

POST GRADUATE COMMON ENTRANCE TEST - 2015

DATE & TIME	COURSE	SUBJECT
08-08-2015 10.30 AM TO 12.30 PM	ME / M.Tech/ M.Arch / Courses Offered by VTU / UVCE / UBDTCE	TEXTILE TECHNOLOGY
MAXIMUM MARKS	TOTAL DURATION	MAXIMUM TIME FOR ANSWERING
100	150 MINUTES	120 MINUTES
MENTION YOUR PG CET NO.		QUESTION BOOKLET SERIAL NUMBER
		350025
		VERSION CODE
		A - 1

DOs :

1. Check whether the PG CET 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)

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

Space For Rough Work

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

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

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

Space For Rough Work

PART - 2
(Each question carries two marks)

(25 X 2 = 50)

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| <p>51. Ginning is a process of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Removing short fibresb. Removing long fibresc. Separating seed and fibred. Mixing the fibres <p>52. Jute is a</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Bast fibreb. Mineral fibrec. Man - made fibred. Organic fibre <p>53. Air texturing of yarn result in</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Stretch yarnb. Modified stretch yarnc. Bulk yarnd. Crimped yarn <p>54. The grid bar setting is very important to control</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Loss of trashb. Loss of lintc. Loss of sand particlesd. None of the above | <p>55. Normally the beater to fan - speed in blow room is in the ratio</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. 1:2b. 1:3c. 1:1.2d. 1:4 <p>56. Mote knife is a part of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Licker in zoneb. Doffer zonec. Flat zoned. Carding zone <p>57. At the time of carding, only</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. 40 flats will be workingb. No flats will be workingc. 100 flats will be workingd. Only 10 flats will be working <p>58. The noil percentage in double combing is</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">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

- a. Strength
- b. Uniformity
- c. Non uniformity
- d. Drafting

60. The twist given in speed frame is to

- a. Strengthen the roving
- b. Withstand stress and strain during spinning
- c. Withstand stress and strain during winding
- d. Prepare roving uniformity

61. Normally actual twist is always

- a. Greater than practical twist
- b. Less than practical twist
- c. Equal to practical twist
- d. None of the above

62. As the diameter of rotor increases the

- a. Wrapper fibres will be less
- b. Wrapper fibres will be more
- c. Does not affect the wrapper fibres
- d. None of the above

63. Open end yarns are more uniform than ring span yarns because

- a. Long fibres are used
- b. Method of twisting
- c. More no. of doubling
- d. Break in twisting and winding

64. Polyester is normally dyed with

- a. Acid dyes
- b. Reactive dyes
- c. Disperse dyes
- d. Vat dyes

65. Higher micronaire value means

- a. Fibres are finer
- b. Fibres are coarser
- c. Fibres are matured
- d. Fibres are stronger

66. 30 Tex yarn is equivalent to

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| a. 30's Ne | b. 10's Ne |
| c. 5's Ne | d. 20's Ne |

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