



Booklet Series

B

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Test Booklet

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PAPER CODE

PAPER/II-06/EMB

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/EMB

SEAL



1. _____ are often found in Men's suits and formal wear.

- (A) Light colour
- (B) Dull colour
- (C) Dark colour
- (D) Vivid colour

2. _____ is formed by mixing white or black to the base colour.

- (A) Shades
- (B) Cool colours
- (C) Tone
- (D) Achromatic colour

3. Thumb screw located in the _____ of the fly wheel.

- (A) Corner
- (B) Center
- (C) Bottom
- (D) None of the above

4. The pintucking foot is used with a _____ twin needle to create multiple rows of pintucks.



- (A) 4 mm
- (B) 2 mm
- (C) 6 mm
- (D) 8 mm

5. _____ built between 1964-1975.



- (A) 1st generation of computer
- (B) 2nd generation of computer
- (C) 3rd generation of computer
- (D) 5th generation of computer

6. What kind of the stitches used in Phulkari embroidery ?

- (A) Stem stitch
- (B) Oblique stitch
- (C) Darning stitch
- (D) None of the above

7. What are the different material of _____ embroidery frame available in the market ?



- (A) Plastic
- (B) Wood
- (C) Metal
- (D) All of the above

8. Which is the temporary embroidery stitches ?

- (A) Back stitch
- (B) Satin stitch
- (C) Uneven basting
- (D) Slip stitch



9. The lazy-daisy stitch is a variation of the
- (A) Cross stitch
 - (B) Slip stitch
 - (C) Chain stitch
 - (D) Hemming stitch
10. The _____ is mainly used to finish the edges of blanket.
- (A) Running stitch
 - (B) Satin stitch
 - (C) Buttonhole stitch
 - (D) Tapestry stitch
11. Which part consists of a set of teeth fitted below the needle plate ?
- (A) Needle bar
 - (B) Bobbin case
 - (C) Presser foot
 - (D) Feed dog
12. What is the small tool used for cutting and removing stitches ?
- (A) Spool pin
 - (B) Scissors
 - (C) Stitch regulator
 - (D) Seam ripper
13. _____ are specifically engineered computer controlled for embroidery work.
- (A) Embroidery machines
 - (B) Machine attachments
 - (C) Embroidery tools
 - (D) None of the above



14. _____ controls the length of the stitch.
- (A) Thread guide
 - (B) Stitch regulator
 - (C) Pressure foot
 - (D) Needle shaft
15. _____ is also called as a microprocessor.
- (A) Keyboard
 - (B) Mouse
 - (C) Compact Disc Read Only Memory (CD ROM)
 - (D) Central Processing Unit (CPU)
16. _____ is one of the most popular pointing device.
- (A) Keyboard
 - (B) Output device
 - (C) Mouse
 - (D) Input device
17. When a primary colour is intermixed with a secondary colour, then obtained colour is called as
- (A) Primary colour
 - (B) Monochromatic colour
 - (C) Tertiary colour
 - (D) None of the above





18. _____ combines three colours which are equidistant on the colour wheel.

- (A) Triad harmony
- (B) Intensity
- (C) Spilt complimentary colour
- (D) Tetradic

19. What is the size of needle ?

- (A) 75/11
- (B) 95/15
- (C) 85/09
- (D) 60/13

20. The most important factors to select the thread is _____, Fiber-weight and Colour.



- (A) Thickness
- (B) Durability
- (C) Elasticity
- (D) Thread quality

21. _____ non-stretch material placed under the main fabric before doing the embroidery so as to prevent the shifting and stretching of fabric.



- (A) Basting
- (B) Stabilizer
- (C) Tacking
- (D) Software

22. _____ are very attractively developed by embroidery.

- (A) Monograms
- (B) Software
- (C) Digitalizer
- (D) None of the above

23. The primary colours such as red and yellow is considered as

- (A) Monochromatic colour
- (B) Tone
- (C) Warm colour
- (D) Triad colour

24. Achromatic colours is also called as

- (A) Split complimentary colour
- (B) Cool colour
- (C) Dull colour
- (D) Neutral colour

25. Originally _____ fabric is used in Kantha embroidery.

- (A) Muslin
- (B) Jute
- (C) Linen
- (D) Cotton

26. Kasuti embroidery is done on _____ saree.



- (A) Ilkal
- (B) Chanderi
- (C) Baluchari
- (D) None of the above



27. Video controller known as
- (A) Graphics card
 - (B) Video card
 - (C) Video board
 - (D) All of the above
28. _____ typically come in fixed sizes of 4 inches, 6 inches or 8 inches wide.
- (A) Dye sublimation printer
 - (B) Colour printer
 - (C) Barcode printer
 - (D) None of the above
29. _____ is considered as an important part of the trousseau in Punjab.
- (A) Sindhi
 - (B) Kasida
 - (C) Kutch
 - (D) Phulkari
30. A bagh is not only a beautiful traditional art but also a symbol of
- (A) Joy
 - (B) Maternal love
 - (C) Ceremonies and prayer
 - (D) None of the above

31. _____ feature to assist in creating outlined designs.

- (A) Digitize tool bar
- (B) Closed object tool
- (C) Open object tool
- (D) Blackwork run

32. All the _____ components are grouped, but they are not grouped with the petal.



- (A) StumpWork
- (B) CutWork
- (C) PunchWork
- (D) None of the above

33. _____ is seen in the traditional embroidery of Afghanistan and in Baluchistan and Sind in India.

- (A) Mirror work
- (B) Zardosi
- (C) Kutch
- (D) Kantha

34. Select the _____ click anywhere on the line and click the convert to curves button on the property bar.



- (A) Shape tool
- (B) Pick tool
- (C) Mouse button
- (D) None of the above



35. How many colours are there in the Colour Wheel ?

- (A) 14 colours
- (B) 9 colours
- (C) 6 colours
- (D) 12 colours



36. _____ colours scheme are just opposite to the colour wheel.

- (A) Analogous
- (B) Complimentary
- (C) Primary
- (D) Triad

37. The designs or motifs used for embroidery reflect the _____ and the way of life of people.



- (A) Culture, tradition
- (B) Abstract motifs
- (C) Geometric motifs
- (D) Cartoon design

38. In the design information the current stitches _____



displacement and other information will change with embroidering.

- (A) X/Y
- (B) X/X
- (C) Y/X
- (D) Y/Y

39. _____ is very inexpensive, easily available but cannot be hooped.

- (A) Fusible stabilizer
- (B) Paper
- (C) Fabric
- (D) Topping

40. The needle is first brought to the front side of the fabric, an _____ is made.



- (A) Chain stitch
- (B) Oblique stitch
- (C) Running stitch
- (D) None of the above

41. _____ is a distinctive style of embroidery of Bhavnagar.

- (A) Stem stitch
- (B) Chain stitch
- (C) Running stitch
- (D) None of the above

42. _____ is one of the most attractive things in Indian specifically Gujarati embroidery.

- (A) Mirror embroidery
- (B) Lambadi embroidery
- (C) Kantha
- (D) None of the above



43. _____ is the basic hand embroidery stitch.

- (A) Stem stitch
- (B) Oblique stitch
- (C) Running stitch
- (D) Chain stitch

44. _____ is also known as laid work.

- (A) Couching work
- (B) Oblique stitch
- (C) Running stitch
- (D) Chain stitch

45. _____ are made of 100% pure wool woven in Kashmir.

- (A) Amli Shawls
- (B) Do Shawls
- (C) Kasaba Shawls
- (D) Ruffel Shawls

46. Which is popular folk art in Bengal ?

- (A) Jali
- (B) Kantha
- (C) Kasida
- (D) Chamba Rumal

47. Resham thread is also known as _____, known for their shining, strength and luxury.



- (A) Cotton thread
- (B) Woollen thread
- (C) Silk thread
- (D) Polyester thread

48. _____ threads are available in Gold, Silver, Copper and various other metallic shades.

- (A) Cotton
- (B) Linen
- (C) Metallic
- (D) Wool

49. The Buttonhole stitch looks similar to the

- (A) Blanket stitch
- (B) Chain stitch
- (C) Whip stitch
- (D) Back stitch

50. Mirror work is, also known as _____ embroidery.



- (A) Couching
- (B) Sheesha
- (C) Cross
- (D) Tapestry stitch

51. A _____ is a special material used to make the fabric more stable while doing embroidery.



- (A) Backing
- (B) Tacking
- (C) Topping
- (D) None of the Above



52. What are the most common type of Stabilizer ?

- (A) Cut away
- (B) Tear away
- (C) Wash away
- (D) All of the above

53. _____ is used for winding thread on the bobbin.

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

54. What are the different parts of the machine needle ?

- (A) Shaft
- (B) Blade
- (C) Shank
- (D) All of the above

55. _____ was introduced by International Business Machines (IBM).

- (A) Hard disk
- (B) Magnetic tape
- (C) Zipdisk
- (D) Floppy disk

56. Magnetic tapes can store as much as _____ of data.

- (A) 40GB
- (B) 10GB
- (C) 1.44MB
- (D) 8GB

57. Applique work is an integral part of the decorative needle work of

- (A) Gujarat
- (B) Maharashtra
- (C) Rajasthan
- (D) Bengal

58. The most ornate and tedious form of Indian embroidery is the

- (A) Zardosi
- (B) Kantha
- (C) Phulkari
- (D) Kasida

59. _____ was initially done on woollen fabric with woollen thread.

- (A) Kashmiri embroidery (Kasida)
- (B) Gujarati embroidery
- (C) Kathiawar
- (D) Kantha



60. Plain Pashmina covered with elaborate needlework is called
- (A) Do Shawl
 - (B) Kasaba Shawl
 - (C) Amli Shawl
 - (D) Ruffel Shawl
61. _____ work is similar to the herringbone stitch.
- (A) Stem stitch
 - (B) Oblique stitch
 - (C) Running stitch
 - (D) Fishbone stitch
62. _____ is a traditional embroidery stitch. It is used as a decorative finish for edges of blankets and in making of hand worked button holes.
- (A) Stem stitch
 - (B) Button hole stitch
 - (C) Running stitch
 - (D) Chain stitch
63. _____ is the floral work embroidery from Punjab.
- (A) Chickankari
 - (B) Phulkari
 - (C) Kasida
 - (D) Kasuti

64. Kantha work is nothing but simple _____ stitches.
- (A) Stem
 - (B) Running
 - (C) Chain
 - (D) Herringbone
65. _____ are used to input data information and instructions into the RAM.
- (A) Input device
 - (B) Mouse
 - (C) Mainframe computer
 - (D) Keyboard
66. _____ also called as system board is the most important hardware component of a microcomputer.
- (A) Central Processing Unit (CPU)
 - (B) Read Only Memory (ROM)
 - (C) Motherboard
 - (D) Random Access Memory (RAM)
67. The size of the needle refers to the _____ of the needle shaft.
- (A) Diameter
 - (B) Centimetre
 - (C) Measurement
 - (D) None of the above



68. Sharp embroidery needles are used for

- (A) Cotton fabric
- (B) Woollen fabric
- (C) Woven fabric
- (D) None of the above

69. Chickankari work is called _____ embroidery.

- (A) Red
- (B) Orange
- (C) White
- (D) Green


70. On account of European demand, Kasaba Shawls are made in

- (A) Triangle shape
- (B) Oval shape
- (C) Square shape
- (D) Round shape

71. The Chickankari embroidery is largely practiced in the city of

- (A) Bengal
- (B) Lucknow
- (C) Himachal Pradesh
- (D) Maharashtra

72. _____ is the embossed

 knotted style and is worked in the centre of the flower.

- (A) Jali
- (B) Khatwa
- (C) Bukhia
- (D) Murri

73. A _____ looks like a mouse



as the roller is on the top with selection buttons on the side.

- (A) Keyboard
- (B) Light pen
- (C) Trackball
- (D) Optical character reader

74. _____ can be recognize the human voice.

- (A) Voice input devices
- (B) Monitors
- (C) Output devices
- (D) Keyboard

75. _____ is the brain of computer.



- (A) Random Access Memory (RAM)
- (B) Central Processing Unit (CPU)
- (C) Read Only Memory (ROM)
- (D) Floppy Disk

76. A computer being an _____ consist of many components.

- (A) Memory
- (B) Hard disk
- (C) Electronic machine
- (D) Central Processing Unit (CPU)



77. What is/are the distinct style/s of Kathiawar Embroidery ?

- (A) Heer Bharat
- (B) Abhla Bharat
- (C) Moti Bharat
- (D) All of the Above


78. Kutch embroidery is done in the extreme west corner of

- (A) Bengal
- (B) Gujarat
- (C) Kashmir
- (D) Maharashtra

79. _____ are used for knit fabrics.

- (A) Sharp embroidery needles
- (B) Ballpoint embroidery needles
- (C) A Double (Twin)/Triple needles
- (D) Universal tip needles

80. What are the different types

 of fabric used for Machine embroidery ?

- (A) Cotton
- (B) Silk
- (C) Wool
- (D) All of the Above

81. _____ minimizes skipped stitches and puckering.



- (A) Darning foot
- (B) Pressure foot
- (C) Bobbin winder
- (D) All of the above

82. _____ has a long eye, sharp teeth and a slightly thinner shaft.

- (A) Chenille Needle
- (B) Millener Needle
- (C) Beading Needle
- (D) None of the above

83. What is called a Milliner needle ?

- (A) Chenille needle
- (B) Straw needle
- (C) Beading needle
- (D) Sharp needle

84. During the hand embroidery,



_____ can be used for care of finger.

- (A) Thimble
- (B) Fabric glue
- (C) Pinking shears
- (D) Fabric



85. _____ of the colour wheel is also known as similar colour scheme.

- (A) Adjacent (Analogous) colour
- (B) Light colour
- (C) Triad
- (D) None of the above



86. What are the different parts of needle ?

- (A) Eye
- (B) Shaft
- (C) Point
- (D) All of the above

87. _____ resembles the backbone of a fish.

- (A) Cross stitch
- (B) Stem stitch
- (C) Fishbone stitch
- (D) French stitch

88. When doing the embroidery work, the length of the thread should not be more than _____ inches.



- (A) 13
- (B) 16
- (C) 14
- (D) 17

89. Which stitches are used in Kasuti embroidery ?



- (A) Menthhi
- (B) Gavanti
- (C) Negi
- (D) All of the above

90. Designs for Chamba rumal are taken from _____ paintings.

- (A) Bird
- (B) Pahari (mountain)
- (C) Floral
- (D) Ethnic

91. Embroidery means to decorate a surface with _____ by selecting different designs.






- (A) Colourful fabric
- (B) Needle
- (C) Colourful threads
- (D) None of the above

92. _____ can quickly produce multiple copies, save time and efforts and develop variety of designs in no time.

- (A) Hand embroidery
- (B) Machine embroidery
- (C) Digitalized software
- (D) Computerized embroidery



93. Indian embroidery takes its inspiration from
- (A) Ethnic and Abstract
 - (B) Pattern and Design
 - (C) Geometric and Cartoon
 - (D) Nature and Religion
94. _____ is silk embroidery on even weave cloth.
- (A) Sindhi
 - (B) Rumal Chambal
 - (C) Chickankari
 - (D) Phulkari
95. Chamba Rumal was also used on Household accessories like
- (A) Caps
 - (B) Hand fans
 - (C) Pillow covers
 - (D) All of the above
96. The craft of Zardosi embroidery was brought to India by first  Turko-Afghan Sultans in the _____ century.
- (A) 20th
 - (B) 12th
 - (C) 16th
 - (D) 14th

97. _____ is a sharp pointed instrument for punching holes in a material/fabric.
- (A) Stiletto
 - (B) Needle point
 - (C) Needle cushion
 - (D) Needle bar
98. _____ type of stitches  used for Hemming.
- (A) Stem stitch
 - (B) Oblique stitch
 - (C) Slip stitch
 - (D) Chain stitch
99. What tools used for design and detail the fabric swatch ?
- (A) Shape tool
 - (B) Pick tool
 - (C) Bezier tool
 - (D) Line tool
100. Making the border open the  _____ from the digitalize Toolbox.
- (A) Monogramming border
 - (B) Monogramming docker
 - (C) Monogramming program
 - (D) Monogram