

## POST GRADUATE COMMON ENTRANCE TEST - 2015

| DATE & TIME  | COURSE  | SUBJECT                        |  |  |  |  |  |        |
|--|---|--------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--------|
| 08-08-2015<br>10.30 AM TO 12.30 PM   | ME / M.Tech/ M.Arch / Courses<br>Offered by VTU / UVCE / UBDTCE | TEXTILE TECHNOLOGY             |  |  |  |  |  |        |
| MAXIMUM MARKS  | TOTAL DURATION  | MAXIMUM TIME FOR ANSWERING     |  |  |  |  |  |        |
| 100  | 150 MINUTES   | 120 MINUTES                    |  |  |  |  |  |        |
| MENTION YOUR PGCET NO.   |   | QUESTION BOOKLET SERIAL NUMBER |  |  |  |  |  |        |
| <table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;"></td> <td style="width: 15%;"></td> <td style="width: 15%;"></td> <td style="width: 15%;"></td> <td style="width: 15%;"></td> <td style="width: 15%;"></td> </tr> </table> |   |                                |  |  |  |  |  | 350025 |
|  |   |                                |  |  |  |  |  |        |
|  |   | VERSION CODE                   |  |  |  |  |  |        |
|  |   | A - 1                          |  |  |  |  |  |        |

### DOs :

1. Check whether the PGCET No. has been entered and shaded in the respective circles on the OMR answer sheet.
2. Ensure whether the circles corresponding to course and the specific branch have been shaded on the OMR answer sheet.
3. This question booklet is issued to you by the invigilator after the **2nd bell i.e., after 10.25 am.**
4. The serial number of this question booklet should be entered on the OMR answer sheet.
5. The version code of this question booklet should be entered on the OMR answer sheet and the respective circles should also be shaded completely.
6. Compulsorily sign at the bottom portion of the OMR answer sheet in the space provided.

### DON'Ts:

1. **THE TIMING AND MARKS PRINTED ON THE OMR ANSWER SHEET SHOULD NOT BE DAMAGED / MUTILATED / SPOILED.**
2. **THE 3RD BELL RINGS AT 10.30 AM, TILL THEN;**
  - Do not remove the seal / staple present on the right hand side of this question booklet.
  - Do not look inside this question booklet.
  - Do not start answering on the OMR answer sheet.

### IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. This question booklet contains 75 (items) questions and each question will have one statement and four answers. (Four different options / responses.)
2. After the 3rd Bell is rung at 10.30 am, remove the seal / staple stapled on the right hand side of this question booklet and check that this booklet does not have any unprinted or torn or missing pages or items etc., if so, get it replaced by a complete test booklet. Read each item and start answering on the OMR answer sheet.
3. During the subsequent 120 minutes:
  - Read each question (item) carefully.
  - Choose one correct answer from out of the four available responses (options / choices) given under each question / item. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose **only one response** for each item.
  - Completely **darken / shade the relevant circle with a blue or black ink ballpoint pen against the question number on the OMR answer sheet.**
4. Use the space provided on each page of the question booklet for Rough Work. Do not use the OMR answer sheet for the same.
5. After the **last bell is rung at 12.30 pm**, stop marking on the OMR answer sheet and affix your left hand thumb impression on the OMR answer sheet as per the instructions.
6. Hand over the **OMR answer sheet** to the room invigilator as it is.
7. After separating the top sheet (KEA copy), the invigilator will return the bottom sheet replica (candidate's copy) to you to carry home for self evaluation.
8. Preserve the replica of the OMR answer sheet for a minimum period of ONE year.
9. Only **Non-programmable** calculators are allowed.

### MARKS DISTRIBUTION

|          |   |
|----------|---|
| PART - 1 | 50 QUESTIONS CARRY ONE MARK EACH (1 TO 50)  |
| PART - 2 | 25 QUESTIONS CARRY TWO MARKS EACH (51 - 75) |

SEAL

320052

**TEXTILE TECHNOLOGY**

**PART - 1**

(Each question carries one mark)

**(50 X 1 = 50)**

1. Minimum FQI value required for a textile fibre is
  - a. 40
  - b. 10
  - c. 20
  - d. 5
2. Trash to lint ratio in Blow - room is normally
  - a. 80:20
  - b. 70:30
  - c. 50:50
  - d. 40:60
3. The number of beating points used for blends is
  - a. 5
  - b. 6
  - c. 8
  - d. 2.5
4. Hopper feeder is normally kept behind scutcher since it
  - a. Cleans well
  - b. Opening is better
  - c. Regulates the feed
  - d. Better beating point
5. The percentage plate is part of
  - a. Doffer
  - b. Flat
  - c. Licker-in
  - d. Front plate
6. Normally the following hooks are high in card sliver
  - a. Leading hooks
  - b. Trailing hooks
  - c. Hooks on both side
  - d. No hooks
7. Draw frame is exclusively used to enhance
  - a. Uniformity of sliver
  - b. Strength of sliver
  - c. To reduce the size of sliver
  - d. To increase the size of sliver
8. Polar drafting in draw frame is
  - a. 4/4
  - b. 4/3
  - c. 3/5
  - d. 2/2
9. Comber to be fed with
  - a. Leading hooks
  - b. Trailing hooks
  - c. No hooks
  - d. Hooks on both side

**Space For Rough Work**

- |   |  |            |            |              |            |
|---|--|------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| <p>10. Detachment setting is _____ trash extraction</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Directly proportional</li> <li>Indirectly</li> <li>No relation</li> <li>Equal to</li> </ol>                            | <p>15. Normally the opening roller speed ranges from</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7,000 - 9,000 rpm</li> <li>15,000 - 16,000 rpm</li> <li>2,000 - 3,000 rpm</li> <li>1,000 - 1,500 rpm</li> </ol>  |            |            |              |            |
| <p>11. Always traveler lag takes place since</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Twist to be inserted</li> <li>Winding to take place</li> <li>Strength to be imparted</li> <li>Uniformity increases</li> </ol> | <p>16. End of condensation is a process of where yarn will be</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increasing the fibre flux and reducing the fibre velocity</li> <li>Increasing the fibre velocity and reducing the fibre flux</li> <li>Increasing the fibre flux and increasing the fibre velocity</li> <li>Reducing the fibre flux and reducing the fibre velocity</li> </ol> |            |            |              |            |
| <p>12. Bobbin leading mechanism in speed frame is preferred in</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Jute Industry</li> <li>Silk Industry</li> <li>Man - Made</li> <li>Cotton Industry</li> </ol>                | <p>17. The number of doubling that takes place in open end spinning</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>a. 10 - 15</td> <td>b. 20 - 25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c. 100 - 200</td> <td>d. 25 - 50</td> </tr> </table>  | a. 10 - 15 | b. 20 - 25 | c. 100 - 200 | d. 25 - 50 |
| a. 10 - 15  | b. 20 - 25   |            |            |              |            |
| c. 100 - 200  | d. 25 - 50   |            |            |              |            |
| <p>13. Doubling of yarn increases</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strength and uniformity</li> <li>Abrasion and tearing</li> <li>Bursting strength</li> <li>Hand value</li> </ol>                          | <p>18. Normally the ratio between fibre length to rotor is</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>a. 1:2</td> <td>b. 1:1.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c. 1:1</td> <td>d. 1:0.5</td> </tr> </table>   | a. 1:2     | b. 1:1.1   | c. 1:1       | d. 1:0.5   |
| a. 1:2  | b. 1:1.1   |            |            |              |            |
| c. 1:1  | d. 1:0.5   |            |            |              |            |
| <p>14. Wet doubling is normally employed for</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sewing thread</li> <li>Fancy yarns</li> <li>Twist less yarns</li> <li>None of the above</li> </ol>                            | <p>19. The slub catcher setting (Mechanical type) the setting is normally</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Equal to yarn dia</li> <li>Half the yarn dia</li> <li>4 times the yarn dia</li> <li>2.5 times the yarn dia</li> </ol>   |            |            |              |            |

**Space For Rough Work**

20. The solid content in sizing is measured by
- Viscometer
  - Refractometer
  - Tachometer
  - None of the above
21. The sizing is a process which enhances
- Tensile strength
  - Abrasion resistance
  - Tearing strength
  - Bursting strength
22. The beating - up normally takes place at
- Front centre
  - Back centre
  - Top centre
  - Bottom centre
23. Knitting is a process of
- Interlacing of yarns
  - Intermeshing of yarns
  - Knotting the yarns
  - Combining the yarns
24. Normally course density will be
- Higher than wale density
  - Equal to wale density
  - Less than wale density
  - No relations
25. Singeing is a process of removing
- Core fibres
  - Long fibres
  - Entangled fibres
  - Protruding fibres
26. Singeing, when carried out at yarn stage
- Makes the yarn finer
  - Makes it coarser
  - The count is not affected
  - None of the above
27. Scouring is a process in which
- Natural impurities are removed
  - Brightens the fabric
  - Strengthen the fabric
  - Improves hand of the fabric
28. Silk is normally dyed with
- Direct dye
  - Acid dye
  - Basic dye
  - Vat dye
29. The fastness property is very good, when cotton fabric is dyed with
- Direct dye
  - Vat dye
  - Basic dye
  - Sulphur dye

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**Space For Rough Work**

30. 30's Ne is equivalent to
- a. 30 Tex
  - b. 20 Tex
  - c. 10 Tex
  - d. 5 Tex
31. Fabric hand value is measured by
- a. KAWA BATA
  - b. FAST
  - c. HVI
  - d. Spectrometer
32. As the drupe coefficient increases fabric is
- a. Stiffer
  - b. Supple
  - c. Smoother
  - d. Low resistance to bending
33. Bursting strength is very important parameter for
- a. Woven fabric
  - b. Knitted fabric
  - c. Braided fabric
  - d. None of the above
34. Silk contains
- a. Sulphuric acid
  - b. Acetic acid
  - c. Amino acid
  - d. Hydrochloric acid
35. Throwing of silk means
- a. Twisting
  - b. Reeling
  - c. Degumming
  - d. Doubling
36. The strongest weave is
- a. Plain
  - b. Twill
  - c. Satin
  - d. Sateen
37. Pique fabrics means
- a. Curtain fabrics
  - b. Shirting
  - c. Toilet fabrics
  - d. Fancy fabrics
38. Towelling fabrics are normally
- a. Plain weave
  - b. Huck - a - back
  - c. Twill weave
  - d. Satin weave
39. The number of floats is high in
- a. Plain weave
  - b. Twill weave
  - c. Sateen weave
  - d. Pile fabric

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**Space For Rough Work**

40. Merchandising is linked with
- Sewing Garment
  - Dyeing Garment
  - Marketing Garment
  - Finishing Garment
41. Normally in garment industry, grey fabrics are inspected by
- Visual inspection
  - 4 - point system
  - Physical testing
  - None of the above
42. Care labeling is a
- Process of selling the garment
  - Cutting procedure
  - Stitching instruction
  - Maintenance of garment during washing
43. Good quality silk will have
- More Renditta
  - Less Renditta
  - Equal to reelability
  - None of the above
44. The maximum THV value of a fabric
- 1
  - 100
  - 5
  - 0
45. Buckling of fabric influences on
- Cutting
  - Finishing
  - Dyeing
  - Sewing
46. Shear stress means
- Vertical load
  - Tangential load to the surface
  - Multidirectional load
  - None of the above
47. Spun silk means
- Silk filament are spun in short staple spinning
  - Silk filament are spun in long staple spinning
  - Silk filament are twisted together
  - Waste silk are spun in short staple spinning
48. The normal degumming loss percentage will be
- 0 - 10%
  - 10 - 15%
  - 20 - 25%
  - 5 - 15%
49. Pattern making means
- Paper cutting before garment making
  - Device to stitch
  - Method of dyeing garment
  - Quality control study
50. Silk is a
- Mono filament
  - Bi - filament
  - Multi filament
  - Fibre

**Space For Rough Work**

**PART - 2**

(Each question carries two marks)

**(25 X 2 = 50)**

51. Ginning is a process of
- a. Removing short fibres
  - b. Removing long fibres
  - c. Separating seed and fibre
  - d. Mixing the fibres
52. Jute is a
- a. Bast fibre
  - b. Mineral fibre
  - c. Man - made fibre
  - d. Organic fibre
53. Air texturing of yarn result in
- a. Stretch yarn
  - b. Modified stretch yarn
  - c. Bulk yarn
  - d. Crimped yarn
54. The grid bar setting is very important to control
- a. Loss of trash
  - b. Loss of lint
  - c. Loss of sand particles
  - d. None of the above
55. Normally the beater to fan - speed in blow room is in the ratio
- a. 1:2
  - b. 1:3
  - c. 1:1.2
  - d. 1:4
56. Mote knife is a part of
- a. Licker in zone
  - b. Doffer zone
  - c. Flat zone
  - d. Carding zone
57. At the time of carding, only
- a. 40 flats will be working
  - b. No flats will be working
  - c. 100 flats will be working
  - d. Only 10 flats will be working
58. The noil percentage in double combing is
- a. 0 - 5%
  - b. 5 - 10%
  - c. 10 - 15%
  - d. 20 - 25%

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**Space For Rough Work**



59. Doubling in draw frame improves
- Strength
  - Uniformity
  - Non uniformity
  - Drafting
60. The twist given in speed frame is to
- Strengthen the roving
  - Withstand stress and strain during spinning
  - Withstand stress and strain during winding
  - Prepare roving uniformity
61. Normally actual twist is always
- Greater than practical twist
  - Less than practical twist
  - Equal to practical twist
  - None of the above
62. As the diameter of rotor increases the
- Wrapper fibres will be less
  - Wrapper fibres will be more
  - Does not affect the wrapper fibres
  - None of the above
63. Open end yarns are more uniform than ring span yarns because
- Long fibres are used
  - Method of twisting
  - More no. of doubling
  - Break in twisting and winding
64. Polyester is normally dyed with
- Acid dyes
  - Reactive dyes
  - Disperse dyes
  - Vat dyes
65. Higher micronaire value means
- Fibres are finer
  - Fibres are coarser
  - Fibres are matured
  - Fibres are stronger
66. 30 Tex yarn is equivalent to
- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| a. 30's Ne | b. 10's Ne |
| c. 5's Ne  | d. 20's Ne |

**Space For Rough Work**

67. Twist in yarn increases the
- Abrasion resistance
  - Tearing resistance
  - Tensile strength
  - Bursting strength
68. The maximum cover factor of square plain fabric is
- 10
  - 2
  - 12
  - 16.2
69. The temperature normally preferred during reeling of silk is
- 65° C
  - 25° C
  - 10° C
  - Steam temp
70. Spun silk industry make use of
- Short staple spinning
  - Long staple spinning
  - Friction spinning
  - Air jet spinning
71. Mock - Leno is normally used for
- Shirting
  - Suits
  - Towelling
  - Blouse
72. Fabrofeel is an instrument used to measure
- Tensile and tearing strength of fabric
  - Drape coefficient of fabric
  - Hand value of fabric
  - Bursting strength of fabric
73. The U% of normal ring spun yarn ranges from
- 0 - 5%
  - 5 - 8%
  - 20 - 25%
  - 10 - 12%
74. The expected loop shape factor of cotton knitted fabric is
- 10 - 20
  - 5 - 6
  - 1 - 1.3
  - 0 - 1
75. Sewing threads are normally manufactured by
- Dry doubling
  - Wet doubling
  - Fancy doubling
  - Open - End spinning

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**Space For Rough Work**

**Space For Rough Work**

84  
2/10/18

**SEAL**