

Q.1 CHOOSE THE RIGHT ANSWER FOR THE FOLLOWING:-

1. Proteinic fibers are known as
a. **Animal fiber.** b. Man made fiber. c. Vegetable fiber d. Mineral fiber
2. 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 resemble _____
a. **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
13. _____ is 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.
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 as _____.
a. 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 fancy weave.
a. Satin b. Basket c. twill d. **extra weft technique**

46. Which is the type of finishes that improve the appearance of the fabric?
a. Crabbing b. **Calendaring** c. Antistatic d. fireproof
47. In 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. 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. 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. The higher the number of yarn count, the _____ the yarn
a. **Finer** b. thicker c. softer d. coarser
56. Cross section shape of linen is _____ shaped.
a. **Polygonal** b. round c. oval d. bean shaped
57. 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. 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. 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

76. _____ was the first manufactured cellulosic fiber.
a. **viscose rayon** b. cellulose acetate c. cotton d. flax
77. _____ has outstanding durability.
a. jute b. rayon c. acetate d. **nylon**
78. Polyester is produced by _____ spinning.
a. ring b. friction c. **melt** d. hand
79. _____ is an elastomeric fiber.
a. **spandex** b. nylon c. cotton d. acetate
80. Kenaf is obtained from the _____ of the plant.
a. leaf b. **bast** c. seed d. root
81. The _____ linkage is the most important part of the chemical structure of wool.
a. **sulphur** b. nitrogen c. hydrogen d. oxygen
82. Medulla is absent in _____ wool.
a. **fine** b. coarse c. thick d. rough
83. The basic unit of the flax is _____.
a. protein b. amino c. **cellulose** d. amide
84. _____ is the French word for caterpillar
a. **chenille** b. spiral c. corkscrew d. eccentric
85. Yarn count is denoted by _____.
a. De. B. gm c. **Ne** d. Xe
86. _____ describes a color that is uniform and looks the same throughout the product.
a. fast b. bleed c. **level** d. sorting
87. Direct dyes are primarily used for _____ fibers.
a. silk b. **cotton** c. polyester d. wool
88. What are the yarns perpendicular to the selvedge in a woven fabric known as?
a. **Weft yarns** b. warp yarns c. wales d. courses
89. What is the process of yarn tie and dye known as?
a. bandhini b. leheria c. **ikat** d. batik
90. _____ 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 is _____.
a. 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 as _____
a. 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 as _____
a. 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. In knitting needles make _____
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
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 exposed 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 as _____
a. 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
163. _____ 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
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**
175. 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