

## FINAL ANSWER KEY

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Question1:-In weft knitting loop length controlled by

- A:-Clearing cam
- B:-Guard cam
- C:-Stitch cam
- D:-Raising cam

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question2:-A non-ionic dye which is relatively insoluble in water at room temperature

- A:-Disperse dye
- B:-Vat dye
- C:-Sulphur dye
- D:-Reactive dye

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question3:-Mercerisation of the linen help to minimize the

- A:-Decrease in resistance to abrasion
- B:-Increase in resistance to abrasion
- C:-Decrease in resistance to crease
- D:-Increase in resistance to crease

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question4:-The type of polymerisation used for the production of polyacrylonitrile is

- A:-Poly condensation
- B:-Addition polymerisation
- C:-Radical addition polymerisation
- D:-Radical condensation polymerisation

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question5:-For a 1/3 twill weave, which will take least heald shaft movement

- A:-Centre closed shed
- B:-Bottom closed shed
- C:-Semi open shed
- D:-Open shed

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question6:-Flex, jute and ramie fibres are belongs to the family of

- A:-Leaf fibre
- B:-Fruit fibre
- C:-Hair fibre
- D:-Bast fibre

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question7:-In an air jet weaving machine, propelling force generating for insertion of weft yarn is not depend on the

- A:-Strength of yarn
- B:-Length of yarn
- C:-Diameter of yarn
- D:-Velocity of yarn

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question8:-In finishing process combination of nitrogen and phosphorus compounds used for

- A:-Water proofing
- B:-Anti microbial agent
- C:-Flame retardant
- D:-Antistatic agent

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question9:-Thinnest yarn fault in classimat among the following is



B:-B

C:-`H\_1`

D:-`I\_2`

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question10:-Pressure bar provided in a draw frame drafting for

A:-reduce the pressure on the fibre assembly within the drafting zone

B:-reducing the drafting wave

C:-increasing the uniformity of silver

D:-increasing the pressure on the fibre assembly within the drafting zone

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question11:-Most of the seed coat particles are removed effectively in

A:-carding

B:-blow room

C:-comber

D:-spinning

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question12:-Which of the following yarn is finest?

A:-10 Ne

B:-10 Tex

C:-100 Ne

D:-100 Tex

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question13:-The fibre which has a mineral origin

A:-Asbestos

B:-Silk

C:-Flex

D:-Acrylic

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question14:-The difference between the cost price and selling price

A:-MRP

B:-Mark Up

C:-Market price

D:-Profit

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question15:-The operation of twisting of long silk filament yarn called

A:-Degumming

B:-Weighting of silk

C:-Throwing of silk

D:-Winding of silk

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question16:-Stifling of silk is the process of

A:-Cocoons placed in 1% soap solution at 90°C

B:-Grading of cocoons for good quality

C:-Unwinding long continuous yarn from the cocoons

D:-Killing moth inside the cocoons by a steam or hot water

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question17:-Design used for denim fibre

A:-3/1 twill

B:-1/2 twill

C:-2/2 twill

D:-1/3 twill

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question18:-A silk fabric constructed with a weft sateen figure on a warp satin or twill or plain ground called

A:-Brocade

B:-Georgette

C:-Muslin

D:-Damask

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question19:-Which is not a function of geo textile?



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A:-Separation

B:-Filtration

C:-Drainage

D:-Protection

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question20:-The fibres not used for the production of military protective clothing

A:-Aramids

B:-Kevlar

C:-Carbon fibres

D:-Polyurethane

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question21:-The most suitable weave for ballistic protective clothing is

A:-plain weave

B:-satin weave

C:-twill weave

D:-basket weave

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question22:-What are the primary colours in pigment theory?

A:-Red, Green Blue

B:-Yellow, Green, Blue

C:-Blue, Yellow, Red

D:-Red, Yellow, Blue

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question23:-The weave that produce longitudinal warp line in the cloth with fine sunken lines in between is called

A:-Repp weave

B:-Pique

C:-Bedford cord

D:-Twill weave

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question24:-Function of positive feed in knitting is

A:-Yarn tension compensating device

B:-To alter the stitch length

C:-Regulate the amount of yarn feed

D:-Minimizing the yarn waste

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question25:-If the needle is not raised and does not receive the new feed yarn, a loop form called

A:-Knit loop

B:-Tuck loop

C:-Held loop

D:-Miss loop

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question26:-In a carding machine wire points arranged in opposite direction and move same direction with different speed; the action called

A:-Carding

B:-Stripping

C:-Doffing

D:-Drafting

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question27:-State the function of presser

A:-To close the beard

B:-To close the latch

C:-To give return movement to the needle

D:-To assist the guard cam

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question28:-Define sinker loop

A:-A loop in which the same thread crosses over itself

B:-Length of yarn placed over the needle

C:-The yarn connect two adjacent needle loop

D:-The upper part of the loop produced by the needle

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question29:-Amount of water used for the insertion of weft in water jet loom

A:-5-9 cc/pick

B:-1-4 cc/pick

C:-0.1-0.4 cc/pick

D:-0.5/0.9 cc/pick

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question30:-State the function of swing door mechanism

A:-Regulate the feed cotton

B:-Regulate the speed of beater

C:-Pre-opening of cotton

D:-Blending of fibres

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question31:-The function of weft brake in projectile weaving machine is

A:-To stop the projectile

B:-Holding weft supply package

C:-For guiding yarn on weft accumulator drum

D:-Applies tension to weft yarn at appropriate time

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question32:-A defect caused by hardened fluff or foreign matter into the fabric is called

A:-Goat

B:-Dirty cloth

C:-Patchiness

D:-Reediness

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question33:-A loom truly termed 'automatic' must have the following mechanisms in addition to the essential mechanism

A:-Weft stop motion, warp stop motion and weft replenishment motion

B:-Weft stop motion, weft replenishment motion and positive warp let-off motion

C:-Weft replenishment motion, positive picking motion and positive take-up motion

D:-Positive warp let-off motion, warp stop motion and weft replenishment motion

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question34:-The cause for nep formation in blow room

A:-Too high or low beater speed

B:-High variation of trash in different cotton varieties in mixing

C:-Uneven feeding of material to the feeder

D:-Inadequate or high calendar roller pressure

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question35:-Place many number of plies of fabric one over other and aligned length and width of fabric together is called

A:-Pattern matching

B:-Cloth alignment

C:-Pattern loading

D:-Spreading

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question36:-Function of feed dog in sewing machine

A:-Control the length of stitch

B:-Hold the cloth firmly in stitching position

C:-Help to move the cloth forward while sewing

D:-Hold the thread in position from spool

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question37:-Dugdales terry motion working on the principle of

A:-insertion of wire picks

B:-loose reed principle

C:-fast reed principle

D:-by acting take up motion

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question38:-Two or more shuttle boxes fitted with both end of loom called

A:-multiple box looms

B:-pick at will looms

C:-non skin box looms

D:-circular box looms

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question39:-Find the calculated production of plain loom running with 160 RPM, 40 pick/inches with an efficiency of 75%

A:-3 inches/minute

B:-3 inches/hour

C:-4 inches/minute

D:-5 inches/minute

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question40:-Warp yarns of one shed line do not cross all the yarns of other shed line at the same time. This is called

A:-Staggering of healds

B:-Balancing of healds

C:-Warp easing of healds

D:-Balancing of shed

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question41:-A centre weft fork motion

A:-Check presence of weft in alternate picks

B:-Check presence of weft in every picks

C:-Used for the production of heavy duty fabric

D:-Stops the loom when a end breaks

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question42:-The function of check strap is

A:-to control the picking force

B:-decrease the momentum of picker

C:-destroying the momentum of shuttle entered in shuttle box

D:-to protect the buffer and the picker inside the shuttle box

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question43:-In dwell of tappet period means

A:-Loom will remain stationary

B:-Healds with remain stationary

C:-Healds are level and beat up starts

D:-Healds are begin to move for shed

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question44:-Temperature of the size in a sow box for cotton sizing

A:- $85 \pm 5^\circ \text{C}$

B:- $98 \pm 5^\circ \text{C}$

C:- $92 \pm 2^\circ \text{C}$

D:- $100 \pm 2^\circ \text{C}$

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question45:-Primary ingredients in sizing are

A:-Adhesives, softeners, antistatic agents

B:-Lubricants, antistatic agents

C:-Delinquescent, softeners, lubricants

D:-Adhesives, softeners, antiseptic agents

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question46:-In a pirn winding machine function of layer locking device is

A:-control diameter of pirn

B:-give proper tension

C:-improve prin stability

D:-locking the bunch of yarn

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question47:-The main advantage of splicing is

A:-more strength in joints

B:-uniform diameter of yarn

C:-easy to handle

D:-higher production in winding

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question48:-In a drum winding machine

A:-Package RPM is decreases empty to full

B:-Coils per traverse is constant



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C:-Produce close winding package  
D:-Package RPM constant empty to full  
Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question49:-In winding two and a half turn fully accelerated drum means  
A:-drum grove make 2.5 turn around the drum from one end to the other  
B:-Drum lays more yarn on the base than nose  
C:-The base of cone increases as package size increases  
D:-All the above  
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question50:-When succeeding coils are widely spaced on the package, it is known as  
A:-close winding  
B:-open winding  
C:-cheese winding  
D:-automatic winding  
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question51:-In a right hand doobby first pick is controlled by  
A:-straight feeler and top hook  
B:-bend feeler and top hook  
C:-straight feeler bottom hook  
D:-bend feeler and bottom hook  
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question52:-Normal clearance in a parallel blade slub catcher for carded counts  
A:-1 to 1.5 time of yarn diameter  
B:-1.5 to 2 times of yarn diameter  
C:-2 to 2.5 times of yarn diameter  
D:-2.5 to 3 times of yarn diameter  
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question53:-Advantage of swinging blade type slub catcher over fixed blade  
A:-Clearing 50% more fault  
B:-Cheap and easy to maintain  
C:-More sensitive to thin places  
D:-Slubs can get squeezed and passed through  
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question54:-Advantage of early shedding is  
A:-Less power consumption  
B:-heavy wefting  
C:-less strain in warp  
D:-useful for light weight fabric production  
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question55:-Which one is incidental waste in weaving?  
A:-Knotting waste  
B:-Process waste  
C:-Waste from package fault  
D:-Waste during changing pirn  
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question56:-Narrow, bare and dense stripes running along the warp direction of fabric is called  
A:-Warp streaks  
B:-Weft bar  
C:-Missing end  
D:-Float  
Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question57:-The depth of reed wire along the direction of warp yarn is known as  
A:-Air space  
B:-Percentage air space  
C:-Wire thickness  
D:-Gauge number of reed wire  
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question58:-Refractometer used for  
A:-measuring stretch in sizing

B:-determine size pick up

C:-to indicate consistency of solid contents in size past

D:-to measure saw box temperature

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question59:-The length and weight unit of Denier English count system

A:-Hank of 840 yards and 1 denier

B:-Hank of 560 yards and 1 denier

C:-Hank of 520 yards and 1 denier

D:-Hank of 560 yards and 1 grains

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question60:-Count defined in Denier metric system as the

A:-Number of 9000-meter length units present in one gram

B:-Number of one-gram weight units of yarn present in 9000 meters

C:-Number of 1000-meters length units present in one gram

D:-Number of one-gram weight units of yarn present in 1000 meters

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question61:-Heald count in a plain set is

A:-number of heald eyes per 2 inches across the width

B:-number of heald eyes per inches across the width

C:-number of heald eyes per one inch width

D:-total number of heald eyes present in the heald divided by heald width

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question62:-Reed count is the number of dents in two inches in

A:-Radcliff system

B:-Metric system

C:-Brad ford system

D:-Stokport system

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question63:-Tachometer used for measuring

A:-Moisture regain

B:-RPM and surface speed

C:-Percentage of elongation

D:-Humidity

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question64:-If 200 yards of cotton yarn weigh 2 grams. What is the count in Ne?

A:-100s

B:-24s

C:-45s

D:-54s

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question65:-The calculated count determined from the total length and total weight of different count termed as

A:-Resultant count

B:-Average count

C:-Universal count (tex)

D:-Worsted count

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question66:-Find the resultant count of 8s, 24s and 12s

A:-8s

B:-15s

C:-4s

D:-20s

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question67:-If 30 Km of cotton yarn is 2.5 kg, what is the count in French cotton system?

A:-6sNf

B:-12sNf

C:-24sNf

D:-8sNf

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question68:-Find the range of the following test results

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

A:-20 lbs

B:-4 lbs

C:-15 lbs

D:-5 lbs

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question69:-The whole material available for testing is called

A:-sample

B:-population

C:-specimen

D:-median

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question70:-The ability of a fabric to assume a graceful appearance in use is

A:-stiffness

B:-drape

C:-resilience

D:-cover

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question71:-Fraction of the area of the fabric covered by both warp and weft threads called

A:-Cover factor

B:-Cloth factor

C:-Cloth setting

D:-Cloth cover

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question72:-Cover factor calculated from

A:-threads per inch in the cloth

B:-ends and picks per inch in the fabric

C:-threads per inch and count of yarn

D:-end per inch in the fabric

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question73:-Uster evenness tester working on

A:-optical principle

B:-electronic principle

C:-capacitance principle

D:-electromagnetic principle

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question74:-Circumference of wrap reel is

A:-1.5 yards

B:-3 yards

C:-1.2 yards

D:-2.4 yards

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question75:-Single thread strength tester of the pendulum type lever working on the principle of

A:-constant rate of loading

B:-constant rate of extension

C:-constant rate of breaking

D:-inclined plain

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question76:-The relation between TPI and yarn count is

A:- $TPI = TM \times \sqrt{\text{count}}$

B:- $\text{Count} = TPI/TM$

C:- $TPI = TM \times \text{Count}$

D:- $\text{Count} = TPI \times TM$

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question77:-Linters are

A:-long fibres separated in ginning

B:-long fibres adheres to cotton seed



- C:-short fibres adheres to cotton seed
  - D:-cotton fibre covered with cotton seed
- Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question78:-Fibre quality index is given by the formula

- A:- $FQI = \frac{L_{sm}}{F}$
- B:- $FQI = \frac{L_{sm}}{f}$
- C:- $FQI = \frac{L_{sm}}{F_u}$
- D:- $FQI = \frac{F_{sm}}{L}$

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question79:-One lea of 20s cotton yarn consists of

- A:-120 Hanks
- B:-120 yards
- C:-120 inches
- D:-120 feet

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question80:-Instrument not used for the measurement of bundle strength is

- A:-stelometer
- B:-instron tester
- C:-pressley tester
- D:-arealometer

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question81:-Micronaire value is a combination of

- A:-maturity and fibre strength
- B:-fibre length and fineness
- C:-fineness and maturity
- D:-fineness and fibre strength

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question82:-Which is a burning characteristic of pure silk?

- A:-In flame it melt instantly
- B:-Burn, melt slowly when present to the flame
- C:-Smells like burning paper
- D:-Continuous to burn and melt when away from flame

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question83:-What is the corrected count of yarn?

- A:-Count of yarn corrected in standard regain
- B:-Count of yarn in actual regain
- C:-Count of yarn after changing draft wheel
- D:-Count of yarn corrected in standard moisture

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question84:-A yarn made with irregular profile or construction that differs from single or folded yarn called

- A:-Texturised yarn
- B:-Fancy yarn
- C:-Untwisted yarn
- D:-Worsted yarn

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question85:-Wool fibre made with a naturally occurring protein

- A:-Keratin
- B:-Lignin
- C:-Sericin
- D:-Fibroin

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question86:-A small tangled knot of fibre often caused by fibre processing is

- A:-Knot
- B:-Objectionable fault
- C:-Entanglement
- D:-Nep

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question87:-Average length of Gossypium hirsutum is

- A:-22-40 mm



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B:-13-25 mm

C:-25-48 mm

D:-22-24 mm

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question88:-The distance between the nip line in relation to the distribution of fibre length within the silver called

A:-Machine setting

B:-Roller setting

C:-Relative roller speed

D:-Draft setting

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question89:-Main contributors to thick and thin places in yarns are

A:-Un opened fibre and drafting irregularities

B:-Defective winding process

C:-Presences of large amount of waste percentage in mixing

D:-Poor control of lap weight

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question90:-The most important single cause for within bobbin count variation

A:-In correct draft and ratchet wheel in flyframe

B:-Poor control of lap weight

C:-Defective draw frame

D:-Bad work practice in ring frame

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question91:-Prime cause for excessive stretch in fly frame

A:-Worn out drafting rollers

B:-Incorrect initial position of cone drum belt

C:-Faulty feeding of silver

D:-Incorrect piecing practice

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question92:-Percentage of yarn produced from a given weight of bale cotton

A:-Productivity

B:-Cotton realisation

C:-Yarn realisation

D:-Production efficiency

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question93:-Common yarn objectionable faults in the fabric are

A:-Slubs and knots

B:-Neps and hooks

C:-Thin places and neps

D:-Thick places and neps

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question94:-Cause for a catastrophic end breaks in spinning

A:-Collision between balloons

B:-Torn apron

C:-Vibrating or out centre spindle

D:-Eccentric drafting rollers

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question95:-A periodic check on fractionating efficiency serve

A:-To increase the production in comber

B:-To improve the fibre alignment in comber

C:-Judge the mechanical condition of comber

D:-To reduce the stoppage in combing

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question96:-A convenient and reliable method for estimating the loss of efficiency and its causes called

A:-Productivity analysis

B:-Snap reading

C:-Machinery audit

D:-Profitability analysis

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question97:-The ratio of machine production to the labour employment ratio expressed as percentage is



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A:-Machine productivity

B:-Labour productivity

C:-Productivity

D:-Productivity index

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question98:-A periodic critical examination of machine to identify mechanical condition of various parts and machine setting, which are likely to affect quality and productivity is called

A:-Periodic maintenance

B:-Preventive maintenance

C:-Quality audit

D:-Machinery audit

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question99:-Transfer efficiency of fibres in a carding cylinder decided by

A:-RPM of cylinder

B:-Wire population in doffer

C:-Tooth angle in cylinder

D:-RPM of doffer

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question100:-The function of front plate is

A:-To regulate the cleaning efficiency of carding machine

B:-To regulate the percentage of flat waste

C:-To control the droppings

D:-To regulate the flat speed

Correct Answer:- Option-B