A
	A. Composite	B. Bonded	
	C. Blends	D. None of these	
899	_____ rib is made with high number of picks and low number of ends.		D
	A. Selvage	B. Grain	
	C. Warp	D. Weft	
900	In a knit, the lengthwise rows of stitches are called _____.		B
	A. Courses	B. Wales	
	C. Warps	D. None of these	
901	Mercerization is just for _____ fabrics.		A
	A. Cotton	B. Wool	
	C. Silk	D. Orlon	
902	Application of starch is known as _____ on fabrics.		B
	A. Finishing	B. Sizing	
	C. Permanent	D. Dyeing	
903	Color is _____ of design.		B
	A. Proportion	B. Element	
	C. Rhythm	D. All of these	
904	_____ stage in fashion cycle when a strong dislike has been made for the style.		B
	A. Decline	B. Obsolescence	
	C. Culmination	D. Introduction	
905	Dyes used in screen printing is in _____ form.		D
	A. Hard	B. Liquid	
	C. Soft	D. Paste	
906	In screen printing a _____ is used to transfer ink onto a substrate.		C
	A. Net	B. Plastic	
	C. Mesh	D. Wood	
907	The angle of standard twill weave is always _____.		A

	A. 45°	B. 180°	
	C. 75°	D. 90°	
908	Other name for color is _____.		D
	A. Pigment	B. Dye	
	C. Paint	D. Hue	
909	Water jet looms are capable of inserting _____.		B
	A. 75rpm	B. 700rpm	
	C. 180rpm	D. 45rpm	
910	The yarn count system is used for _____ yarns		C
	A. Complex	B. Filament	
	C. Spun	D. None of these	
911	Soil release finish makes the fabric more easily wetted and less _____.		A
	A. hydrophobic	B. hydrophilic	
	C. oleophilic	D. oleophobic	
912	_____ fabrics are often made from natural or recycled materials aiming to reduce the harm.		C
	A. Technical	B. Natural	
	C. Sustainable	D. None of these	
913	The traditional process of fashion adoption is also called as.		C
	A. Mass Dissemination	B. Trickle Up	
	C. Trickle Down	D. Trickle Across	
914	Batik is an _____ technique.		A
	A. Indonesian	B. Chinese	
	C. Egyptian	D. Asian	
915	How many facets are there for a successful design.		C
	A. One	B. Two	
	C. Three	D. Four	
916	_____ creates fashion.		C
	A. Victims	B. Followers	
	C. Innovators	D. Models	
917	The fabric come out from the loom is known as _____.		C
	A. White goods	B. Black goods	
	C. Grey goods	D. None of these	
918	_____ gives cotton fiber, strength and luster.		A
	A. Mercerization	B. Silhouette	
	C. Emphasis	D. Bleaching	
919	Thickly woven edge of the fabric is _____.		A
	A. Selvage	B. Bias	
	C. Dyeing	D. Printing	
920	Which of the following is cottage industry		C
	A. Cement	B. Textile	
	C. Handicraft	D. Sugar	
921	The biggest industry of Pakistan is _____.		B
	A. Cement	B. Textile	

	C. Paper	D. Sugar	
922	Ends and picks are known as _____ and _____ respectively.		A
	A. Warp and filling	B. Filling and warp	
	C. None of these	D. Both of these	
923	The hand finished edge of the garment is called _____.		B
	A. Yoke	B. Hem	
	C. Lepel	D. Trim	
924	_____ technique is used to prevent the edge from fraying.		B
	A. Seam allowance	B. Seam Finish	
	C. Seam	D. None of these	
925	_____ refers to the relative size and scale of various elements in a design.		C
	A. Rhythm	B. Balance	
	C. Proportion	D. Harmony	
926	Lightness in the intensity of a color is called _____.		C
	A. Shade	B. Value	
	C. Tint	D. None of these	
927	_____ are used create volume in a garment.		B
	A. Gathers	B. Pleats	
	C. Darts	D. Hem	
928	The most commonly used fiber in carpet is _____.		A
	A. Wool	B. Nylon	
	C. Rayon	D. Cotton	
929	The pleasing arrangement of all parts of garment is called _____.		B
	A. Balance	B. Harmony	
	C. Proportion	D. Rhythm	
930	Which city is famous for the textile mills that produce finest worsted suiting in the world.		D
	A. Haripur	B. Lawrencepur	
	C. Karachi	D. Faisalabad	
931	When heat and moisture are applied to wool, the scales spread and soften slightly.		B
	A. Compression	B. Felting	
	C. Calendaring	D. None of these	
932	The less expensive copies of designer's garments are called _____.		A
	A. Knock-off	B. Seconds	
	C. B-Grade	D. Both a & b	
933	_____ is the type of knitting.		B
	A. Macramé	B. Crocheting	
	C. Braiding	D. Embroidery	
934	The protein of silk fiber is called _____.		C
	A. Sericin	B. Keratin	
	C. Fibron	D. Amino acid	
935	In the weaving operations, inserting filling yarns through the shed is called _____.		B
	A. Shedding	B. Picking	
	C. Beating up	D. Taking up	
936	_____ process increases the strength of cotton as much as 20%.		D

	A. Singeing	B. Calendaring	
	C. Bleaching	D. Mercerizing	
937	The word synthetic means _____.		B
	A. Natural	B. Artificial	
	C. Man-made	D. Regeneration	
938	Soft unstitched folds of fabric, used to control fullness are known as _____.		A
	A. Gathers	B. Pleats	
	C. Notches	D. Dents	
939	Batik is a technique of _____.		B
	A. Dye resist dyeing	B. Wax resist dyeing	
	C. Tie and dye	D. Block resist dyeing	
940	_____ is considered as most strongest fiber.		A
	A. Glass fiber	B. Polyester	
	C. Cotton	D. Wool	
941	Metallic fibers are only used for		C
	A. Strength	B. Apparel	
	C. Decoration	D. None of above	
942	_____ remains in fashion for a long period of time		A
	A. Classic	B. Style	
	C. Fad	D. None of these	
943	Rayon is made of _____.		B
	A. Flax	B. Cellulose	
	C. Protein	D. None of these	
944	In satin weave, the weft faced is known as		A
	A. Sateen	B. Satin	
	C. Floats	D. Both a & b	
945	_____ fabric requires more yarn per cloth cover & ravel at the end		A
	A. Knitted	B. Textile composite	
	C. Knit sew	D. Tufted	
946	Secondary motion of weaving is _____		D
	A. Battening	B. Picking	
	C. Shedding	D. Wrap protection	
947	_____ rib is made with high number of picks and low number of ends		B
	A. Wrap	B. Weft	
	C. Basket	D. Twill	
948	The most used synthetic fiber is _____.		D
	A. Acrylic	B. Orlon	
	C. Nylon	D. Polyester	
949	Two layers are locked together with a chain stitch in _____ fabric		D
	A. Stitch through	B. Tufting	
	C. Woven	D. Knit-sew	
950	Warp faced satin is _____ than the weft faced sateen		D
	A. Lustrous	B. Rough	

	C. Weaker	D. Stronger	
951	In which weave, cell like appearances with ridges, long floats and hollows are found?		C
	A. Devon Huck-A-Back weave	B. Mock leno weave	
	C. Ordinary Honeycomb	D. Bedford Cord	
952	Which of the following is the odd one out with regards to enhancing whiteness in textile materials?		D
	A. Bleaching	B. Optical Brightner	
	C. Bluing agent	D. Alkali	
953	How many facets are there for a successful design		C
	A. One	B. Two	
	C. Three	D. Four	
954	Figured effects are more prominent in _____ weave		B
	A. Lappet	B. Swivel	
	C. Plain	D. Sateen	
955	In costing of a garment FOB stands for _____		A
	A. Freight on Board	B. Food on Board	
	C. Feight on Board	D. Fear on Board	
956	Water jet looms are capable of inserting _____		A
	A. 700 picks per minute	B. 75 picks per minute	
	C. 180 picks per minute	D. 45 picks per minute	
957	_____ is a style that is popular in the present or a set of trends that has been accepted by a wide audience		C
	A. Style	B. Fad	
	C. Fashion	D. Classic	
958	In which stage of the fashion cycle do consumers reject a style and start looking out for something new		D
	A. Decline	B. Introduction	
	C. Peak	D. Rejection	
959	_____ create fashion		D
	A. Fashion role model	B. Fashion followers	
	C. Fashion victims	D. Fashion innovators	
960	A primary property of a textile fiber which refers to adequate strength is		D
	A. Cohesiveness	B. Flexibility	
	C. Density	D. Tenacity	
961	Find the odd one out		D
	A. Cotton	B. Jute	
	C. Linen	D. Silk	
962	The basis of poly propylene fibers are		B
	A. Methane	B. Propane	
	C. Propylene	D. Ethane	
963	The secondary property of a textile fiber is		B
	A. Tenacity	B. Luster	
	C. Flexibility	D. Uniformity	
964	Acrylic is used to create _____.		C

	A. Fake fur	B. Luggage	
	C. Sweaters	D. All of above	
965	Tenacity is the term usually applied to the strength of		A
	A. Fibre	B. Yarn	
	C. Fabric	D. Cotton	
966	The process of raising and lowering of harness in a weaving loom is called		B
	A. Picking	B. Shedding	
	C. Drawing	D. Beating	
967	Which of the following pairs of colours is an example of complementary colours?		B
	A. blue violet	B. yellow violet	
	C. red orange	D. blue green	
968	The primary property essential for a fibre is		C
	A. Luster	B. Density	
	C. Length to width ratio	D. Resiliency	
969	The ability of a fiber to return to shape following compression, bending or similar deformation is termed as		C
	A. Elastic recovery	B. Elongation	
	C. Resiliency	D. Spinning quality	
970	If the arrangement of molecules within the fibre are parallel to each other and to the longitudinal axis of the fibre then		B
	A. High orientation	B. Low orientation	
	C. Crystalline	D. Amorphous	
971	An important type of associative force in textiles		C
	A. Carbon bonding	B. Hydrogen bonding	
	C. Oxygen bonding	D. Coo bonding	
972	This is effectively used on many areas of a garment		C
	A. Riping	B. Embroidery	
	C. Draq string	D. Rouleau	
973	This is inserted in the casing or hem to pull area or fulled together		A
	A. A cord	B. Hook	
	C. Velcro	D. Elastic	
974	One strip is covered with hooks and the other with very fine loops.		B
	A. Lace	B. Velcro	
	C. Zippers	D. Buttons	
975	Which of the following fabric is suitable for evening gown?		A
	A. Satin	B. Flannel	
	C. Garbardine	D. Silk tweed	
976	_____ are used in a variety of ways on different areas or a garment such as the yolles, sleeves, skirt or panel lines. ?		A
	A. Gathering	B. pleats	
	C. Darks	D. Tucks	
977	NIKE' is the example of the brand name of		A
	A. Sports wear	B. Men's wear	

	C. Children's wear	D. None	
978	The class of dyes, which are formed from two components usually, referred to as naphthols and bases.		C
	A. Dispersed dyes	B. Sulphur dyes	
	C. Azoic dyes	D. Reactive dyes	
979	For the application of basic dyes on cotton this process is essential.		A
	A. Mordanting	B. Acetylating	
	C. Coupling	D. Vatting	
980	The transverse group of threads running from one selvage to the other in a cloth is termed		A
	A. Pile	B. Weft	
	C. Warp	D. End	
981	To enable the printer to make correct registration of the block on the cloth _____ are often fixed round the sides of the block.		B
	A. Leather Strips	B. Pitch Pins	
	C. Clamps	D. Brass clips	
982	Sensitising solution is used in the preparation of _____ for printing.		A
	A. Screen	B. Stencil	
	C. Roller	D. Block	
983	The length of one lea of yarn is _____ yards		B
	A. 100	B. 120	
	C. 36	D. 40	
984	The fiber which was popularly termed as 'Artificial silk' is		D
	A. Nylon	B. Urena	
	C. Arnel	D. Rayon	
985	The gummy substance which coats the silk fibre is		C
	A. Pectin	B. Glutin	
	C. Sericin	D. All the above	
986	In silk, the process to where twist is inserted is termed as		B
	A. Reeling	B. Throwing	
	C. Spinning	D. Degumming	
987	Degumming is carried out to remove		C
	A. Pectin	B. Gluten	
	C. Sericin	D. None of the above	
988	The resiliency of silk is		C
	A. Very good	B. Good	
	C. Moderate	D. Poor	
989	Silk is affected by		D
	A. Alkalies	B. Acids	
	C. Chlorine	D. All the above	
990	Conversion of yarn into fabric is carried out by a process termed as		B
	A. Weaving	B. Spinning	
	C. Combing	D. Carding	
991	Couture clothing literally means in French		D

	A. Designer clothing	B. Private labels	
	C. Mass production	D. Fine sewing	
992	_____ is the inter face between an organization and its customers.		B
	A. Customer's satisfaction	B. Marketing	
	C. Fashion forecast	D. Product assortment	
993	Garments having two legs, called		B
	A. Upper torso	B. Bifurcated garments	
	C. Begging	D. Bespoke	
994	Basic pattern used to produce a basic fitted garment		A
	A. Sloper	B. Torso	
	C. Body size	D. Making	
995	Temporary stitches, also means		C
	A. Back stitch	B. Overlock	
	C. Basting	D. Feed of the arm	
996	Intensity of color-brightness versus dullness		C
	A. Vibgyor	B. Hue	
	C. Chroma	D. Magenta	
997	Inter looped stitch in also known as		C
	A. Lock stitch	B. Over lock stitch	
	C. Chain stitch	D. French seam	
998	Heavy outer line on pattern piece is the		B
	A. Circles	B. Cutting line	
	C. Notches	D. Small arrows	
999	The extra amount of garment looseness is called		B
	A. Measurement	B. Wearing ease	
	C. Proportion	D. Dis-proportion	
1000	A sleeve cut wide at the armhole and tapering to the wrist is _____.		A
	A. Dolman sleeve	B. Puff sleeve	
	C. Plain sleeve	D. Tulip sleeve	
1001	Dart Manipulation of the front bodice consists of _____ types.		A
	A. 13	B. 14	
	C. 6	D. 8	