

Seat No.	
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**M.Phil/Ph.D. Entrance Examination, September - 2019**  
**TEXTILE ENGINEERING**

**Day and Date : Wednesday, 18 - 09 - 2019****Total Marks : 100****Time : 04.00 p.m. to 06.00 p.m.**

- Instructions :**
- 1) All questions are compulsory.
  - 2) Each question carries 2 marks.
  - 3) Answers should be marked in the given OMR answer sheet by darkening the appropriate option.
  - 4) Use black ball point pen only for marking the circle. Do not make any stray mark on the OMR Answer sheet.
  - 5) Follow the instructions given on OMR sheet.
  - 6) Rough work shall be done on the sheet provided at the end of question paper.
  - 7) Only non programmable calculators are allowed.

**1.** The most preferred beater for processing man made fibres is

- A) Shirley opener
- B) Kirschner beater
- C) Crighton beater
- D) Three bladed beater

**2.** Short term periodic irregularities are generated at

- A) Speed frame
- B) Ring frame
- C) Draw frame
- D) Card

**3.** Spinning system that generates false twist during spinning is

- A) Ring Spinning
- B) Rotor spinning
- C) DREF 3
- D) Air jet spinning

**P.T.O.**





## M/P ENT – 11

16. If 5 grams of an oven dry fibre absorbs 1.25 grams of moisture, the moisture regain (MR) and moisture content (MC) of the fibre are
- A) MR = 25% and MC = 23.8%      B) MR = 23.8% and MC = 25%  
C) MR = 23.8% and MC = 23.8%      D) MR = 25% and MC = 20%
17. If the 50 % span length of a cotton fibre is 13.5 mm and the uniformity ratio is 45 %, then 2.5 % span length of this fibre in mm would be
- A) 10      B) 15  
C) 30      D) 35
18. On a mass based evenness tester, thin place in a yarn at-40 % setting is counted if mass per unit length is
- A) 40 % of the mean mass per unit length  
B) 60 % of the mean mass per unit length  
C) 40 % of the mean mass per unit length or less  
D) 60 % of the mean mass per unit length or less
19. Average number of 3 decitex fibres in a yarn of 20s English Count will be approximately
- A) 10      B) 50  
C) 100      D) 200
20. The 2.5% span length is numerically nearer to
- A) Staple length      B) Mean length  
C) Longest fibre length      D) Short fibre%
21. For a high speed automatic loom, the loom width-loom speed combination can be
- A) 100 cm and rpm      B) 1.5m and 110 picks per minute  
C) 72 inches and 125 rpm      D) 60 inches and 250 rpm

- 22.** The magazine creel is employed for
- A) Long run of the same warp
  - B) Quick change over from one warp to another
  - C) Saving space
  - D) Saving energy
- 23.** In an automatic loom
- A) Weft-break is repaired automatically
  - B) Warp-break is repaired automatically
  - C) Exhausted weft bobbin is replaced automatically
  - D) Exhausted warp beam is replaced automatically
- 24.** In shuttleless weaving, weft waste is minimum on
- A) Air-jet loom
  - B) water-jet loom
  - C) Rapier loom
  - D) Gripper (or projectile) loom
- 25.** The speed of tappet shaft on a loom weaving design on 4 ends and 3 picks will be
- A) same as that of crankshaft
  - B) half that of crankshaft
  - C) one third that of crankshaft
  - D) Three fourth that of crankshaft
- 26.** Data originating from studies that are conducted by others and for a different purpose than the one for which the data are being reviewed are called \_\_\_\_\_ data.
- A) Primary
  - B) Secondary
  - C) Quantitative
  - D) Descriptive





- 38.** Questionnaire is filled by\_\_\_\_\_
- A) Respondent
  - B) Everybody
  - C) Enumerator
  - D) None of the above
- 39.** Two types of errors associated with hypothesis testing are Type I and Type II. Type II error is committed when
- A) We reject a null hypothesis when it is true
  - B) We accept a null We reject the null hypothesis whilst the alternative hypothesis is true
  - C) hypothesis when it is not true
  - D) None of the above
- 40.** You obtained a significant test statistic when comparing three treatments in a one-way ANOVA. In words, how would you interpret the alternative hypothesis  $H_A$ ?
- A) All three treatments have different effects on the mean response.
  - B) Exactly two of the three treatments have the same effect on the mean response.
  - C) At least two treatments are different from each other in terms of their effect on the mean response.
  - D) All of the above
- 41.** Summarizing raw data and displaying them on compact statistical tables for analysis is
- A) Tabulation
  - B) Coding
  - C) Transcription
  - D) Editing



- 42.** Method in which researcher uses more than one quantitative data collection technique
- A) Multi method qualitative design
  - B) Mono method quantitative design
  - C) Multi method quantitative design
  - D) Mono method qualitative design
- 43.** \_\_\_\_\_ is the classical form of research?
- A) Experiment
  - B) Case study
  - C) Grounded theory
  - D) Narrative inquiry
- 44.** Statistics is used by researchers to:
- A) Analyze the empirical data collected in a study
  - B) Make their findings sound better
  - C) Operationally define their variables
  - D) Ensure the study comes out the way it was intended
- 45.** A literature review is based on the assumption that:
- A) Copy from the work of others
  - B) Knowledge accumulate and learns from the work of others
  - C) Knowledge disaccumulates
  - D) None of the above option
- 46.** Preliminary data collection is a part of the
- A) Descriptive research
  - B) Exploratory research
  - C) Applied research
  - D) Explanatory research

- 47.** Which is the characteristic of research
- A) Data are collected systematically
  - B) Data are interpreted systematically
  - C) There is a clear purpose: to find out things
  - D) All of the above
- 48.** A systematic, controlled, empirical, and critical investigation of natural phenomena guided by theory and hypothesis called\_\_\_\_\_
- A) Applied Research
  - B) Basic Research
  - C) Scientific Research
  - D) None of The Above
- 49.** \_\_\_\_\_ presents a problem, discusses related research efforts, outlines the data needed for solving the data and shows the design used together and analyze the data.
- A) Research Question
  - B) Research Proposal
  - C) Research Design
  - D) Research Methodology
- 50.** The quality of a research to produce almost identical results in successive repeated trials reflects it's
- A) Reliability
  - B) Validity
  - C) Accuracy
  - D) Originality



**Rough Work**

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