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1. Give the chemical structure of the following fibre forming polymers and the names of the monomer from where they are prepared.

- A. Nylon 6
- B. Nylon 66
- C. Polypropylene
- D. PET
- E. PAN

2. Arrange the following in ascending/descending order.

i. Ascending order of crystallinity

- A. Nylon 6
- B. Polypropylene
- C. Viscose rayon
- D. Polyester

ii. Descending order of tensile strength

- A. Cotton
- B. Viscose
- C. Wool
- D. Ramie

iii. Increasing order of moisture regain at 65% RH and 20°C

- A. Cotton
- B. PET
- C. Nylon 6
- D. Viscose

iv. Ascending order of static charge generated under standard conditions

- A. Wool
- B. Silk
- C. Polyester
- D. Cotton

v. Descending order of density

- A. Cotton
- B. Polypropylene
- C. Nylon
- D. Polyester

3. Average molecular orientation can be measured by :

- A. X-ray diffraction
- B. Infrared spectra
- C. Scanning electron microscopy
- D. Birefringence

4. Typical length of a molecule for fibre:

- A. 10
- B. 1000
- C. 1 mm
- D. 100 mm

5. Which of the following fibre is closest to wool like

- A. PET
- B. Nylon66
- C. Acrylic
- D. Polypropylene

6. Fibrial reversal in cotton occurs at intervals of
- A. 10
 - B. 100
 - C. 1 mm
 - D. 1 mm
7. Typical elongation of polyester staple fibre is
- A. 20%
 - B. 15%
 - C. 25%
 - D. 50%
8. Draw texturising gives:
- A. Superior degree of setting and poorer crimp resilience
 - B. Inferior degree of setting and better crimp resilience
 - C. Superior degree of setting and better crimp resilience
9. The increase in pro-comber draft;
- A. Reduces the waste at comber
 - B. Increases the waste at comber
 - C. Does not change the comber waste
10. For synthetic fibre:
- A. Heavier laps are preferred for finer denier fibre
 - B. Higher laps are preferred for coarse denier fibre
 - C. Lighter laps are preferred for finer denier fibre
11. Bigger rotor diameter
- A. Reduces the yarn strength and improves the yarn uniformity
 - B. Increases the yarn strength and reduces the yarn uniformity
 - C. Increases the yarn strength and improves the yarn uniformity
12. Murata Air-jet spinning
- A. First nozzles twist the fibre bundle and second nozzle wraps the fibre
 - B. First nozzles wrap the fibre bundle and second nozzle twist the fibre
 - C. Both the nozzles twist the fibre bundle in opposite direction

13. Strength of rotor spun yarn is higher than
- A. Ring spun yarn
 - B. Air-jet yarn
 - C. DREF yarn
14. Assembly winder is based on
- A. True twisting systems
 - B. False twisting systems
 - C. wrapping system
15. Packing density of ring spun yarn is
- A. Low at yarn surface and more at yarn core
 - B. More at yarn surface and low at yarn core
 - C. Uniform from yarn surface to core
16. Cerofil spinning system is used for
- A. Cotton fibre
 - B. Synthetic fibre
 - C. Wool fibre
17. Two for one twister is economical for
- A. Finer yarn plying
 - B. Coarse yarn plying
 - C. Blended yarn plying
18. Caustic soda mercerization of cotton is carried out for improvement a of
- A. Strength and lustre
 - B. Whiteness
 - C. Wetting
19. Scouring of cotton is carried out under
- A. Alkaline conditions
 - B. Acidic conditions
 - C. Neutral conditions
20. The mechanism of dyeing polyester with disperse dyes fall under the category of
- A. Adsorption on sites or Langmuir adsorption
 - B. Diffuse adsorption
 - C. Solid solution

21. Acid dyes on nylon are held by
- A. Electrostatic attraction
 - B. Hydrogen bonding
 - C. Vanderwaal's forces
22. Dyes suitable for sublimation transfer printing are
- A. Acid dyes
 - B. Disperse dyes
 - C. Direct dyes
23. Chemical suitable for discharge printing is
- A. Zirconium Sodium Sulphoxylate Formaldehyde
 - B. Hydrogen Peroxide
 - C. Sodium Silicate
24. The processes of sanforization is used for
- A. Improvement in strength
 - B. Dimensional stability
 - C. Improvement in crease recovery
25. Decatising process is used for finishing of
- A. Cotton
 - B. Polyester
 - C. Wool
26. Limiting oxygen index is determined to test the efficiency of
- A. Wash and wear finishing
 - B. Water proofing
 - C. Flame retardant finishing
27. Jet-dyeing machine is commonly used for dyeing of
- A. Wool
 - B. Cotton
 - C. Polyester