



Booklet Series

**B**

No. of Printed Pages : 16

Serial Number of the  
Test Booklet

626118

PAPER CODE

**PAPER/II-06/C&T**

**B**

Roll No. : \_\_\_\_\_

Name of the Candidate : \_\_\_\_\_

Test Duration : 03 Hours

Total Questions : 100

Total Maximum Marks : 200

### **INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

1. Candidates will be admitted to the Examination Hall/Room on production of their Admit Card and Original ID such as **EPIC/Aadhaar/Driving License** with a view to establish the true identity of the candidate.
2. Candidates shall reach the venue of examination at least 30 minutes in advance and admission will be refused to a candidate who is late by 10 minutes from the start of the examination.
3. No candidate shall be permitted to leave the Examination Hall/Room until the time for the examination is over or until permitted to do so but not until the half of the allotted time.
4. Candidates must use a **BLUE/BLACK** ball point pen ONLY to make entries on the OMR Answer Sheet.
5. The candidates should not bring any articles (other than those specified above) such as books, notes, loose sheets, mobile phones, pagers, digital diaries, calculators, smart watches, etc. inside the Examination Hall/Room. Any candidate found in possession of the said articles will be liable to be de-barred from applying all future examinations to be conducted by the Board.
6. After receiving the Test Booklet with OMR inserted, the candidates may pull out the OMR Answer Sheet and fill in the necessary details. However the candidates are not allowed to break open the seal of the Test Booklet until the invigilator informs them to do so.
7. Mark carefully your Roll Number, Question Booklet Code and Booklet Series on the OMR Answer Sheet and append signature at the appropriate place. Write your Roll Number and **Name in the Question Booklet**. In the absence of the Roll Number and Question Booklet Series on the OMR Answer Sheet, it may NOT be evaluated.
8. The entire Test is of Objective Type Questions comprising 100 questions.
9. Candidates must check that the Question Booklet contains 100 multiple choice questions. If any discrepancy found, report to the invigilator immediately.
10. Every question carries a total of 2 marks each. Candidates will also keep in mind that there is negative marking of  $1/3^{\text{rd}}$  for every wrong answer.
11. Rough work may be done on the space provided in this Question Booklet, but not on the OMR Answer Sheet.
12. In the event of a mistake made in marking the Roll Number in the OMR Answer Sheet or the OMR Series the candidates will not be given a new OMR Answer Sheet but he/she will be allowed to use whitener or correcting fluid for correction of the Roll Number and the Booklet Series only.
13. **Change of answer will not be permitted in the OMR Answer Sheet. Using of correcting fluid (of any sort) will be treated as wrong attracting negative marking.**
14. The candidates must abide by such instructions as may be specified on the cover of the Answer Paper or instructions to candidates given at the back of the Admit Card. If a candidate fails to do so or indulges in improper conduct, he/she will render himself/herself liable to expulsion from the examination or such other punishment as the Board deemed fit to impose.
15. At the end of the Test, candidates must submit the OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilator on duty. Candidates shall be allowed to take their Question Booklet only after the end of the examination session.
16. Any candidate found to be intoxicated with alcohol and/or psychotropic substances will be expelled from the Examination Hall/Room.
17. Examination centre once opted cannot be changed.

**PLEASE REFER THE BACKSIDE OF THE QUESTION BOOKLET FOR MORE INSTRUCTIONS.**

**PAPER/II-06/C&T**

**SEAL**



1. \_\_\_\_\_ helps in making shapes of neck, depth, side etc.

- (A) Compass
- (B) Bodkin
- (C) Drafting chalk
- (D) French curve



2. \_\_\_\_\_ is used to draw out threads of thread mark.

- (A) Needle
- (B) Hole Maker
- (C) Bodkin-Pin
- (D) Scissors



3. When needle is not properly fitted, the \_\_\_\_\_ breaks.

- (A) Thread
- (B) Fabric
- (C) Machine
- (D) Shuttle

4. \_\_\_\_\_ is the reason for breaking bobbin case thread.

- (A) Washing
- (B) Over filling thread
- (C) Treating
- (D) Soothing

5. \_\_\_\_\_ is highest point of the bust on model form or live model.

- (A) Size
- (B) Width
- (C) Apex
- (D) Ease

6. A mark or set of marks set on the perimeter on sloper or paper pattern is known as



- (A) Sewing
- (B) Transferring
- (C) Balancing
- (D) Notches

7. \_\_\_\_\_ consists of garment parts needed to complete a specific operation of garment component.

- (A) Bundles
- (B) Labeling
- (C) Ticketing
- (D) Notching

8. \_\_\_\_\_ is a type of line layout that uses an overhead transport system.



- (A) Mass Production System
- (B) Unit Production System
- (C) Multiple Production System
- (D) Computer Operation System



9. \_\_\_\_\_ involves the use of hydraulic press.

- (A) Straight Knife
- (B) Band Knife
- (C) Press Cutting
- (D) Powered Cutting

10. \_\_\_\_\_ is the semi styled product.

- (A) Ladies Skirt
- (B) Men's Shirt
- (C) Kids Frock
- (D) Saree



11. The setting of a fold along grain lines by pressure is

- (A) Feed dog
- (B) Pressure foot
- (C) Tension
- (D) Crease

12. \_\_\_\_\_ is a system of pattern making.

- (A) Pattern drafting
- (B) Beading
- (C) Marking
- (D) Pressing

13. A delineation representing a design line, seam line is called

- (A) Grain line
- (B) Straight line
- (C) Style line
- (D) Balance line



14. \_\_\_\_\_ is the process of establishing a corrected seam or style line by blending markings, dots or cross marks made during pattern development.

- (A) Finishing (B) Mending
- (C) Patching (D) Trueing

15. In sewing usually thick thread is used to stitch \_\_\_\_\_ fabrics.

- (A) silk (B) thick
- (C) thin (D) flat



16. Trimming is used for \_\_\_\_\_ to the garments.

- (A) Contrast (B) Close
- (C) Beautify (D) Hem

17. Small reel filled with thread and inserted inside of the shuttle is

- (A) Bobbin case
- (B) Feed dog
- (C) Shuttle
- (D) None of the above



18. The machine must be given \_\_\_\_\_ after oiling it.  
(A) peddle (B) motion  
(C) clean (D) oil
19. \_\_\_\_\_ is the perceived value of a product.  
(A) Quantity (B) Quality  
(C) Flexibility (D) Elasticity
20. \_\_\_\_\_ means product prices are set to match competitors prices.  
(A) Production Pricing  
(B) Sourcing  
(C) Market Pricing  
(D) Distributing
21. \_\_\_\_\_ are made from staple fibers that are aligned and twisted together to form simple, single yarn.  
(A) Cotton yarn  
(B) Polyester  
(C) Linen  
(D) Spun yarn
22. Industrial pattern making has two basic stages, the block pattern and  
(A) Garment pattern  
(B) Commercial pattern  
(C) Single pattern  
(D) Flat pattern

23. A diagonal line cut across the weave of the cloth is

- (A) Line  
(B) Grain  
(C) Bias  
(D) Width

24. \_\_\_\_\_ is a method used to repair the cloth using needle and thread as per its warp and warf.

- (A) Patching  
(B) Darning  
(C) Mending  
(D) Stitching

25. \_\_\_\_\_ is a tape for measuring inner part of the leg.

- (A) Scale  
(B) French Curve  
(C) Leg Measuring Tape  
(D) None of the above

26. \_\_\_\_\_ is also called trysquare.

- (A) 'L' Scale  
(B) Curve  
(C) Tape  
(D) None of the above





27. \_\_\_\_\_ should be done before pressing.
- (A) Shaping
  - (B) Measuring
  - (C) Scaling
  - (D) Rubbing surface
28. The band which is given in any upper body garment for folding is called
- (A) Tacking
  - (B) Facing
  - (C) Basting
  - (D) Hemming
29. A mandarin collar is also known as \_\_\_\_\_ collar.
- (A) Peter pan
  - (B) Bishops
  - (C) Kurta
  - (D) Military
30. \_\_\_\_\_ is a finished opening formed by the application of a strip of bias or straight-grain fabric.
- (A) Seam Placket
  - (B) Band Placket
  - (C) Continuous Lap Placket
  - (D) None of the above

31. \_\_\_\_\_ is a contained, manageable work unit that includes an empowered work team.
- (A) Quality production team
  - (B) Pattern makers
  - (C) Modular production system
  - (D) Merchandisers
32. \_\_\_\_\_ is determined by the fabric utilization, the percentage of the total fabric that is actually used in garment parts.
- (A) Cutting Efficiency
  - (B) Marker Efficiency
  - (C) Sewing Efficiency
  - (D) Finishing Efficiency
33. \_\_\_\_\_ is used to decorate the edges of materials to substitute with overcast stitches.
- (A) Pinking scissors
  - (B) Shears
  - (C) Electric cutter
  - (D) None of the above
34. The speed of the thread is controlled by \_\_\_\_\_ device.
- (A) Pressure foot
  - (B) Thread tension
  - (C) Face plate
  - (D) None of the above



35. \_\_\_\_\_ are the finished slits or faced openings designed on all types of garments.

- (A) Pockets
- (B) Cuffs
- (C) Neck Lines
- (D) Plackets

36. The process of super imposing a predetermined number of fabric plies on the cutting table either by manually or by machine is



- (A) Draping
- (B) Cutting
- (C) Sewing
- (D) Spreading

37. \_\_\_\_\_ is the border line of the cloth.

- (A) Grain line
- (B) Ease
- (C) Warp
- (D) Selvedge

38. \_\_\_\_\_ collar is used in naval uniforms.

- (A) Peter Pan
- (B) Shirt
- (C) Turtle Neck
- (D) Sailor

39. \_\_\_\_\_ is the design and engineering required to make products serviceable, salable, producible and profitable.



- (A) Design Development
- (B) Product Development
- (C) Material Development
- (D) Style Development

40. \_\_\_\_\_ manages the production of styles.

- (A) Production Manager
- (B) Quality Controller
- (C) Cutting Master
- (D) Merchandiser

41. \_\_\_\_\_ buttonholes are made of separate strips of fabric.



- (A) Bound plackets
- (B) Bound
- (C) Bound neckline
- (D) Corded

42. The direction of yarn is known as

- (A) Grain line
- (B) Knitting
- (C) Piling
- (D) None of the above



43. \_\_\_\_\_ is the fastest cutting process used in garment industry.

- (A) Press cutting
- (B) Powered cutting
- (C) Manual cutting
- (D) Computerized cutting



44. Taking and recording \_\_\_\_\_ is important to determine the correct size.

- (A) Length
- (B) Measurements
- (C) Grains
- (D) Yarns

45. The space left for stitching garments as margins are known as

- (A) Added fullness
- (B) Seam allowance
- (C) Grain
- (D) Design

46. The extension of skirt is called

- (A) Flair      (B) Seam
- (C) Frill      (D) Pleats

47. Fabric cut in the same shape and grain as the garment area and edge to be finished is known as

- (A) Bias binding
- (B) Piping
- (C) Finishing
- (D) Shaped facing

48. \_\_\_\_\_ is used to hold garment section closed.



- (A) Eraser
- (B) Pattern
- (C) Pushpins
- (D) Button

49. \_\_\_\_\_ is determined by the number of different selling periods in a merchandising cycle.

- (A) Rate of product change
- (B) Rate of fabric
- (C) Rate of fusing
- (D) Rate of trims

50. \_\_\_\_\_ is the characteristics or distinctive appearance of a product.



- (A) Developing
- (B) Designing
- (C) Styling
- (D) Drawing



51. Mending is done on \_\_\_\_\_ clothes.

- (A) Woollen or cotton
- (B) Linen or polyester
- (C) Silk or nylon
- (D) None of the above



52. \_\_\_\_\_ characteristics in fabrics offer the opportunity to cut close to the body without complex body shaping.



- (A) Shear
- (B) Stretch
- (C) Shrinkability
- (D) None of the above

53. \_\_\_\_\_ press contain place for storing water.

- (A) Hand
- (B) Laundry
- (C) Electric
- (D) Automatic Steam

54. Natural fibres can be divided into two groups i.e. vegetable and

- (A) Flax              (B) Animal
- (C) Jute              (D) Cotton

55. When pleats are made in one way turned, then it is called

- (A) Meet pleats
- (B) One way pleats
- (C) Inverted pleats
- (D) Box pleats

56. A seam equal to the end of a pin and separate them with the help of press is known as

- (A) Cross tucks
- (B) Pin tucks
- (C) Shoulder tucks
- (D) Sherrer tucks

57. \_\_\_\_\_ is the upper end of the needle that fits into the needle bar.



- (A) Point
- (B) Blade
- (C) Shank
- (D) Eye

58. \_\_\_\_\_ is a chemical bath of caustic soda.

- (A) Sterilization
- (B) Mercerization
- (C) Stabilization
- (D) None of the above

59. The polyester membrane is known as



- (A) Lycra
- (B) Polymer
- (C) Sympatex
- (D) Tactel



60. \_\_\_\_\_ is the first elastane fabric.

- (A) Nylon
- (B) Linen
- (C) Lycra
- (D) Polyester

61. \_\_\_\_\_ shears should be used only for seam finishing.

- (A) Punching
- (B) Notching
- (C) Pinking
- (D) None of the above

62. \_\_\_\_\_ is the process patterns of different sizes are produced from the original master pattern.



- (A) Draping
- (B) Designing
- (C) Pattern grading
- (D) Cutting

63. \_\_\_\_\_ is a cavity or pouch that has a closed end and is usually sewn into or onto a garment.

- (A) Cuff
- (B) Placket
- (C) Sleeve
- (D) Pocket

64. \_\_\_\_\_ patterns are used in mass production.



- (A) Ordinary
- (B) Block paper
- (C) Commercial
- (D) None of the above

65. Dart with one end is given on \_\_\_\_\_ garment.

- (A) Shirt
- (B) Peticot
- (C) Bodycon
- (D) Blouse

66. A piece of fabric taken from the same garment is known as



- (A) Patching
- (B) Pleat
- (C) Gather
- (D) Seam

67. TQM refers

- (A) Total Quality Management
- (B) Total Quality Manual
- (C) The Quality Maintenance
- (D) Total Quality Marketing

68. \_\_\_\_\_ are often responsible for intrinsic quality of goods produced from concept to consumer.

- (A) Consumers Team
- (B) Product Development Teams
- (C) Quality Managers Team
- (D) Sampling Team



69. The clothing industry manufactures \_\_\_\_\_ of garment types ranging from different clothes.

- (A) Sub variety
- (B) Minimum garments
- (C) Minimum variety
- (D) A vast variety

70. Layout is designed to use fabric

- (A) Partially
- (B) Economically
- (C) Fully
- (D) Diagonally

71. \_\_\_\_\_ is the process of examining materials, garment components or finished garments to determine the standard.



- (A) Sampling
- (B) Assurance
- (C) Control
- (D) Inspection

72. \_\_\_\_\_ is a means of reducing the amount of inspection.

- (A) Post Production Quality Control
- (B) Pre Production Quality Control
- (C) Statistical Quality Control
- (D) Quality Cost Index

73. The shape of the fibre determine

- (A) Line
- (B) Colour
- (C) Lustre
- (D) Structure

74. The principal methods of creating fabric are knitting and



- (A) Interlacing
- (B) Braiding
- (C) Tatting
- (D) Weaving

75. \_\_\_\_\_ cloth defects must be eliminated during spreading.

- (A) Hidden
- (B) Invisible
- (C) Partially visible
- (D) Readily visible

76. \_\_\_\_\_ is planning, developing and presenting product lines for identified target market with regard to pricing, assortment, styling and timing.



- (A) Selling
- (B) Marketing
- (C) Merchandising
- (D) Designing



77. \_\_\_\_\_ is the needle used tapering to a three faceted point.

- (A) Sharp needle
- (B) Glovers needle
- (C) Curved needle
- (D) Darners needle

78. \_\_\_\_\_ is a bulky strand comprised of two or more loosely twisted plies or blend of staple fibres.



- (A) Yarn
- (B) Warp
- (C) Weft
- (D) Grain

79. \_\_\_\_\_ is the part of a garment that encircles and frames the neck and face.

- (A) Cuff
- (B) Collar
- (C) Sleeve
- (D) Placket



80. \_\_\_\_\_ is the original pattern developed for each design.

- (A) Block pattern
- (B) Production pattern
- (C) First pattern
- (D) Commercial pattern

81. The term fusible interlining is applied to a base fabric and having one sided thermoplastic resin is known as



- (A) Fusing material
- (B) Interlining
- (C) Coating
- (D) Darning

82. Outside pocket is also known as

- (A) Decorative pocket
- (B) Invisible pocket
- (C) Welt pocket
- (D) Patch pocket

83. Fabrics that appear thick can be highly



- (A) Compressible
- (B) Feasible
- (C) Stretchable
- (D) Recoverable

84. \_\_\_\_\_ is the ability of a fabric to hang in soft folds and to fit around a figure.

- (A) Shear
- (B) Drape
- (C) Stretch
- (D) Absorb



85. Tailor's Ham is used
- (A) To sew shaped areas
  - (B) To mold shaped areas
  - (C) To cut shaped areas
  - (D) To spread shaped areas

86. A coarse blunt tipped needle designed with a long oval eye is known as

- (A) Tapestry needle
- (B) Tufting needle
- (C) Machine needle
- (D) None of the above

87. \_\_\_\_\_ is a long, single dart that fixed at the waist line and tapers off in two opposite directions.



- (A) Contour dart
- (B) Fish dart
- (C) Single end dart
- (D) None of the above

88. \_\_\_\_\_ sleeve cut separately and stitched into the armhole of the bodice.

- (A) Puffed
- (B) Raglan
- (C) Set-In
- (D) Kimono

89. When there is a fault in any stitched garment, the same is rectified known as

- (A) Alteration
- (B) Grading
- (C) Draping
- (D) Overlapping

90. Two or more layers of fabrics is called as



- (A) Components
- (B) Fibres
- (C) Plies
- (D) None of the above

91. To determine how much fabric needed is specified on the pattern is known as



- (A) One Way Layout
- (B) Folded Layout
- (C) Trial Layout
- (D) Diagonal Layout

92. \_\_\_\_\_ identify bundle and in themselves play an important role in production planning.

- (A) Bundle Tickets
- (B) Label
- (C) Brand
- (D) Tag



93. \_\_\_\_\_ stitch is used to adjust two pieces of cloth or to beautify the edge of a cloth.



- (A) Hemming
- (B) Quilting
- (C) Basting
- (D) None of the above

94. \_\_\_\_\_ stitch is used for finishing the fine garments.

- (A) Sarju
- (B) Hem
- (C) Long
- (D) Fine

95. Fold right side together when the layout is called as

- (A) Partial Lengthwise Fold
- (B) Double Fold
- (C) Combined Fold
- (D) None of the above

96. Darts are one of the most basic \_\_\_\_\_ elements in dressmaking.

- (A) Texture
- (B) Decorative
- (C) Structural
- (D) Line

97. A garment having added fullness appears



\_\_\_\_\_ than the basic garment made from the working pattern.

- (A) Smaller
- (B) Fuller
- (C) Longer
- (D) Short

98. \_\_\_\_\_ is the upper part of the garment that fits the hip or shoulder area.

- (A) Cuff
- (B) Bodice
- (C) Collar
- (D) Yoke

99. \_\_\_\_\_ is also known as fish stitch.



- (A) Stem stitch
- (B) Back stitch
- (C) Cross stitch
- (D) Herring Bone stitch

100. \_\_\_\_\_ is used to decorate and fine fitting of the garment.

- (A) Dart      (B) Pleat
- (C) Gather    (D) Seam