

04/25

Question Booklet Sl. No.

Question Booklet Alpha Code

A

A

Total Number of Questions : 100

Time : 90 Minutes

Maximum Marks : 100

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

1. The Question Paper will be given in the form of a Question Booklet. There will be four versions of Question Booklets with Question Booklet Alpha Code viz. **A, B, C & D**.
2. The Question Booklet Alpha Code will be printed on the top left margin of the facing sheet of the Question Booklet.
3. The Question Booklet Alpha Code allotted to you will be noted in your seating position in the Examination Hall.
4. If you get a Question Booklet where the alpha code does not match to the allotted alpha code in the seating position, please draw the attention of the Invigilator IMMEDIATELY.
5. The Question Booklet Serial Number is printed on the top right margin of the facing sheet. If your Question Booklet is un-numbered, please get it replaced by new Question Booklet with same alpha code.
6. The Question Booklet will be sealed at the middle of the right margin. Candidate should not open the Question Booklet, until the indication is given to start answering.
7. Immediately after the commencement of the examination, the candidate should check that the Question Booklet supplied to him/her contains all the 100 questions in serial order. The Question Booklet does not have unprinted or torn or missing pages and if so he/she should bring it to the notice of the Invigilator and get it replaced by a complete booklet with same alpha code. This is most important.
8. A blank sheet of paper is attached to the Question Booklet. This may be used for rough work.
9. **Please read carefully all the instructions on the reverse of the Answer Sheet before marking your answers.**
10. Each question is provided with four choices **(A), (B), (C)** and **(D)** having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and darken the bubble corresponding to the question number using Blue or Black Ball Point Pen in the OMR Answer Sheet.
11. **Each correct answer carries 1 mark and for each wrong answer 1/3 mark will be deducted. No negative mark for unattended questions.**
12. No candidate will be allowed to leave the examination hall till the end of the session and without handing over his/her Answer Sheet to the Invigilator. Candidates should ensure that the Invigilator has verified all the entries in the Register Number Coding Sheet and that the Invigilator has affixed his/her signature in the space provided.
13. Strict compliance of instructions is essential. Any malpractice or attempt to commit any kind of malpractice in the Examination will result in the disqualification of the candidate.

A

04/25

A

1. Which stitch is used in coats to hold the lining and inner lining ?
 

A) Diagonal Basting	B) Padding Stitches
C) Running Stitch	D) Even Basting
  
2. Which stitch is used to secure down a folded edge of material ?
 

A) Running	B) Back
C) Over casting	D) Hem
  
3. Which types of stitches in which a thread is tied up with a knot with the help of needle ?
 

A) Knotted stitch	B) Cross stitch
C) Filling stitches	D) Looped stitches
  
4. Which stitch is used as a decorative as well as for finishing hems and raw edges of seams ?
 

A) Back stitch	B) Stem stitch
C) Long and short stitch	D) Herringbone stitch
  
5. Example for a flat stitches
 

A) Chain	B) Back
C) Buttonhole	D) French knot
  
6. Which tool is used for small drafting in the note book ?
 

A) Card scale	B) Set square
C) T-square	D) Tailors art curve
  
7. Which tool has one side with scallop edges and the other side with straight edges ?
 

A) Scale	B) Seam gauge
C) Scale triangle	D) Dress markers gauge
  
8. \_\_\_\_\_ is flexible stick used for checking the grains of the fabric and marking the hems.
 

A) Measuring tape	B) Measuring stand
C) Measuring stick	D) Metal tape

04/25

9. \_\_\_\_\_ is used to make temporary marking on cloth.
- A) Marking chalk
  - B) Pencil
  - C) Pen
  - D) Marker
10. What is the small protective cover slips over the index or middle finger ?
- A) Thimble
  - B) Finger shield
  - C) Hand cover
  - D) Gloves
11. Middle part of the hand needle is
- A) Eye
  - B) Point
  - C) Stem
  - D) Groove
12. Which tool is used for finishing the raw edges ?
- A) Over lock
  - B) Pinking shears
  - C) Over casting
  - D) All of these
13. Which tool is used for placing positioning marks on cutting patterns ?
- A) Awl
  - B) Stiletto
  - C) Notches
  - D) Hole Maker
14. Which equipment used for ironing the curve parts ?
- A) Needle board
  - B) Tailors ham
  - C) Point presser
  - D) Sleeve board
15. Classification related to sewing needles is
- A) Length and thickness
  - B) Stiffness and long
  - C) Shank and long
  - D) Strength and long
16. A marker plan is primarily created to
- A) Select fabric type
  - B) Minimize fabric wastage
  - C) Ensure correct garment fitting
  - D) Choose fabric colour

17. What is the purpose of pattern manipulation ?
- A) To create new designs from basic patterns
  - B) To reduce fabric wastage
  - C) To cut patterns efficiently
  - D) To test fabric quality
18. What is the standard method to measure the bust circumference ?
- A) Around the chest at the shoulder level
  - B) Around the fullest part of the bust
  - C) Below the bust line
  - D) Along the waistline
19. In the 8-head theory, where is the knee line located ?
- A) At the 3<sup>rd</sup> head
  - B) At the 4<sup>th</sup> head
  - C) At the 5<sup>th</sup> head
  - D) At the 6<sup>th</sup> head
20. A pear-shaped figure is defined by
- A) Equal bust and hip measurements
  - B) Smaller shoulders and larger hips
  - C) Larger shoulders and narrow hips
  - D) A straight silhouette
21. Marker efficiency is measured by
- A) The time taken to plan the layout
  - B) The number of patterns used
  - C) The amount of fabric utilized
  - D) The quality of the finished garment
22. Which fabric is most suitable for beginner draping ?
- A) Denim
  - B) Muslin
  - C) Silk
  - D) Satin

04/25

23. What is a sloper ?
- A) A finished garment pattern
  - B) A basic, unshaped pattern used as a base
  - C) A ready-made pattern
  - D) A pattern for knits
24. In the 8-head theory, what is the approximate proportion of the head length to the overall body height ?
- A) 1/4
  - B) 1/6
  - C) 1/8
  - D) 1/10
25. What is the main principle of pattern grading ?
- A) Adjusting seam allowances for different sizes
  - B) Modifying fabric textures for size variations
  - C) Reducing fabric consumption during production
  - D) Scaling a pattern proportionally in all directions
26. How is the crotch depth for pants measured accurately ?
- A) From the waistline to the floor along the side seam
  - B) From the waistline to the chair while sitting
  - C) Around the fullest part of the hip
  - D) Along the inseam of the leg
27. Which fitting issue is most common for hourglass figures when using ready-made patterns ?
- A) Excess fabric at the waist
  - B) Tightness in the shoulders
  - C) Gaping at the neckline
  - D) Excess fabric at the hips
28. When measuring sleeve length, which two points are crucial for accuracy ?
- A) Shoulder point and wrist
  - B) Neck base and elbow
  - C) Shoulder slope and knuckles
  - D) Armhole depth and cuff circumference

29. What is a common challenge in spreading fabrics with directional prints ?
- A) Reduced marker efficiency
  - B) Misalignment of seam lines
  - C) Fabric shrinkage
  - D) Difficulty in cutting curved pieces
30. In a computerized marker-making system, what is the most significant advantage ?
- A) Reduced production cost
  - B) Greater precision in pattern placement
  - C) Faster fabric spreading
  - D) Improved manual cutting accuracy
31. Sewing machine are based on which type ?
- A) Bed types
  - B) Stitch types
  - C) Feed mechanism
  - D) All of these
32. Gloves and boots are made on which sewing machines ?
- A) Flat bed machines
  - B) Post bed machines
  - C) Over lock machines
  - D) All of these
33. This machines is used to attach interfacing fabric with the facing fabric
- A) Fusing machine
  - B) Over lock machine
  - C) Lock stitch machine
  - D) Pressing machine
34. This allows the machine to stitch backwards to secure your stitches
- A) Stitch pattern
  - B) Tension guide
  - C) Reverse stitch
  - D) Back stitch
35. What is the purpose of the throat plate on a sewing machine ?
- A) Holds the needle in place
  - B) Supports the fabric during sewing
  - C) Regulates thread tension
  - D) Guides the fabric under the presser foot

**04/25**

36. Sewing supplies are also called
- A) Equipment
  - B) Products
  - C) Stocks
  - D) Notions
37. How many feed dogs are made in over lock machine ?
- A) One
  - B) Two
  - C) Three
  - D) Four
38. How much stitches formed with over lock machine ?
- A) 100
  - B) 200
  - C) 400
  - D) 500
39. Which is the over lock machine used to goods of textile finishing ?
- A) One thread over lock machine
  - B) Two thread over lock machine
  - C) Three thread over lock machine
  - D) Four thread over lock machine
40. How is the upper thread breaking caused ?
- A) Incorrect needle
  - B) Machine improperly threaded
  - C) Tension is too tight
  - D) All of the above
41. What is the remedy for lower thread breaking ?
- A) Sharp needle
  - B) Blunt needle
  - C) Select the correct thread
  - D) Needle too small
42. What is the cause of fabric puckering ?
- A) Take up spring broken
  - B) Blunt needle
  - C) Excess oil on shuttle
  - D) Bobbin too full
43. What is the remedy for tangled thread at the beginning of stitch ?
- A) Under thread should be drawn out
  - B) Excess oil
  - C) Select the correct needle
  - D) Clean the feed dog



44. Which machine is used for special purpose for finishing edges and sometimes for seaming ?
- A) Double needle machine                      B) Zig zag machine  
C) Over lock machine                              D) Button sewing machine
45. What is the cause of fabric gets pushed down through the needle plate into the bobbin area ?
- A) Stitch density                                      B) High thread tension  
C) Fine fabric    D) None of the above
46. Which is a fabric tunnel ?
- A) Placket    B) Casing  
C) Binding    D) Facing
47. Which trimming used for bulky seam ?
- A) Notching    B) Grading  
C) Clipping    D) Trimming
48. Too Narrow folded tucks is
- A) Blind tucks    B) Pin tucks  
C) Scalloped effect tucks                              D) Shell tucks
49. When the diagonal joining of two edges at the corner is called
- A) Mitring    B) Overlapping  
C) Banding    D) Binding
50. Which is the width of the frills are more than they are called as ?
- A) Jetting    B) Flounces  
C) Strips    D) Fly
51. To stitch zipper placket which seam is used ?
- A) French    B) Simple  
C) Lapped    D) Bound

04/25

52. Welt pocket is constructed in trouser in which direction ?
- A) Lengthwise
  - B) Diagonal
  - C) Widthwise
  - D) 35°
53. In women's placket finishing method is
- A) Left over right
  - B) Right over left
  - C) Continuous placket
  - D) None of these
54. Keyhole and fan are the types of
- A) Seams
  - B) Plackets
  - C) Buttonhole
  - D) Slit
55. Mending means
- A) Sewing and repairing
  - B) Stretching
  - C) Printing
  - D) Removing
56. A diagram that shows the arrangement of pattern pieces on the fabric
- A) Ease
  - B) Grain
  - C) Marker or layout
  - D) None of these
57. Defined as the amount of space in a garment that allows comfortable movement
- A) Seam allowance
  - B) Ease
  - C) Cutting layout
  - D) Grading
58. The lines printed on patterns indicating where the details such as pocket, flaps, placket.
- A) Notch
  - B) Sloper pattern
  - C) Placement line
  - D) Trueing
59. The term silhouette mean
- A) Outline of a garment
  - B) Waistline
  - C) Shoulder line
  - D) Chest line

**A**

60. Pattern piece without seam allowance in \_\_\_\_\_ pattern.
- A) Ready-made pattern                      B) Sloper  
C) Trueing                                      D) Flounce
61. Select the weave which repeats on two picks.
- A) 2/1 twill weave                              B) 2/2 basket weave  
C) Honey comb                                 D) Weft rib
62. Which is the major content of wool fibre ?
- A) Pectin                                         B) Protein  
C) Minerals                                      D) Cellulose
63. Fibre used for manufacturing bullet proof fabric
- A) Polyester                                      B) Jute  
C) Kevlar                                         D) Hemp
64. Repeat size of a plain weave
- A) 3 × 3    B) 2 × 2  
C) 7 × 7    D) 5 × 5
65. Lifting plan shows the position of
- A) Healds                                         B) Read  
C) Back rest                                      D) Lease rod
66. Identify the odour of wool while burning.
- A) Similar to burning paper                      B) Similar to burning hair  
C) Chemical odour                                 D) Acrid (Hot Vinegar)
67. Which weave is known as imitation leno weave ?
- A) Rib weave                                      B) Honey comb weave  
C) Matt weave                                      D) Mock leno weave
68. Sateen weave is
- A) Weft faced                                      B) Warp faced  
C) Double faced                                      D) None of the above

04/25

69. Purpose of sanforizing
- A) Whitening
  - B) Pre-shrink
  - C) Starch removal
  - D) Impurities removal
70. Shedding mechanism comes under
- A) Auxillary motion
  - B) Secondary motion
  - C) Primary motion
  - D) None of the above
71. Choose the fibre with maximum moisture regain.
- A) Silk
  - B) Cotton
  - C) Rayon
  - D) Wool
72. Which one is an essential property of textile fibre ?
- A) Lusture
  - B) Resiliency
  - C) Staple length
  - D) Absorbency
73. Choose the botanical genus of cotton.
- A) Gossypium
  - B) Corchorus
  - C) Linum
  - D) Ovis
74. Which weave produces diamond shapes on the fabrics ?
- A) Huck a back
  - B) Honey comb
  - C) Matt
  - D) Rib
75. Interlacement of warp and weft is termed as
- A) Knitting
  - B) Bonding
  - C) Weaving
  - D) Brading
76. The designs which are used to present in a conventional way from natural designs are known as
- A) Abstract designs
  - B) Stylized designs
  - C) Realistic designs
  - D) Decorative designs
77. Which medium of rendering is used for transparent effect ?
- A) Oil paint
  - B) Water color
  - C) Acrylic paint
  - D) Poster color

**A**

78. Which of the following is an example of Indo-Western wear ?
- A) Sari with choli
  - B) Shirt and dhoti
  - C) Kurti with jeans
  - D) Sherwani
79. What does the term “pattern” refer to in design ?
- A) A single unique visual element
  - B) The repetition of specific visual elements, such as a single unit or multitude of forms
  - C) The arrangement of random shapes
  - D) The use of only one color in design
80. In which year did Louis Prang state an advanced color wheel theory ?
- A) 1865
  - B) 1876
  - C) 1890
  - D) 1901
81. What does “value” in design refer to ?
- A) The intensity of a color
  - B) The hue of a color
  - C) The lightness and darkness of a color
  - D) The saturation of a color
82. What is texture that you feel with your fingers called ?
- A) Visual texture
  - B) Tactile texture
  - C) Simulated texture
  - D) Abstract texture
83. What happens when nearby primary and secondary colors are combined ?
- A) Complementary colors are generated
  - B) Tertiary colors are generated
  - C) Monochromatic colors are generated
  - D) Neutral colors are generated
84. Cool colors are considered as
- A) Active and advancing colors
  - B) Bold and vibrant colors
  - C) Passive and receding colors
  - D) Warm and stimulating colors

04/25

85. Complementary colors are also known as  
A) Harmonious colors                      B) Monochromatic colors  
C) Analogous colors                        D) Contrasting colors
86. Yellow typically symbolizes all of the following except  
A) Sunlight and joy                         B) Happiness and optimism  
C) Spirituality and wealth                 D) Calmness and serenity
87. In subtractive color theory, the primary colors are  
A) Red, Green, Blue                        B) Cyan, Magenta, Yellow  
C) Red, Yellow, Blue                        D) Orange, Purple, Green
88. How much fabric is traditionally required to make a salwar ?  
A) 1.5 meters                                 B) 2 meters  
C) 2.5 meters                                 D) 3 meters
89. What is traditionally attached between the sleeve and kali in a kalidar kurta to provide ease of movement ?  
A) Gusset                                      B) Pleat  
C) Lining                                        D) Cuff
90. What does a gray scale image primarily represent ?  
A) A range of colors from red to green  
B) A range of hues from blue to yellow  
C) A range of shades from black to white  
D) A range of saturation levels in color
91. Hot water and borax solution is used for removing \_\_\_\_\_ stain in woolen, silk and synthetic clothes.  
A) Coffee and tea                            B) Lipstick  
C) Blood                                        D) None of these
92. Which key is used for full screen preview option in coreldraw ?  
A) F9     B) Shift + F9  
C) F10    D) None of these

**A**

93. Which help in absorbing the stain and works as a stain removing agent ?  
A) Dipping  
B) Blotter  
C) Spot  
D) None of these
94. What is the short cut key to combine the selected objects ?  
A) F9 + ctrl  
B) Ctrl + L  
C) F12  
D) None of these
95. Blood stains fall under which of the following ?  
A) Vegetable stain  
B) Animal related stain  
C) Miscellaneous stain  
D) Mineral stain
96. The \_\_\_\_\_ contains controls that change according to the active tool.  
A) Status bar  
B) Property bar  
C) Docking window  
D) None of these
97. AQA stands for what ?  
A) Apparel Quality Analyst  
B) Apparel Quality Assurance  
C) Apparel Quantity Analyst  
D) Apparel Quantity Assurance
98. Zoom is used for \_\_\_\_\_ objects.  
A) Magnifying  
B) Cropping  
C) Marquee selecting  
D) Embedding
99. Quality Assurance includes  
A) Quality Management  
B) Textile Testing  
C) Both A) and B)  
D) None of these
100. What is the short cut key used for toggles snapping to objects ?  
A) Alt + Z  
B) Ctrl + P  
C) Shift + S  
D) None of these
-

04/25

---

Space for Rough Work

