TEXTILE SCIENCE

FOR BFT OFF CAMPUS

 Proteinic fibers are known as a. Animal fiber. b. Man made fiber. c. Vegetable fiber d. Mineral fiber
 The following is a leaf fiber . a. Kenaf b. Pina c. Kapok d. Coir
3. The cross section of cotton is a. Bean shaped b. Dog bone shaped c. round shaped d. triangular shape
4. Wet strength of cotton is its dry strength a. higher than b. lower than c. same as d. comparable
5. Linen is the fabric of fiber a. cotton b. flax c. silk d. wool
6. Retting is rotting done for bast fibers. a. fungal b. enzymatic c. bacterial d. chemical
7. Coir is a fiber a. seed b. leaf c. bast d. protein
8. Cotton is soluble in a. concentrated acids b. alkali c. solvents d. chemicals
9. Basic unit of cotton is a. cellulose b. amino acids c. amide d. mineral
10. In the cross section of the matured cotton which of the following part is collapsed? a. lumen b. cuticle c. Primary cell wall d. secondary cell wall
11. The longitudinal section of flax shows nodes which resemblea. bamboo stalk b. corn stalk c. wheat stalk d. rice stalk
12. Abaca – a leaf fiber belongs to which family? a. banana b. pineapple c. bamboo d. sisal
13is a mechanical finish. a.mercerization b. tentering c. durable press d. anti static
14. The first synthetic dye was discovered by a. Henry James b. William Henry Perkin c. Thomas Perkin d. William James

15 finish is essentially an ironing process. a. sizing b. calendaring c. singeing d. scouring
16 is a natural dye.
a.acid dye b. basic dye c. indigo dye d. vat dye
17. A dye is composed of and
a. auxochrome and chromophore b. pigments and ink c. auxochrome and pigment d. chromophore and ink
18. Cross dyeing gives which effect to the fabrics? a. Yarn dyed b. solid dyed c. checks d. prints
19 is a type of resist printing. a. Batik printing b. block printing c. jet printing d. discharge printing
20 is a non woven fabric made from wool fibers a.gingham b. leno c. pile d. felt
21 printing is usually done on dark backgrounds. a.Resist b. discharge c. block d.screen
22 is a basic routine finish. a.Durable press b. shrinkage resistance c. singeing d. flame retardancy
23. Wool has surface. a. Scaly b. smooth c. hairy d. soft
24. Dry strength of cotton is wet strength of cotton. a. Higher than b. same as c. lower than d. comparable
25. Garments are dyed in which stage? a. Fabric stage b. fiber stage c. yarn stage d. product stage
26. The odour of silk on burning is of a.Burning Paper b. burning hair c. acrid d. celery
27 is a resist printing method. a.Block printing b. ikat printing c. discharge printing d. duplex printing
28 is a natural fiber. a.Nylon b. polyester c. wool d. rayon
29 is turns per inch in a yarn. a.Count b. twist c. thickness d. fineness

30.	and are two types of screen printing.
	a. Flat and rotary b. circular and roller c. cylindrical and flat d. cylindrical and circular
31.	and are basic weaves.
01.	a. Twill and satin b. satin and pile c. dobby and jacquard d. plain and leno
32.	is the basic unit of fabric.
	a. Fiber b. yarn c. texture d. dye
33.	Which is a regenerated manmade fiber?
	a. Cellulose Acetate b. nylon c. acrylic d. flax
34.	The initial straightening process of fibers in the ring spinning process is known as
	a.Combing b. carding c. doubling d. roving
35.	The other name of spiral yarn is
	a. Corkscrew yarn b. nub yarn c. boucle yarn d. chenille yarn
36.	Which is the weave in which the warp yarns are placed around each other in weaving? a. Leno weave b. pile weave c. crepe weave d. plain weave
37.	Short length fibers are known asa.Filament fibers b. staple fibers c. blended fibers d. union fibers
38.	When two or more single strands are twisted together, it is known
	as yarns. a. Ply yarns b. novelty yarns c. cabled yarns d. doubled yarns
39.	The two types of twist direction are and a.S twist and Z twist b. S twist and Y twist c. Y twist and Z twist d. X twist and Y twist
40.	is a variation of plain weave. a.Twill weave b. satin weave c. rib weave d. Dobby weave
41.	needle is generally used for weft knitting. a.Latch needle b. spring beard needle c. compound needle d. double latch needle
42.	dyeing is generally used for fabrics a.Cross b. stock c. mass pigmentation d. skein dyeing
43.	is a special finish used for fabrics. a.Tentering b. water repellent c. singeing d. scouring
44.	are vertical columns of stitches in a knitted fabric. a. Wales b. courses c. warp d. weft

45	is a rancy weave.
46. V	a. Satin b. Basket c. twill d. extra weft techniqueWhich is the type of finishes that improve the appearance of the fabric?a. Crabbing b. Calendaring c. Antistatic d. fireproof
47. I	n which type of dyeing is both textile and dye bath circulated? a. Stock dyeing b. combination dyeing c. top dyeing d. beam dyeing
48	is a synthetic fiber. a. Acetate b. rayon c. nylon d. silk
49. V	Which of the following is a fabric made directly from fibers? a. Non wovens b. woven c. knitted d. braided
50.	are horizontal columns of stitches in a knit fabric. a. Courses b. wales c. warp d. weft
51	is a fancy weave which gives small geometric patterns. a. Dobby weave b. jacquard weave c. double cloth d. pile weave
52. I	Damask fabric has which kind of weave? a. Crepe weave b. extra weft technique c. jacquard weave d. leno weave
53	weave is a hand produced, filling faced plain weave fabric. a. Tapestry b. satin c. twill d. dobby
54	is the final product of several drawing out operations in a ring spinning process. a. Card sliver b. comb sliver c. roving d. lap
55. 7	The higher the number of yarn count, the the yarn a. Finer b. thicker c. softer d. coarser
56. 0	Cross section shape of linen is shaped. a. Polygonal b. round c. oval d. bean shaped
57. V	Which of the following novelty yarn has soft twisted areas at frequent intervals? a. Slub yarns b. spiral yarns c. ply yarns d. cord yarns
58. 7	The additional process of arranging the fibers in a parallel fashion in ring spinning is known as
	a. Carding b. combing c. doubling d. roving
59. V	When two or more ply yarns are twisted together, they are designated as yarns. a. Single yarn b. cabled yarns c. chenille yarns d. loop yarns

60. The number of warp yarns and weft yarns in a square inch of fabric is known as
a. Yarn count b. gsm c. thickness d. fabric count
61. On the loom the plain weave requires only harnesses. a. Two b. four c. one d. three
62. Paddle machines are primarily used for dyeing. a. Yarn b. fiber c. product d. fabric
63. Name of a direct printing method. a. Block b. tie and dye c. discharge printing d. ikat
64. Name of a basic finish on fabric.a. Bleaching b. durable press c. flame retardant d. crease resistant
65. Which is the finishing process by which the vegetable matter in wool fibers is removed? a. Decating b. Carbonizing c. crabbing d. calendaring
66. Which dyes are known as cold dyes? a. Naphthol dyes b. acid dyes c. direct dyes d. basic dyes
67 is a fabrication process using needles to form interlocking loops. a.weaving b. felting c. knitting d. braiding
68. Which of the below is a fabric made from yarns? a. film b. foam c. felt d. lace
69. The ability of the fiber to bend repeatedly without breaking is known as a.flexibility b. elongation c. elasticity d. tensile strength
70 is the light reflected from a fabric surface a.creep b. cover c. luster d. texture
71. Which of the below mentioned fibers have maximum crimp? a. Wool b. cotton c. silk d. flax
72. The cross section of nylon is shaped. a. triangular b. dog bone c. round d. lobal
73. Wool fiber is a protein called a. keratin b. fibroin c. sericin d. cellulose
74. A is the lengthwise self-edge of a fabric. a. balance b. selvedge c. grain d. width
75. The lengthwise yarns in a woven fabric are known as

a. warp yarns b. weft yarns c. wales d. courses

was the first manufactured cellulosic fiber.
a. viscose rayon b. cellulose acetate c. cotton d. flax
has outstanding durability. a. jute b. rayon c. acetate d. nylon
Polyester is produced by spinning. a. ring b. friction c. melt d. hand
is an elastomeric fiber. a. spandex b. nylon c. cotton d. acetate
Kenaf is obtained from the of the plant. a. leaf b. bast c. seed d. root
The linkage is the most important part of the chemical structure of wool. a. sulphur b. nitrogen c. hydrogen d. oxygen
Medulla is absent in wool. a. fine b. coarse c. thick d. rough
The basic unit of the flax is a. protein b. amino c. cellulose d. amide
is the French word for caterpillar a. chenille b. spiral c. corkscrew d. eccentric
Yarn count is denoted by a. De. B. gm c. Ne d. Xe
describes a color that is uniform and looks the same throughout the product. a. fast b. bleed c. level d. sorting
Direct dyes are primarily used for fibers. a. silk b. cotton c. polyester d. wool
What are the yarns perpendicular to the selvedge in a woven fabric known as? a. Weft yarns b. warp yarns c. wales d. courses
What is the process of yarn tie and dye known as? a. bandhini b. leheria c. ikat d. batik
is a novelty yarn.

a. single yarn b. slub yarn c. ply yarn d. cord yarn

91. Cellulosic fibers are known as a. Animal fiber. b. Man made fiber. c. Vegetable fiber d. Mineral fiber
92. Wool is damaged in a. concentrated acids b. alkali c. solvents d. chemicals
93. In the cross section of the matured cotton which of the following part is the outermost part? a. lumen b. cuticle c. Primary cell wall d. secondary cell wall
94. The longitudinal section of cotton shows a. twists b. openings c. scales d. sericin
95. Union dyeing gives which effect to the fabrics? a. Yarn dyed b. solid dyed c. checks d. prints
96. Long length fibers are known as a. Filament fibers b. staple fibers c. blended fibers d. union fibers
97 is a fancy weave which gives large figured patterns a. Dobby weave b. jacquard weave c. double cloth d. pile weave
98. Brocade fabric has which kind of weave? a. Crepe weave b. extra weft technique c. jacquard weave d. leno weave
99. On the loom the twill weave requires harnesses. a. Two to three b. three to four c. one to two d. four to five
100. Silk fiber is a protein called a. keratin b. fibroin c. sericin d. cellulose
101. A shows the position of the warp yarn relative to the weft yarn. a. balance b. selvedge c. grain d. width
102 was the first synthetic fiber. a. nylon b. cellulose acetate c. cotton d. flax
103 has outstanding flexibility. a. jute b. rayon c. acetate d. wool
104. Kapok is obtained from the of the plant. a. leaf b. bast c. seed d. root

105. Medulla is present in wool. a. fine b. coarse c. thick d. rough
106. What is the process of fabric tie and dye known as? a. bandhini b. screen printing c. ikat d. batik
107. Which of the following is the only natural filament fiber? a. wool b. silk c. cotton d. jute
108 fibers grow and develop in nature in fiber form a. manufactured b. regenerated c. natural d. synthetic
109. The term 'artificial silk' was used for which fiber? a. Acetate b. wool c. nylon d. rayon
110 refers to the waves, bends, curls and coils on the fiber surface. a. cross section b. crimp c. surface contour d. longitudinal section
111 is the manner in which a fabric falls over a 3 –D form a. luster b. texture c. drape d. crimp
112. The ability of the fibers to cling together during spinning is known as a. Cohesiveness b. crimp c. cover d. creep
113. The formation of balls of fiber on fabric surface is known as a. feltability b. pilling c. stiffness d. hand
114. Cotton is alkali. a. resistant to b. harmed by c. damaged by d. soluble in
115 is the way a textile feels to the skin. a. resiliency b. elasticity c. hand d. absorbancy
116. The most important seed fibre isa. silk b. wool c. coir d.cotton
117. The is a wax like film covering the outer wall of cotton fibre. a. cuticle b. primary cell wall c. secondary cell wall d. lumen
118. Pina is obtained from the leaves of plant. a. banana b. pineapple c.sisal d. bamboo
119 sheep produce the most valuable wool. a. Atlantic b. English c. Merino d. Mississippi

120 wool comes from animals less than 7 months old. a. lamb b. recycled c. pulled d. virgin
121. The production of cultivated silk is known asa. shearing b. reeling c. sericulture d. throwing
122. When two silk worms spin their cocoons together silk is obtained a. raw b. wild c. tussah d. duppioni
123 fibre is highly absorbent, soft and comfortable. a. nylon b. rayon c. polyester d. acrylic
124. Most acrylics are produced as a. polymer b. homopolymer c. copolymer d.monomer
125 is a metallic fiber. a. glass b. gold c. stainless steel d. asbestos
126 yarns have the highest number of turns per inch. a. crepe yarn b. ply yarn c. combed yarn d. carded yarn
127. Weaving is done on a a. spindle b. loom c. shuttle d. warp beam
128. When the weft yarn is not at 90 degree to warp yarn it is known asa. balance b. count c. grain d. skew
129. Denim is a weave fabric. a. plain b. twill c. satin d. sateen
130. The satin weave requires minimum harness on the loom. a. two b. four c. five d. three
131 is a yarn dyed fabric in checks. a. calico b. gingham c. muslin d. flannel
132 is an example of basket weave. a. monk's cloth b. poplin c. taffeta d. tweed
133. The word pique comes from the French word meaning a. quilted b. appliquéd c. clipped dot d. damask
134 is a fabric made by slack tensioned weave a. seer sucker b. tapestry c. terrycloth d. velvet

135.	a. loops b. yarns c. cut d. run
136.	indicates the fineness of a stitch in knitting a. wales b. courses c. gauge d. warp knitting
137.	The weave can be seen in a terrycloth
120	a. rib weave b. basket weave c. satin d. pile
138.	is a process in which skins and hides of animals are treated. a. bleaching b. tanning c. processing d. cleaning
139.	is the process of whitening yarns, fibers or fabrics a. sizing b. mercerization c. bleaching d. singeing
140.	is a wool finishing process used to set wool fabrics. a. tentering b. singeing c. bleaching d. crabbing
141.	In the fabric is immersed in substances to give fabric weight and stiffness. a. starching b. blueing c. weighting d. napping
142.	finish on a fabric resists wetting. a. pilling resistant b. water repellent c. antislip d. antistatic
143.	refers to the dyes and prints that do not shift hue or fade when expose to light a. colour fastness b. pigments c. colourants d. finishes
144.	Disperse dyes were developed for fibres. a. nylon b. acetate c. polyester d. rayon
145.	is used to add colour in localized areas only a. dying b. bleaching c. printing d. finishing
146.	is a roller printing with a pattern on both sides of the fabric. a. direct roller b. warp printing c. block printing d. duplex printing
147.	In hot wax is applied to the fabric in the form of a design a. ikat b. batik c. bandhini d. screen printing
148.	fibers are produced in manufacturing units a. manufactured b. protein c. natural d. vegetable
149.	Cotton is harmed by a. alkali b. acid c. solvent d. none of the above

150. The consists of cellulose bundles in a cotton fiber. a. cuticle b. primary cell wall c. secondary cell wall d. lumen
151. The is a honey comb like core containing air spaces in wool fibre. a. cortex b. medulla c. cuticle d. fibril
152 is not a speciality wool. a. angora b. cashmere c. merino d. mohair
153. Which of the following speciality wool is not from camel family. a. angora b. llama c. vicuna d. alpaca
154. The water soluble protective gum in silk is known asa. sericulture b. tussar c. eri d. sericin
155. The silk made from silk noils is known as silk a. muga b. duppioni c. spun d. wild
156 spinning is the most common method of producing rayon. a. wet b. dry c. melt d. solvent
157 is knitting in its simplest form. a. macramé b. braiding c. crocheting d. lace
158. Woven fabric cut in a diagonal direction is said to be on a. straight grain b. bias grain c. crosswise grain d. none of the above
159. A needle is used to make purl loops in knitting a. double latch b. compound c. latch d. spring beard
160. The higher the gauge in knitting, the the fabric. a. heavier b. thicker c. coarser d. finer
161. Silk is the secretion of a. silk worm b. insects c. bees d. birds
162. The process of separating wool fibers according to their fineness and length is known as
a. sorting b. washing c. grading d. classification
is the a natural mineral fiber a. glass b. aluminium c. steel d. asbestos
164 is the a synthetic mineral fiber a. glass b. aluminium c. steel d. asbestos
a. grass of aranimam c. stoci a. asocsios

165.	fabrics do not have grain line a. woven b. knitted c. felt d. none of the above.
166.	is an open-work fabric with complex patterns or figures. a. braid b. felt c. net d. lace
167.	yarn creates special effects in fabrics which resembles a hairy caterpillar a. chenille b. spot c. nub d. slub
168.	dyes are used primarily with natural protein fibres and nylon. a. basic b. reactive c. acid d. direct
169.	refers to a random arrangement of molecular chain within a fiber. a. amorphous b. crystalline c. oriented d. disoriented
170.	Bast fibre refers to fiber removed from the of the plant. a. leaves b. stem c. seed d. fruit
171.	is a finish for linen or linen like fabric. a. crabbing b. beetling c. scouring d. carbonizing
172.	is the ply of a fancy yarn that holds the effect ply in place a. binder b. novelty c. ratine d. loop
173.	is a dobby fabric with an overall small diamond shaped design. a. huck-a-back b. terrycloth c. bird's eye d. damask
174.	is a fiber obtained from the fibrous mass between the outer shell and the husk of the coconut. a. kapok b. kenaf c. jute d. coir
	The needle used in warp knitting is known as needle. a. double latch b. latch c. spring beard d. compound
176.	is resistance to crushing a. compressibility b. flexibility c. stability d. elasticity
177.	The delayed recovery from elongation in a fiber is known as a. twist b. count c. creep d. cover
178.	is a yarn with irregular or unusual appearance for the purpose of decoration. a. simple yarn b. fancy yarn c. ply yarn d. cabled yarn
179.	is a hair fiber produced by the Angora goat. a. mohair b. cashmere c. lamb's wool d. Qivuit

180 is a process of bacterial rotting to remove bast fibers. a. reeling b. retting c. roving d. shearing
181. The variation of plain weave in which two warp yarns are interlaced with two weft yarns is known as a. rib weave b. basket weave c. twill weave d. satin weave
182. The transfer of colour caused by abrasion or rubbing is known as a. crocking b. colour fast c. dyeing d. calendaring
183. Which of the following is a comblike device that pushes the weft yarns in place during weaving process? a. harness b. shuttle c. heddle d. reed
184. Fabrics made with two or more generically different fibers are known as a. balanced fabrics b. blend c. corduroy d. crepe
185. The fabric made by plaiting three or more yarns is known as a. lace b. felt c. braid d. crocheting
186 is a chemical or mechanical treatment that modifies the properties of a textile a. dyeing b. printing c. weaving d. finishing
187. Unfinished fabrics are known as goods. a. grey b. greige c. white d. bleached
188. Treatment of cotton fabrics with sodium hydroxide to increase luster and absorbency is known as a. tentering b. calendaring c. mercerization d. scouring
189. Fibers having affinity for oil are known as a. oleophilic b. hydrophilic c. hygroscopic d. hydrophobic
190. The finishing process which results into a shrunk fabric is called a. crease resistance b. plisse c. bleaching d. water repellency
191. Which of the following fabrics have a rib weave? a. denim b. monk's cloth c. poplin d. taffeta
192. The is a smooth boat shaped device which carries the weft yarn over and under the warp yarn during the weaving process. a. shuttle b. reed c. harness d. heddle
193. The fiber from animals other than sheep is known as a. wool fibers b. hair fibers c. speciality hair fibers d. synthetic fibers

194.	weave shows prominent diagonal lines.
	a. plain weave b. satin weave c. twill weave d. pile weave
195.	The fiber strength is measured in
	a. flexibility b. elongation c. elasticity d. tenacity
196.	is a thermoplastic fiber.
	a. rayon b. acetate c. wool d. silk
197.	The diameter of the natural fibers is measured in
	a. millimeters b. centimeters c. micrometers d. meters
198.	is a process which increases the body of the silk fabric
	a. weighting b. starching c. beetling d. glazing
199.	The fabric made of long wool fibers is known as
	a. woolen b. worsted c. boucle d. flake
200.	Corduroy is an example of weave
	a. pile b. dobby c. jacquard d. satin